

FRANCIS E. WILLARD

Believes her Annual Address at the Denver W. C. T. U. Meeting.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

It is Charged That Twenty Breweries in New York City.

CONTROL THE FATE OF THE NATION

Prohibition Still Advancing With the Steady Tread of a Veteran-- Minor Mention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Francis E. Willard presided at the annual meeting of the national W. C. T. U., in Denver yesterday, and delivered her address which is generally published here today. Her address covers the work of the union for the past year, speaking of the work to come and making sundry suggestions for furtherance of the objects of the association. Miss Willard recommends that local unions petition their respective legislatures to establish homes for drunkards with a view to their reclamation. Touching cures for drunkenness, she expressed her earnest belief in the efficacy of science in that direction. She suggests that the union establish such an institution, to be run not as a money-making concern. On the subject of prohibition, she said that 4,000 of the 9,000 saloons in New York city were mortgaged to twenty breweries; these saloons controlled 40,000 votes, or the balance of power in the city; the balance of power in the city controlled the state; and the state controlled the result in the nation, so that twenty breweries in New York city controlled the fate of this nation. She admitted prohibition, has passed the stage of enthusiasm, but declared it was advancing with the steady tread of a veteran.

She said her honest fealty was given Gen. Bidwell and Rev. Cranfield, the prohibition candidates for president and vice-president; still she rejoiced in the strong help given civil service reform by the democratic candidate, though sorry for his subserviency to the Tammany tiger. She remembered proudly the clean personal record of President Harrison, though sorry he used wine and that he could not return to power without the liquor vote. She then expressed sympathy with him in his bereavement. She said Chicago would be the saloon battle-ground next year, and the union must be prepared to make a fight against it. She said the polyglot temperance petition was signed this year by 1,112,735 persons. It is probable the petition will be over twelve miles long. The names are from all parts of the world. A peculiar thing is the fact that the proportion of names from the United States is the smallest of all.

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING.

The Law of Supply And Demand Made Applicable.

THE CHRONICLE recently undertook to explain that one of the principal reasons for our faith that the Columbia would now be speedily opened and made a free river; and that The Dalles would rapidly develop into a milling and manufacturing center; was because of the inevitable law of supply and demand. The times demand it. We have shown that two railroads like we have now cannot haul the crop of 1893 to the seaboard. The increased wool production, demand an open river. The subject is illustrated in various other ways. For instance, in 1865, Hon. W. H. Packwood spent a lot of money up near Huntington, opening a coal mine. Wise (?) people thought it was a foolish waste of money. There was no demand for coal. But Mr. Packwood knew there would be a demand in time, and he drove his tunnel in 200 feet, and uncovered a vein of coal three feet in thickness. There was nothing to justify the search for coal beds in those days, consequently the execution of the work was abandoned but not till results proved that coal in good qualities existed along the Snake river about Old's ferry.

After all these years Mr. Packwood has again returned to the scene of his early labors and is now determined to develop what he is certain will prove lasting and valuable coal fields. Mr. Packwood is an old timer in Baker country, one of that stamp who did much to develop the resources of the country and make it what it is today. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Oregon, served in the Rogue river and other Indian wars in the early days on this coast and at all times has borne a conspicuous and prominent part in the upbuilding and advancement of civilization in the northwest, and from a long acquaintance with him, and a knowledge of his persevering nature, THE CHRONICLE joins in congratulation that he has lived to realize that his coal is in demand, such as to compel the vein to be opened up again. He went up last week, and put a force of men at work cleaning out the old tunnel run by him in 1865.

THE INLAND EMPIRE.

Able at Last to Command Attention Both In and Out of Congress.

Speaking of the crops in Sherman county, Messrs. Christman and Connelly say the acreage for 1893 harvest will be nearly double that of the harvest just past. The farmers are driving the summer fallow work in gangs everywhere, and the sight is one to delight the eyes of the observer.

In this connection it might be prudent to inquire: How is this immense acreage to be taken to the coast without an open river? If it takes the railway company eight months to carry the crop of 1892 to tide water, it is perfectly safe to estimate that it would take them sixteen months to transport the harvest of 1893. Thus, at a single glance may be seen the urgent necessity of having the cascade canal finished and a portage built at the dalles before next fall!

The Regulator cannot do everything. It has regulated freights this year, however, so that a net saving of \$17,750 has accrued from the expenditure by the state, of \$55,000 at the cascades for the portage road.

An article which we reproduce today from the Hillsboro Independent, on this topic, is worthy of preservation.

The U. P. R. Co. are now running eight special trains daily in the effort to get this wheat out. The Regulator goes loaded every day. With the locks open a few barges could and would do more work daily than all the available cars on the Pacific coast are doing, and freights would be still further reduced. Besides that, as the Independent suggests, the cascades portage road could then be abandoned and transferred to the dalles and the advantages would then be conferred upon the whole Inland Empire; as the boat or barge loaded at the foot of the dalles portage would be able to go through to Astoria without the expense of two extra handlings at the cascades.

