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BASIN OF THE PACIFIC.

Before our war with Spain American interests in the Pacific were confined to the slope. Now it covers what is called the basin. Every country which, from a maritime point of view, belongs to the Pacific, rather than to the Atlantic, is included in this basin.

More than one-half the total population is to be found in the Pacific area. Pacific North America has 11,200,000 souls; Pacific Central America, 18,800,000, and Pacific South America, 10,000,000. These 30,000,000 Pacific Americans are distributed from Patagonia to Alaska. They are few in comparison with the teeming multitudes on the other side of the great ocean. Even the intervening islands have a larger population. Australasia has a great deal of energy and enterprise, as well as territory, but only 5,000,000 population, or but 1,000,000 more than Siberia, also a sparsely settled portion of the basin. The islands comparatively near the Asiatic coast have a population of 46,500,000. The Dutch East Indies, notably Java, have most of these; the Philip- pines most of the others. But all the islands combined barely surpass in population little Japan, with its 45,000,000. French India and Indo China have 22,000,000 inhabitants; Corea, 15,000,000, and Siam and the Malay peninsula, 8,500,000. These figures for the Eastern and the insular Pacific seem large, as compared with those of Pacific North America, yet they dwindle to insignificance as compared with British India and the kindred possessions of Great Britain in the Eastern Pacific waters. The total number under British rule thereabouts is 290,000,000, or almost one-fifth the total population of the globe. But all the Indians, British, French, and Dutch, with Japan added merely equal in population the Chinese empire, with its 400,000,000 subjects.

Such, numerically, is the Pacific basin, into which, as a dominating power, the United States entered with the annexation of Hawaii and the seizure of the Philippines. It is impossible to appreciate fully the grandeur of the opportunity that we have grasped. A writer in a current British magazine, in discussing America's new position, exclaims in wonder: "What margin remains for expansion to those splendidly endowed states, fronting that enormous ocean within whose basin may be counted the major portion of the population of the world?"

We can make more than half the people of the world the patrons of factories. We can gather into our hands the ocean-borne commerce of Asia, Australasia, and all the Americas. To do both we have only to hold fast what we have, declaring in the face of jealous but acquiescent Europe. "It is ours by right of conquest, by right of position, by right of justice, honor, and humanity." No such prize ever before fell, unsolicited, into the hands of a great nation, and none ever will so fall again. It became ours for the mere taking; it will remain ours for the mere keeping.

ALGERIAN METHODS.

Two "sons of their fathers" have been discharged from the army. They are Captain Alger, son of the secretary of war, who has been serving in the rank of assistant adjutant-general, and Captain McMillan, son of the administration United States senator from Michigan, who has been serving as assistant quartermaster.

It was appointments of this character, made solely on political and family considerations, which led to the frightful abuses of the war department during the recent war. The service was loaded up with these young sprigs, while officers of life-

long training were held in retirement.

An example of this gross discrimination is under the eye of the Spokane public. Major W. H. Miller is one of the most efficient officers in the quartermaster's department. He has trained for a soldier, and has had long experience, having been graduated from West Point in 1872. He was not allowed to take any part in the war, but was kept here in charge of the construction of a new army post—work of considerable importance in time of peace, but of small consequence in time of actual warfare. He was kept in the background in order that political and family favorites might be pushed to the front as young Alger and young McMillan and scores of others were pushed to the front and entrusted with duties for which they were unfitted—duties upon which hung the lives of our soldiers and the very existence of our armies.

If Alger had been a man of strong character he would not have given an appointment to his son. He would have understood that in so doing he gave every place-hunting politician a twist upon his administration. When senators and others of influence came asking for the appointment of their sons and nephews, he could not shut them off with the statement that nepotism, which is bad in peace, becomes almost criminal in time of war.

It is refreshing to contrast with Alger's low course the patriotic conduct of Thomas Jefferson. Writing on March 27, 1801, to his kinsman, George Jefferson, he says:

"The public will never be made to believe that the appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see, with approbation, offices, the disposal of which they trust to their presidents for public purposes, divided out as family property. Mr. Adams degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on the subject, as General Washington had done himself the greatest honor. With two such examples to proceed by, I should be doubly inexcusable to err."

