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AMERICAN DESTINY.

The Berlin papers see the destiny of the United States in clearer light than some Americans. "One good feature of the present foreign policy of the United States," says the Berlin Post, "cannot be denied, namely: The marching forward, careless of what other powers say. The framers of this policy are displaying such activity that those of other countries cannot follow them. The most characteristic feature of American expansion is the effort to get command of the future commercial highways of the world." The Post admits that the later steps in this program have taken the world by surprise, and predicts that further surprises are in store.

Benjamin Kidd, the celebrated English economist, in an article in the December Atlantic, calls the attention of Europe to what struck him as a most remarkable manifestation of a people's faith. In traveling through the Western states just after the close of the war between Spain and the United States, he found the question of annexation or control of the Philippines under discussion everywhere. When he asked a man in Illinois, or Iowa, or Nebraska, or Kansas why he favored the annexation of the Philippines the answer was, Because we ought to have them. The people everywhere seemed to believe that providence had opened the door to possession of the Philippines, and that as a matter of national conscience and duty we must hold them. They believed further that it was the destiny of the nation to go forward in the Pacific. They didn't care to answer arguments against annexation in detail. They simply put the question of argument aside with the statement of their belief in the destiny of the country and an earnest declaration of their faith.

Mr. Kidd is an Englishman who has studied the English people in every grade of social life and in every phase of political excitement and development. He warns England and the rest of Europe that this belief of the American people in the destiny of the nation is a most potent factor in the development of the United States. He points out that when a people have decided in their own minds that there is a great destiny before their country the nation itself will be propelled irresistibly along the line marked out. He found the western people not disposed to criticise, not inclined to split hairs or quibble, but ready on every occasion to put in words their faith in the greater future of their country.

President McKinley found this same strong faith, this same courage, this unwavering belief in a great destiny when he made his western tour. The Germans in Berlin, the Russians in St. Petersburg, the Englishmen in London, the Frenchmen in Paris, are discovering the same element of strength. It is not only the administration or the government that is going forward; it is the American people, resolute and progressive, believing in their destiny.

This is the result of an investigation in America by one of the most observant of English publicists and writers, and his observations are in accord with those of men who have had opportunity of meeting the people face to face. We are going forward to the control of the West Indies, to the control of the Philippines, to the control of the Pacific, to a wider sphere of action, because it is our destiny.—Inter-Ocean.

FORCING THE FIGHTING.

Senator Hale and other public men of New England seem inclined to force the fighting on the treaty of peace with Spain. There always has been a group of statesmen in the eastern states opposed to the expansion of the United States westward. Men of this type in the revolutionary era were opposed to the expedition of General Clark which brought the Northwest, an empire in extent, to the Union. The New England anti-expansionists opposed every proposition to control the territory west of the Mississippi, and were willing to surrender Oregon to England. They were opposed to establishing states on our Pacific coast, and some of them, like Senator Hale, are now violently opposed to further expansion or to the further development of trade on the Pacific.

Webster and some of his contemporaries were indifferent as to Oregon because they believed it never could be brought into close relations with the Union. To others the "great American desert" was the bar to civilization pushing westward. When the "desert" had been crossed and occupied these faint hearts halted in dismay before the Rocky mountains, but the people moved on and founded new states.

Recent hostility to expansion westward has been based on business interests. A few New England manufacturers imagine that if great industrial communities are built up on the Pacific coast, under the encouragement of the expansion policy that is to extend American control into the Pacific, the Atlantic states will suffer. This is as fallacious an argument as that advanced in opposition to railway building. But now every one admits that if the railways had not been built, the country, East and West, North and South, would not have been developed.

The building up of a great trade on the Pacific will undoubtedly be of immense advantage to the Pacific states and to all the states of the middle west. The latter are looking for markets in both directions. But it is a mistake to suppose that the increase of American influence on the Pacific will not benefit the Atlantic states also. The Pacific trade as it stands is of great value to the Atlantic states. The construction of the Pacific railroads greatly increased its volume and value. The extension of American influence into the Asiatic Pacific, the building up of a great merchant marine on our western coast, the cutting of the Nicaragua canal, all features of the expansion policy, will still further increase the value of Asiatic trade to the Atlantic states. Every step in the expansion policy from 1783 down to the present has been of advantage to the Atlantic states. Eastern men like Seward and Blaine have been leaders in extending American influence to the Pacific. Senator Hale is now opposing the policy of Seward and Blaine and the interests of his own section.