Our attention has been called to another matter which has a satisfying effect. A few days since, referring to the excess of the average production of grain in Oregon, above the total averages by states of the union as given in the department statistics, we stated that this showing would have a tendency to restore confidence in the Inland Empire and strengthen sentiment favorable to our farmers in financial circles. This has since been confirmed, and while it is impossible to negotiate loans in the Oregon division of the Inland Empire on as favorable terms as is done across the river in Washington, because of the objectionable mortgage tax law; we are pleased to know that reports are more favorable to loans in Wasco, Sherman, etc., than in the most favored districts of the Willamette valley.

All such things tend to imbue us with the idea that the population and interest in the Inland Empire has now reached a point in numbers and influence sufficient to enable us to throw off the yoke of the oppressor and boldly assert our standing as worthy of consideration in and out of congress and legislative assemblies, at all times in the near future.

Puget Sound Spars in Demand.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 28.—Thomas Bently, of the timber firm of Bently & Fleming, of Halifax, N. S., is here and has purchased a cargo of spars amounting to 500,000 feet. A ship has been chartered shortly to convey them and also a quantity of cedar for house-finish. Hitherto the firm has purchased its spars from Boston dealers who got them from Puget sound by rail. Fleming found it cheaper to get them direct from here.

Too Much Lynch Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Governor Northern, in his annual message to the legislature, takes ground against the crime of lynching. He alludes to cases where persons in custody of the sheriff have been captured and killed by lawless assemblages. He recommends the enactment of laws to clearly define the duties of sheriffs, which will include the summoning of posses when necessary to assist them in arresting and holding violators of the peace; also the passage of laws inflicting penalties upon persons who refuse to assist the sheriffs when called upon.

Shot and Killed by Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—J. L. Spurrier, deputy United States revenue collector, who was ambuscaded and shot by moonshiners some days ago, died last night.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for, Friday Oct. 28th, 1892. Persons calling for same will give date on which they were advertised: Batiman Wm Bennett Chas Davis Emaline Mrs French G W Harris A Mrs Lockwood A McCormick & Mays, Peters Chas Pieneer Teats A W Rev Wilder Wm M. T. NOLAN, P. M.

Paul Left Out.

Review. It is announced in New York that Mr. Cleveland, Carl Schurz and Henry Villard will soon speak to the Germans from the same platform in New York. Paul Schulze is so busy whooping up things for the democracy and the Northern Pacific in Washington that it will be impossible for him to be there.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

A Business Rule Which Forceably Applies to The Dalles.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE.

Some Points Which Voters Will Profit by Taking Note of.

THE "INIQUITY" OF PROTECTION.

How Quickly Democracy Changes the Time to Plead For Local Industries.

SPOKANE, Oct. 31.—The Review yesterday contains the following fitting remarks generally applicable but specially directed to the Portland Evening Telegram, a staunch democratic organ which writes an editorial upon local topics which pinches its own tariff reform corns. When the Telegram editor is not dilating locally he emits the usual democratic froth over the "iniquity" of protecting American manufactures and the labor employed therein. He is a pretty good hand at seconding Grover Cleveland's declaration that this protective policy has "placed enormous unearned fortunes in the hands of a few individuals." But when he wanders over the city of Portland and becomes impressed with the desirability of building up home industries he changes his tune, and can plead with the rest of us against the disposition of the very rich men to put their money into almost any other channel than manufacturing. Here are a few Telegram sentences which seem to jar and jangle with Mr. Cleveland's speech in New York Thursday night: "If our wealthy business men really wanted to start new industries here they could use their own abundant means. Portland, in some respects, is showing marked enterprise—notably in extending street car lines and erecting buildings. These are good as far as they go, but they do not employ large bodies of men or make heavy pay rolls. It is time to think of manufacturing as well as building development, and now is the important period of the city's growth before other places have taken precedence."

The Review tells the Telegram in short space the reason why Portland rich men keep out of manufacturing. For one thing, they think they can make more money in banking, commerce, transportation and rents. For another, so long as the democratic party is storming at the gates of protection, rich men have no assurance that an enterprise fairly remunerative at present would remain so once the democracy should be placed in power. And for still another, they are not desirous of being held up as "robbers" and "tariff thieves." If the democracy will cease its abuse of the manufacturers of the country, if it will stop pandering to an element which is asserting that protection gives the employe the right to run the business of his employer, and if it will accept the American policy of a protective tariff as deep-rooted and abiding, the Telegram will find that the rich men of the Pacific coast will soon begin to entertain propositions looking to the establishment of new industries.

Villard in the Cabinet.

N. Y. Com. Adv. We are not surprised to learn from the Sun that Henry Villard, in the event of Cleveland's election, is expecting a cabinet position. Indeed, from the interest Villard has taken in raising money for the democratic campaign fund, outside the World's campaign fund, we should suppose he had the promise of one. A cabinet position would be of great advantage to Villard in his multifarious and miscellaneous railroad operations, such as the Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental, North American, etc. The dissatisfied investors of these stocks might not wish to see their promoter placed in the cabinet, but they are not a majority of the people of this country.