During the recent war the country has seen a scandalous "dividing out of offices as family property."—Spokesman-Review.

THE PEOPLE'S TARIFF.

A census of leading industries in forty-seven states and territories shows that under the Dingley tariff law there is a great increase in wages paid to labor. The amount of wages for 1896 is 44 per cent, or \$1,004,615,272, greater than in 1895. This comes home to all who were out of employment or were employed at low wages in 1895 and 1898. There was improvement as soon as it was known that Mr. McKinley was elected, and there was still greater improvement as soon as the Dingley bill became a law. A billion dollars more went into the pockets of workingmen in the last year than in 1895. If the amount paid to agricultural laborers, miners and miscellaneous workers is added, the laborers of the United States will be found to have received \$2,000,000,000 more in 1898 than in 1895.

The value of the home market in the United States is twenty times the aggregate value of all our foreign markets. The Dingley law gave Americans the advantage in the home market, yet at the same time it enabled our manufacturers to enter foreign markets to a larger extent than ever before. The exports of merchandise from the United States increased from \$793,392,599 under the Wilson tariff in 1895, to \$1,210,291,913 under the Dingley tariff in 1898.

When President Harrison sent his last message to congress in December, 1892, the country was at the high-water mark of prosperity. The national debt had been decreased, there was a surplus in the treasury, and there was activity in every branch of industry. Under Cleveland and the Wilson tariff the national debt was increased, the treasury was depleted, and industries were prostrated. Under the Dingley tariff law the surplus in the treasury increased, and when war came upon the country the money for war ex-

penses was ready. In spite of war we continued to send American goods abroad, and to receive gold in return. The Dingley law has increased our producing capacity, has put more money in the pockets of our laborers, and has built up great enterprises that have given employment to thousands who, under the Wilson law, were idle. What more can the American people ask?

Here is one of the problems growing out of the war. The Key West cigar-makers want their industry "encouraged" by the abolition of all tobacco duties between Cuba and this country, so that they may make as good cigars as any made in Cuba. But the Cuban tobacco-growers protest, on the ground that under such a rule large quantities of American tobacco would be imported into Havana and made into "Havana" cigars, thus ruining the reputation of the "genuine" article and at the same time robbing the Cuban growers of their market among the thrifty and perhaps shifty cigar-makers of Havana. The "third party in interest"—namely, the American who wants a good cigar when he pays for it—has not yet been heard from.

The decadence of rank was never made more painfully evident than in the simple announcement that Leopold de le Bovitz of Bucharest, Roumania, is locked up at the Harrison street station on a charge of obtaining \$8.75 by false pretenses. And yet it is, held in the society newspapers that the European aristocracy is not a crumbling ruin.

The people of Connecticut are angry because the name of that state is to be given to a monitor and not to a battleship. Yet the secretary of the navy has aimed to please them. Connecticut should be contented with its present allotment of honors. It has Yale, the Waterbury watch, Charles Dudley Warner, raises all the finer grades of pure Havana tobacco, and is represented abroad by Mark Twain.

The news that the Emperor of China has been murdered for the third time within a month comes to us from Peking by way of Shanghai. It is reported that the Emperor is in delicate health, and he is probably not a good risk for an insurance company, but his vitality, as attested by his survival of repeated assassinations, is one of the most remarkable cases in history.

So acute have the relations between England and France become that the marine and life insurance companies of England are inserting war-risk clauses in their policies. This does not mean, however, that the companies expect war. With them, as with the French, the belief is general that only the unexpected happens.

It is likely that the fear entertained by France lest England should decide to fight, and the fear entertained by England lest France should decide to fight, if continued much longer may result in nervous prostration on both sides of the channel, which will be even more disastrous in the end than a real war.

Corn may be put to more uses than any other product of the farm, and now comes an Eastern manufacturer who is turning out a fabric made from the oil of corn which, it is claimed, will soon be running neck and neck with the rubber product of the country.

Thank You.

