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RAISE THE CRISTOBAL COLON

The Cristobal Colon was one of the finest vessels in the Spanish navy. She was launched in 1896 and was classed in Spain as a battle-ship. She had a displacement of 6,840 tons, engines of 14,000 horse power, a speed of twenty knots, and carried forty guns and four torpedo projectors. In the battle of Santiago the Spanish plan was to have the Cristobal Colon escape while the other cruisers engaged the American vessels. While the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizcaya, and the Maria Teresa were riddled by American shot and shell, the Cristobal Colon was not struck, but ran at high speed to the west. She was not overtaken for forty miles, and she surrendered only when the Oregon and the Brooklyn came within range.

Admiral Sampson in his report stated that the Cristobal Colon was not injured by the firing from his vessels and that she was not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The admiral regarded the Cristobal Colon as the best and fastest of the Spanish fleet, and strongly recommended that the vessel be raised. Lieutenant Hobson made the same recommendation; but it is announced that the naval board has decided against trying to save this fine vessel because of the expense.

Nevertheless, the Cristobal Colon should be raised. There could be no better memorial to the greatest naval engagement of modern times than the rejuvenated Cristobal Colon in the American navy. The name, the affectionate regard in which she was held by Spaniards, the rank she took in the Spanish navy, the gallant dash she made in the face of the American fleet, all would make her an object of historic interest. As we are soon to come into possession of the Spanish West Indies, which Columbus added to the Spanish domain, the association of a vessel named for the discoverer of America, with the transfer of the islands to a distinctly American nation, would be appropriate.

Lieutenant Hobson's recommendation was right. The presence of the Cristobal Colon in the American navy would be a constant reminder of American valor and seamanship and would do more to inspire patriotism and heroism than any other memorial of the war. The vessel should be saved and repaired, no matter what the cost.

NEW LIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES

The adjutant general's office has issued a volume of 300 pages under the title, "Military Notes of the Philippines." Though this volume was prepared principally for the benefit of naval and military officers on duty with the American army of observation and occupation, it contains a large fund of general information. Most of the articles published regarding the Philippines in the last few weeks have been hastily prepared, and have been written from so many points of view that the people have been confused as to the islands and people, and their possibilities of development. In the report from the war department there is, however, refreshing clearness given the subject by detail.

The Philippine group extends about 1,000 miles north and south, and 600 miles east and west. On the west and northwest is the China sea, on the east is the Pacific, on the south is Borneo, and on the north a number of small islands stretched out toward Formosa. The number of the islands is estimated as from 1,200 to 2,000. The aggregate land area of the group is 114,336 square miles, or about the area of Arizona. Luzon, upon which the city of Manila is located, has an area of 41,000 square miles, being about as large as Ohio and Virginia. Mindanao, the next in

size, has an area of 37,000 square miles, and the five islands coming next in size have an area of over 10,000 square miles each. The whole surface of the Philippines is essentially mountainous, the only plains being alluvial districts at the river mouths and in spaces left by the intersection of ranges.

The Philippine population is estimated at 8,000,000, of which the bulk is of Malay origin. The Philippine Malays, it is stated, are superior to many other Asiatic races, being orderly, courteous, and honest, though exceedingly superstitious. The unsubdued savages of the island number 602,000. There are not over 15,000 to 20,000 Spaniards on the islands.

The soil is reported as most fertile, but agriculture has been almost wholly undeveloped. The islands are very rich in ebony, cedar, iron-wood, sapan wood, logwood and gum trees. Gutta percha is found in certain localities. Bamboo and areca palm are abundant. Two woods, the banava and malave, resist the destructive action of water for centuries and are valuable in the improvement of harbors.

The islands are said to be rich in minerals, but little is known by the Spaniards of the ore deposits. Residents do not believe that true coal is to be found in large deposits. The beds that have been worked on the islands of Cebu and Masbate consist of lignite of good quality. Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, but for lack of means of transportation and machinery it has been found cheaper to import iron than to manufacture it. Rich deposits of copper exist, and galena and zinc blends have been found. From the very first Philippine commerce with the world has been held down to the minimum by the efforts of Spain to monopolize it. Internal commerce, as well as foreign trade, suffers from lack of facilities for transportation. After Luzon, the most important island, from the mercantile point of view, is Cebu. This has an area of 2,092 square miles and a population of 504,000. The capital, Cebu, with a population of 35,243, is the real mercantile center of the island, and is situated 460 miles from Manila.

It appears from the government reports that there are numerous harbors in all of the principal Philippine islands which could be easily improved in the interest of commerce. There are few or no roads. There is practically no trade in the interior, and the coastwise trade has been managed entirely in the interest of Spain, and yet the islands taken as a whole present fewer difficulties in the way of road building and railroad building than did Arizona.

Carl Schurz has just warned his auditors, at a meeting in New York, that "the republic is doomed if the policy of the present national administration prevails." When Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, shortly before the national conventions of 1872 were held, started in Missouri the Liberal Republican party, Schurz warned the people of the United States that the republic was doomed if Grant were re-elected. The people went right ahead and re-elected Grant, giving him about the largest majority that any president had received since Monroe's second canvass. Schurz's normal mood is one of despair. No other man in this generation has predicted so many things that never did and never will come to pass.