Rally at Moscow.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 31.—There was a republican rally and demonstration here Saturday night, 250 torches were in line and colored fires along the march. There were banners bearing the following: "Burke's name is Dennis," "Sweet and silver," "R. H. Browne for treasurer," "McConnell and Progress," "Harrison and Reed 1892 to 1896." McConnell, Sweet, Heyburn and Dubois addressed the audience. The opera-house could not hold the people. There was great enthusiasm for Harrison and McConnell.

Rosalie Wheat.

ROSALIE, Oct. 31.—Threshing is about finished in the vicinity, but the grain still continues to pour in, and as the elevators are unable to store it inside it is being piled out of doors. Prices are somewhat lower, the best price now being 50 cents per bushel, sacked; oats 90 cents 100 pounds, and barley 75 cents per 100 pounds. The telephone company have got the wires up on their new poles.

SECRETARY HENRY VILLARD.

His Conspicuous Support of Cleveland Fully Explained.

From the Spokane Review: A belief is current in the east that the election of Cleveland would be followed by the appointment of Henry Villard as secretary of the interior. Mr. Villard has shown himself an active Cleveland partisan. He gave \$10,000 to boom the Buffalo man before the convention, and has since drawn his check for an additional \$10,000 for use in the campaign. This signifies that Mr. Villard desires an important cabinet position either for himself or for one of his pliant satellites; probably the latter, and possibly Carl Schurz.

Three motives lie back of Mr. Villard's conspicuous support of the democratic ticket. As dictator of the Northern Pacific railroad company, he desires the election of a president who would put the general land office into hands satisfactory to that company. The Northern Pacific yearly has contests before the land office and the interior department involving the homes of thousands of settlers, and it naturally would like to see its friends in control of the department. That is why Paul Schulze and the railroad company are throwing their influence to the democracy of the state.

Mr. Villard desires the election of Grover Cleveland because the German bondholders whom he represents in this country desire the freer admission of German manufactures into the markets of the United States. With Mr. Villard the will of these bondholders is law. He owes his rise from obscurity to wealth and fame to these men, and he would be an ingrate if he were not amenable to their desires and influence. And Mr. Villard is out for Cleveland because Cleveland agrees entirely with him in advocacy of the single gold standard. Under monometallism; with the enormous expansion of the world's business and the inevitable contraction of the gold supply; the foreign holder of American railway and other bonds could wring more out of the producers of this country than could be wrung under the double standard.

In speaking these truths we desire not to be misunderstood. Since gold was received in exchange for these bonds, gold should certainly be paid in return. Right and fairness demand that. At the same time, however, the American people have the right to enlarge their circulating medium by the adoption of bimetalism upon some safe standard. That right has been antagonized by Cleveland and Villard, two men who stand as the arch foes of the double standard; who want a contraction of the world's supply of money in order that the foreign bondholders may get the most possible out of the corner they are attempting to drive in the money supply of the world. Every man who votes for the democratic ticket in the state and the nation, votes as the foreign bondholders would direct. We believe that a majority of the voters will resent this foreign corporation interference with their politics.

The Philadelphia Lawyer.

Boston Times. Wayne Macveigh is a brilliant orator and ranks at the top of the Pennsylvania bar. He has been a republican, but has for years been a kicker, because some other republicans, his relatives by marriage too, didn't manage republican politics in the Keystone state too suit his likes and ambitions. He has a record as an open-letter writer, in which he crossed pens with Ben Butler and held his own. But since he has come out for Cleveland he has run afoul of Patrick Egan, American Minister to Chili, and they are having a letter writing contest in the public press in which the little Irishman is scientifically taking off in sections the aristocratic hide of the Philadelphia lawyer.

Was it Wolfe?

The Dufur Dispatch is informed that men working on the Clear creek survey saw at a distance some object that soon dodged into the brush out of sight. "Thinking it a bear, they sent the dogs in, and were surprised when they drove a man from concealment. The stranger gave no straight account of himself, but was allowed to go his way toward Wapinitia. The following night a horse belonging to J. P. Abbott, who lives just at the edge of the timber was stolen. As that is the route that Wolfe, the murderer, is supposed to have taken, it is probably him. A reward of \$250 would soon land him."

There seems to be a well grounded suspicion that Wolfe has come into this country via the Barlow road. The fugitive is the murderer of an East Portland lady, Miss Birdie Morton, whose death will cause the search for the murderer to be pushed with greater vigor than before. Wolfe is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, has dark hair, eyes and mustache, and a very prominent nose. He wore a blue coat, with brown velvet collar, a stiff black hat, and McIntosh overcoat. He was last seen in the John Day country, and was then on horseback. People who know anything regarding the whereabouts of a young man of this description are requested to report at the sheriff's office.

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