But if the anti-expansionists are to make a fight on the annexation clauses of the treaty of peace the friends of expansion must rally to the support of the treaty. A dozen or more United States senators are to be elected within the next two months. The successor to Turpie in Indiana, to Allen in Nebraska, to Mitchell in Wisconsin, and the successors to Democrats in other states where senators are to be elected should be expansionists and protectionists. If this is to be the great question before the senate let the friends of expansion prepare to meet the issue squarely. Members of the several legislatures know how their constituents feel, and they should send to the United States senate no man not in accord with popular sentiment.

M'KINLEY'S FINANCIAL POLICY

Speculation has long been rife regarding the president's financial policy. The champions of the McCleary bill have argued that he would urge congress to pass it. Even after Comptroller Dawes' report was published they clung to the hope that he would lend the prestige of his name to their scheme of currency reform, but he has not done so. He has asked congress definitely to make but one change in our monetary legislation, and it is a change that has nothing whatever to do with bank bills. His recommendation can be followed without any radical alteration in our currency system, except as it gives emphasis to the gold-standard idea in the practical workings of resumption.

The resumption act was passed before there was any recognized difference in intrinsic value between a gold and a silver dollar. As the law stands, the government may use gold or silver in the redemption of its notes. It has always waived its option in this respect in favor of the note-holder. If Bryan had been elected president the government would have exercised its option by compelling the note-holder to accept silver, and thus the country would have been put upon a silver basis.

What the president now desires is that the resumption act shall be so amended that, to quote his exact language, "when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold." It is not to be understood that he aims to retire such notes from actual circulation merely to place resumption on a gold basis, for in further discussion of the subject he remarks that "the present condition of the treasury amply warrants the immediate enactment of legislation under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold." In this way the silver menace would be effectually removed, without the disturbance of our present currency system.

The plea of Senator Hoar that we have bought the Philippines for $20,000,000, when we have no constitutional right to buy sovereignty, is absurd. We have no more "bought" the Philippines for $20,000,000 than we "bought" California and New Mexico, an area of 545,000 square miles, for $18,000,000 in 1848. It was a conquest really in both cases. The utter inadequacy of the sum paid, measured by the value of the territory taken, shows that in both cases the circumstasces were identical. We exacted whatever territory we saw fit, and then, in the spirit of humanity for a fallen enemy, gave him a little money to start in the business of housekeeping again. Unless Senator Hoar holds that the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, in 1848, was an unconditional purchase of sovereignty over California and New Mexico, his "constitutional" argument on this point will hardly hold water.—Oregonian.

Among the non-dutiable imports which have recently reached New York are 6,000 Mauser rifles and seven Spanish cannon taken from Morro castle. It is a real pleasure to be able to read that these weapons have at length found their way to a land where they will never again be pointed toward the weak and the helpless.

The next Cortes will abolish the colonial department, which has succeeded in looking after the welfare of the Spanish colonies so carefully that there are now no colonies left. Or, to be more exact, Spain does not need a colonial department now that all her colonies have left.

The fact that M. Steve Douglas, who recently deserted the Republican party, has repented and returned humbly to the fold is only important as indicating how even a man of Steve Douglas' fine perception may occasionally make mistakes and repent them.

Aguinaldo's Filipino insurgents threaten to make war upon the United States, it is said, but this is probably a mistake. Whatever disturbance these insurgents may create under our form of government will be attended to by the sheriff.

It would not be possible for congress to play with the Nicaragua canal question any longer, even if it should be disposed to do so. The question has been ripening for many years and it is now ripe enough to command attention.

Schilling's Best

tea, coffee, soda, baking powder, flavoring extracts and spices

are as good for your health as they are for your hunger. 125

For sale by
Vandugn, Adams & Co.
Tygh Valley, Ore.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Why There Was Not Water, Water Everywhere This Morning.

Some of the residents on the hill this morning found themselves without water for domestic purposes, and the reports which began to fly around promiscuously as to the length of time which would elapse before it would again be turned on caused quite a sensation. The truth of the matter was that the workmen on the mains had been compelled to cut the pipe and put in a temporary gate just above Ninth street, which was the cause.