Spain is getting in a great way about paying her debts, and fears that the demands of the United States will leave her no alternative but repudiation. It seems that Bryan financing has never occurred to her. Why not make 50 cents worth a dollar, and thus reduce her debts one-half; or, better, say, issue paper money and clear herself on the debt burden. Financing is easy when you know, or don't know how.—Indianapolis Journal.

Great Britain will not join in the proposed conference to be held in Rome for the purpose of taking action to suppress anarchism. Should the time ever come, however, when England shall be menaced by anarchism she will find a way to suppress it without calling a conference.

THE AMERICAN REJOINER.

The rejoinder of the American peace commissioners to the Spanish reply in the matter of the Philippines emphasizes two points: First, that when the American government, at the request of Spain, submitted terms on which peace negotiations would be conducted it declared that Spain must accept or reject them in their entirety. These terms were practically identical with those that were afterward embodied in the protocol. Second, that when the Spanish foreign minister sent his letter of Aug. 7th, making the point that Spain a priori reserved her sovereignty in the Philippines, the American government presented the protocol as the only basis for peace negotiations. Spain accepted the protocol without further communication, verbal or otherwise.

This illustrates the difference between American and Spanish diplomacy. It was understood in this country and in Europe that there was to be no higgling over terms of peace. The United States presented a plain, direct proposition which Spain was to accept or reject. If she rejected the proposition, our army, with guns trained on the Spanish lines in Porto Rico, and our navy, with guns trained on Manila, and our battle-ships ready to sail for the coast of Spain, would proceed on instructions that contemplated the crushing of Spanish power not only in the West Indies, but in the far East and in Europe. Spain was the suppliant and the United States was dictating terms. Spain accepted, and no questions were raised as to the meaning of the protocol until the Philippine question came up at Paris. Then the Spanish commissioners brought forward the letter of Aug. 7th, as though it was an authoritative interpretation of the terms of the protocol.

This contention was absurd on its face, but it was in keeping with Spanish diplomacy. It was most desirable that any ground for suspicion or any doubt as to the position of this government be cleared away at once. The statement of the American commissioners makes it clear to Spain and to all Europe that in this controversy the American idea of diplomacy is to prevail.

Spain was at the mercy of the United States when she asked for peace. Her navy had been destroyed; one of her strongholds in Cuba had been captured; an army of 100,000 men was ready to strike at Havana; our navy in the Atlantic was foot loose to strike at Havana, or at the Spanish coast; the only Spanish stronghold in the Philippines was practically in our hands, and General Miles was tightening his grip on the Spanish army in Porto Rico. Without allies, without a navy, with a demoralized army, and with revolution threatening at home, Spain accepted the terms of the United States, and these terms are to be carried out.

Not very many years ago a certain Gen. Weaver was going about the country with an elaborate array of figures purporting to show how the Republican party had bankrupted the Iowa state treasury. At present the state debt amounts to exactly \$200,000, all of which will be paid within six months, to the intense disgust of the Weaversites.

"Coin" Harvey not only demands \$1 a head from the friends of free silver throughout the United States, but specially requests that the money be sent to the home office and not intrusted to agents. There are some features connected with the financial operations of the country which Harvey understands as well as anybody.

OREGON AGAINST THE WORLD

And Now We Make Ourselves Known at Omaha—Better Still Oregon is In It at Manila.

There is no denying the oft-repeated fact that wherever Oregonians go they make their presence known and carry away all the honors in sight and "out of sight."

Another proof of this assertion is contained in the reports which came from the exposition just closed at Omaha. All are aware that it was only through the efforts of a few determined representative Oregonians that our state made any showing at all at Omaha, and yet the trophies and medals secured exceed those

won by any other three states represented. A summary of the awards shows that Oregon agricultural displays led, with eighteen medals: mining and minerals, thirty-seven; educational, five; horticultural, fifty; fishery, two; forestry, nine; and miscellaneous seven. Twenty-two medals are gold, twenty-seven are silver, and thirty-seven are bronze. There are forty-one honorable mentions.

Better still the reports that come from our soldiers, assure us that Oregon is not only first in peace, but from her record during the recent war has made not only the United States, but the world, know that she is "first in war." In enumerating the honors which our troops have to their credit a letter which was recently received from Manila says they were the first United States troops to leave for the Philippines; received highest honors at Honolulu; first soldiers to land at the Ladronez; first to land at the Philippines; first to enter the walled city of Manila, and received the Spanish arms when they were laid down; Oregon band played up the Stars and Stripes when the Spanish flag came down to Lieutenant Povey—in fact, the Oregon regiment was the only one present at the ceremony; was chosen to act as body, advance and rear guard for General Merritt; puts up the best dress parade and is the finest-looking regiment of volunteers at Manila.

Of Interest to Lady Bowlers.