The young ladies of the Congregational church are very grateful to those who so kindly assisted them in making the Halloween party such a success, particularly those who took part in the entertainment. They take this means of expressing their thanks.

Thousands are Trying It.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, we have prepared a generous trial size for 10 cents. Get it of your druggist or send 10 cents to ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.

SCHEME TO DE-LAY EVACUATION

Blanco's Orders that No Spanish Troops Be Paid in Cuba is Regarded as a Move in this Direction.

New York, Oct. 31.—A Washington special says:

Two constructions are put upon the recent order of General Blanco that the Spanish troops should not be discharged but shall go to Spain to receive their pay. This cancels the previous order of October 4th, which said that such Spaniards as desired could remain in Cuba. Should the troops choose to return under this later order to Spain, it would give the Spaniards a pretext for asking a longer time for evacuation, which may be their desire.

On the other hand, it is urged by a high war department official that the cause of this order lies in Blanco's inability to pay them, and in the hope, therefore, that they would desert and thereby relieve the Spanish government of further obligation.

The Spanish regular troops in Cuba are now scattered and number about 85,775.

OREGON IS IN THE LEAD.

Greater Wool Clip Than That of Any Other State.

The annual estimate of the wool clip of the United States for 1898 made by Secretary North, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and which is to be published in its November Bulletin, shows the amount to have been 266,720,684 pounds, against 250,153,251 pounds in 1897. Since the department of agriculture ceased to estimate an annual estimate of the wool clip, that made by the Wool Manufacturers' Association is relied upon as giving the desired information relative to our domestic wool supply.

Oregon shows, according to the statistics, the largest yield, 21,291,872 pounds of washed and unwashed wool, and, next to Washington, shows the largest per cent of shrinkage in scouring, or 71 per cent. Montana follows, with 20,935,105 pounds and 62 per cent shrinkage; California, 16,932,993 pounds and 66 per cent shrinkage; Texas, 16,380,442 pounds and 70 per cent; Wyoming, 13,626,704 pounds; New Mexico, 12,338,420; Ohio, 12,114,953 pounds; Colorado, 9,958,869; and Michigan, 8,856,122 pounds.

The Eastern farmer cannot raise wool in successful competition with the methods which prevail on the Western ranches, any more than he can raise wheat or corn in competition with Western lands and methods. It is not foreign, but domestic competition which is gradually destroying woolgrowing, except in small flocks, in the Eastern states.

The average supply of wool in the United States, based upon production, exports and imports, has been, in a period of eight years, about 480,000,000 pounds annually, which quantity, according to the best judgement that can be based upon present conditions, may be exceeded in the consumption of the year upon which we now enter. The average annual supply of foreign wool is divided into 81,450,934 pounds of class 1 and 2 wools, and 93,062,768 pounds of class 3 wool. There appears to be an ample supply of class 3 wools now in the country, in view of the present depressed condition of the carpet manufacture. In addition to wool held by manufacturers and dealers there remained in government bonded warehouses 24,547,076 pounds of all classes on the first of July of this year, as against 32,370 pounds in 1895, 38,514,459 in 1894, and 33,546,919 in 1893.—Oregonian.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
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Are You Interested?

The O. R. & N. Co.'s New Book On the Resources of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is being distributed. Our readers are requested to forward the addresses of their Eastern friends and acquaintances, and a copy of the work will be sent them free. This is a matter all should be interested in, and we would ask that everyone take an interest and forward such addresses to W. H. HENLAUT, General Passenger Agent, O. R. & N. Co., Portland.

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 copes 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.

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Yellowstone Sour Mash Whiskey.

WHISKEY from \$2.75 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 15 years old.)

IMPORTED COGNAC from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. (11 to 20 years old.)

ALITCFNIA BRANDIES from \$3.25 to \$6.00 per gallon. (4 to 11 years old.)

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THE INTER OCEAN PUB. CO.

I hereby accept the invitation to become a member of the Home Health Club, and herewith one dollar to pay for one year's subscription to The Weekly Inter Ocean, which, I understand, entitles me to a life membership, a record number, and a copy of Volume 1 of the Home Health Club books (price, \$1.00) free of expense.

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