Later in the morning it became necessary to close the main gate at the reservoir on account of difficulty with a gate on the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, which leaked and prevented work on the pipes. It was intensely amusing to watch the proceedings for about an hour and a half over the city, as, armed with a kettle of boiling water, and with blood also boiling for fear of a plumber's bill, one after another started to thaw out the pipes at the same time ejaculating, "Didn't I tell you to let this water run? Now its frozen!" But in vain did the hot water fall on its back, for the streams had as little effect as water on a duck's back.

Inquiry has developed the fact that the water on Union, between Seventh and Tenth will be shut off for three days, when the cup of cold water will have to be borrowed from neighbors. Those above Ninth will be supplied from the large reservoir by mains extending east on Tenth and west on the alley between Ninth and Tenth, while all below Seventh will get their supply from the small reservoir.

Arrangements have been so made that at no time will the city be without water, unless it might be for a very short time on account of some unforseen cause. The contractor is doing his best in the matter and we should not complain if we are inconvenienced slightly, when we remember that it is unavoidable and the great good that will come to the city by the renewed supply.

It was most interesting this morning to watch the work as it progressed on Union street, where here and there were seen fires built along the trenches in order to melt the lead so that the old pipes might be removed and the new ones put in, three of which it requires four horses to haul.

The Grand Valley on the Colorado Midland Railway.

Immigrants from all sections of the East are attracted yearly by the splendid crops and the great promise of the fruit lands of the Grand Valley, the garden spot of the state.

Here a broad river sweeps past the prosperous fruit orchards and the growth of green things has changed the desert until Grand Junction and vicinity resemble the beautiful Piedmont Valley of the East. Already the valley is populated with industries, enterprising farmers and fruit growers, but there is plenty of room for more. The Grand valley extends from Grand Junction, the largest town, fifteen miles to the east, twenty miles south, twenty-five miles west and ten miles north, and throughout its entire length of forty miles from east to west in the state. The annual fruit crop is 1000 carloads, estimated as worth $400,000. In addition to the fruit industry, sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes and tomatoes are raised by many settlers. The principal towns in this section are Grand Junction, De Beque, Fruita, Palisades and Rifle, all on the line of the Colorado Midland Railroad.

The Sick.

Mrs. S. B. Adams is reported as slightly better, and it is now hoped she may recover.

Letters received from Mrs. Smith French at Portland, announce that Dr. Gertrude is still improving, although the desease has left her heart in a weakened condition.

A telegram received last night from Perris, Cal., is to the effect that George Rice is improving and may possibly survive the terrible disease from which he is suffering.

Wm. Henzie, who was injured yesterday by his team running away, seems to be suffering a great deal today from his bruises, which prove to be much worse than was at first thought, although no bones were broken.

The mumps seem to be holding undisputed sway. Not only are the school children afflicted with them, but the older children come in for their share. The officer on his round of duty is commanded to hold up his head and gets them in the neck, and so Constable Hill is not seen meandering our streets at present, being confined at home with the mumps, and we suppose the dumps as well.

Jackson Engine Company.

Somehow Dalles people, especially those who are old residents, have a soft spot in their hearts for the old reliable Jackson Engine Co., No. 1, which has proved a friend in need in so many conflagrations since its organization in 1863. Among the thirty members who attended last night's meeting were many who joined the company in the early 60s and who are still active. Times without number have they fought the fiery demon, asking neither pay nor praise; but receiving many times unwarranted censure. They are yet ready to assist when circumstances demand it. At this meeting it was decided to give a grand ball on the evening of Dec. 30th, and a committee consisting of Geo. Liebe, Sr., C. F. Lauer, John Blaser, W. H. Butts and A. Sandrock were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, being instructed by the company to make it the grandest affair the city has ever known, sparing neither pains nor expenses.

New Line of GARLANDS Just Received.

No. 7 Woodland cook stove	$ 7.50
No. 8 " " "	8.50
No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., cook stove	15.00
No. 8 Wood Garland, jr., reservoir and base	25.00
No. 8 Bridal Garland	23.00
No. 8 Bridal Garland and reservoir	33.00
No. 8 Home Garland cook stove	25.00
No. 8 Home Garland cook and reservoir	35.00
No. 8 Home Garland range	40.00
No. 8 Home Garland range and reservoir	45.00
No. 8 Empire Garland steel range	45.00

Also a full line of Cole's Hot Blast Air Tight Heaters just received.