The Cockey Hat bowling association in The Dalles has received the following circular from the association in Portland, and it is hoped our lady bowlers, who bowl on the club alleys will interest themselves in the matter, as it is desired to secure 100 bowlers in all from the different clubs holding membership:

The first annual individual championship bowling tournament for women bowlers will begin at 12 o'clock noon, December 1, 1898, and end at 12 o'clock midnight, February 15, 1899.

The general conditions governing this contest will be the same as those which apply to the regular members annual individual championship contests. The contest will consist of fifty games, bowled consecutively, between the dates mentioned. Each and every game (up to fifty) bowled by each contestant upon the alleys from which she enters the contest must be counted, but such games must be bowled in competition or in the presence of two or more members, male or female, of such club. A record of all games so bowled will be kept, and the contestant making the highest average shall be entitled to the championship. No scores shall count in the final results unless the contestant shall have bowled the entire fifty games.

The association will provide suitable medals. An entrance fee of twenty-five cents will be charged each contestant which must be paid at the time entrance is made. This contest is an experiment and the association reserves the right to change the dates, or extend the same for one month, or may annul it if there be not enough entries to justify it, but there shall be no annulment unless notice thereof is issued prior to the date set for its commencement. This contest is open to all women bowlers of the clubs holding membership in this association.

The Greatest Offer Made Yet.

As a compliment to our many patrons, and the public generally, for a short time, we propose to give to every customer making Cash Purchases to the amount of \$20 a handsome three quarter, life-size, Crayon or Water Color portrait FREE. To this end we have made a contract with one of the leading portrait houses of America, to furnish us with their celebrated portraits. Remember you are not required to buy a frame. We are presenting you the portrait as an appreciation of your patronage. However we shall carry a large line of frames which we will sell to portrait customers at wholesale price. If you can buy one cheaper elsewhere, it is your privilege to do so.

MAIER & BENTON, Hardware and Grocery Dealers.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Ladies, No More Darning.

The Magic Hand Loom—made of polished rolled steel. Latest invention for mending clothing, underwear, table linens or heels and toes in hosiery. A child can work it. Perfect weave. Sent postpaid for 25c. Great Western Advertising and Novelty Co., 1155 1/2 Washington St., Oakland, Cal. 012 1m

Diamond Lost.

A diamond earring was lost on the streets of the city Saturday evening; presumably on Second or Washington streets. A liberal reward will be given to anyone returning the same to Mrs. E. O. McCoy or to this office.

Ladies earn \$8.00 per week working at home, no canvassing, enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Standard Novelty Co., 101 Beekman St., New York City.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

One Girl's Story.

This is an occurrence in the life of a young girl who had a near approach to death, and of the marvelous manner in which she was rescued.

Eighteen years ago Miss Mabel Shields was born in Chicago. The most remarkable fact about her is, that she is alive to-day, living with her mother at 4846 West Congress Street, and enjoying excellent health. Two years ago she commenced to fail, a number of complications setting in, incident to budding womanhood. Her experience and sufferings during those two years were not only distressing but terrible. At last, utterly discouraged, she found relief and perfect health. Her own story relating this experience will be a matter of great interest to hundreds of young women who are passing through the same period of life fraught with danger and death. Miss Shields said: "Two years ago I commenced to fail in health. At first I did not pay much attention to my failing health, thinking I would mend shortly. "I grew worse week after week till I became so bad that I was obliged to receive medical treatment. "I went to the best hospital here for six weeks, but was not benefited. "I had a terrible throbbing in my head day and night; my whole system was on the verge of a nervous collapse, and for weeks I could not sleep. I then went to a famous eye and ear infirmary. "The physician there believed at first that something was growing in my ear, but after receiving treatment from him some time, finally told me there was no such growth, but it was purely a case of extreme ner-

vousness and bad state of the blood. He was not able to give me any relief. "I lost all color, had no good blood, and when I held up my hands you could almost see through them. I was so weak that I could not walk up stairs. "I was completely discouraged, for the physical state I was in was deplorable. "One of my friends suggested that I take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I finally did. "After having used the pills in one box I felt much better. I kept taking the pills and grew stronger each week; my nervousness decreased and I regained flesh and health. "After I had taken the fifth box of pills I did not have any throbbing in my head and I was as strong as I had ever been. "To-day I have a healthy color, a good appetite, and the nervousness has left me. In the last two months I have gained flesh rapidly and am in perfect health. "This marvelous change in my condition is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot say too much for them." That there be no doubt regarding this story, Miss Shields made affidavit before Notary Public L. L. James. "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.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE HOME HEALTH CLUB.

(Cut this out and forward it with \$1.00 to The Inter Ocean Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.)

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

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

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 DEALERS IN All kinds of Funeral Supplies
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REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. H. CROSS has removed his store to the Vogt Block, next door to the Postoffice, where he will be pleased to greet his many former patrons and a liberal share of new ones. For CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, HAY, GRAIN and FEED, SEEDS and FRUITS, &c, your orders will receive prompt attention, and will be sold at popular prices. Call and see him.

The Chronicle Gives the Latest News.