Everybody knows that "Garland" stoves and ranges are the world's best. They combine elegant finish, durability, and convenience, with economy of fuel, and in spite of all competition hold their station far in advance of all others. We take pleasure in calling attention to our list of stoves on hand. Sold exclusively by

MAIER & BENTON,

Hardware and Grocery Merchants..... The Dalles, Or.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Flourishing Condition of This Organization--What It Does For Us.

Nothing which has ever started in The Dalles along social lines and tending to build up the city and its interests has so accomplished the end desired as the Commercial and Athletic Club. Three years ago we had no organization where might be discussed any measure relating to the welfare of our city or which could be called the headquarters for all such movements. Beside, there was not a rendezvous for our young men nor a place where the hours could be whiled away in games or be spent in perusing the latest magazines and the best of literature. Worse than this, when strangers visited us we had no place to take them for entertainment and where could be met the leading citizens and a few hours be spent in giving them an idea of the city and surrounding country and of our wonderful resources.

At that time it was decided to fill this want by starting a club, and one hundred charter members were secured, who put in $10 each, the monthly dues being placed at $1.50. The name signified the purpose for which it was organized, The Dalles Commercial and Athletic Club, and such it has proven. The upper floor of the old Grant building, on the corner of First and Washington street, was leased and fitted up very comfortably, which answered the purpose for a little over a year, when it was found wholly inadequate and the lower floor was also added and the entire building transformed into club rooms, which not only equal any in the state, but surpass most of them and are an ornament to the city and the pride of every member.

Now when visitors come to our city the first place they are taken to is the club, and if any special entertainment is necessary the club furnishes it. Beside, what a fund of pleasure it furnishes for the residents of The Dalles, who spend so many hours within its walls.

Last evening their annual meeting was held, and the reports for the past year were extremely encouraging. The secretary announced that whereas they were over three thousand dollars in debt at the beginning of the year, they were now owing but about $500, and that in every respect the organization was in a very flattering condition.

Election of a board of directors proved that the former board had given entire satisfaction, and, although they protested claiming that others could much better fill their places, they were reelected as follows: G. C. Blakeley, H. M. Beall, W. L. Bradshaw, W. H. Wilson, E. C. Pease, R. B. Sinnott and J. F. Hampshire. Three of these, W. H. Wilson, E. C. Pease and R. B. Sinnott have acted as members of the board since the club was organized. The board has the power to appoint their own officers, who will be announced later.

Taken all in all, every citizen whether a member or not, is proud of our club.

A Cure for Love.

Yesterday the following receipt was handed us for publication, by a young man who has so successfully tried the remedy that we are every day expecting an invitation to his wedding. If any care to further investigate the matter, apply at THE CHRONICLE office, when we will refer you to the aforesaid gentleman. The cure is as follows:

"Take 12 ounces dislike, 1 pound of resolution, 2 grains of common sense, 2 ounces of experience, a large sprig of time and three quarts of the cooling water of consideration. Set them over the gentle fire of love, sweeten it with sugar of forgetfulness, skim it with the spoon of melancholy, put it in the bottom of your heart, cork it with the cork of clear conscience and let it remain and you will quickly find ease and be restored to your senses again.

These things can be had of the druggist, at the house of understanding, next door to reason, on Prudence street, in the village of Contentment. Take when spell comes on." We would add, shake well before taking.

It might be a deed of charity to refer the above to the Walla Walla couple to whom the following article, taken from the Statesman, has reference:

A few nights ago a well known hotel proprietor being on the parlor floor of his hotel noticed a strong smell of escaping gas. After a short search he traced the escaping gas to the parlor. The parlor was dark and the fumes of gas were almost suffocating. He raised a window, turned off the escaping gas, and then became aware of occupants in the room. Going to the sofa he found a young man with a maiden perched on his lap, both being partially smothered with escaping gas. The love sick pair were dragged by the back of the neck to the open window and soon revived. The hotel man warned them never again to take such a big dose of love at one time or it would surely, on the second dose, have worse effects. The couple when they went into the room blew out the gas with the result as above stated.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single scale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

For Sale.

The improvements of the fair grounds, fences, tanks, water cart, grand stand, pavilion, stables and sheds. Sealed bids will be received for any part or whole of this property by the undersigned on Dec. 1, 1898, the property to be removed from the grounds by January 1, 1899. Right reserved to refuse any or all bids.

A. S. MACALLISTER,
P. O. Box 285,
The Dalles, Ore.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.