

THE FINAL ISSUE.

This is the Last Day in Which to Consider the Subject.

NOW LET US REASON TOGETHER.

Take for Instance the Matter of Foreign Prices of Our Implements.

THE LITTLE CUSS LIED, THAT'S ALL.

A Hobby of the "Anything to Beat Harrison" Party Fully and Plainly Discussed.

The free-trade, tariff-for-revenue-only, tariff-for-revenue-with-incidentally-protective, peoples-party, anything-to-beat-Harrison democrat, has undertaken during this campaign, to answer the claim of republican protectionists that American industries need protection in order to succeed, by the bare delation that American-made agricultural machinery and implements, by reason of the protective tariff, are sold in South America and even in Australia at a less retail price than at the door of the factory here. This old argument (?) has been answered too many times to require an answer now, and yet, like all other fakes, it always finds takers.

In the first place, the true answer to their claim is like the answer to the conundrum: "A farmer had twelve horses and a stable containing eleven stalls with no room for more. He ordered his boy to put the horses in the stable, and when the boy reported that he had obeyed orders the farmer said: 'You must have put two horses in one stall?' 'No sir,' was the boy's answer, 'I put all the horses in the stable, and no two in the same stall.'" The answer is: "The little cuss lied."

Like all lies this declaration of our democratic what-is-it, is all the more a lie because it contains a grain of truth.

It is undoubtedly true that American manufactured goods have been sold in foreign markets at a less price than they could be purchased for at home, and a moment's consideration of the conditions of trade in foreign markets makes it perfectly plain that this is in no way the result of a protective tariff, and would be the same under a free trade policy.

First, the character of agricultural implements required by the trade of some of the countries of South America is cheaper than required by the trade in this country; plows which an American farmer would not have on his farm find ready sale in Brazil; if you ask an American manufacturer why it is that goods bearing his trade mark are sold there for less than he sells them at home, he will tell you that he is compelled to furnish that trade a class of goods which he would not dare to put upon the market of the United States. The goods resemble and bear the mark of the goods sold here, but are made of culled material and if sold here would soon drive from the market the makers goods. This is more true of smaller implements than of harvesting machinery, but this fact also has something to do with reapers and threshers.

Secondly, the gross profit of middlemen in this country in the class of goods included under the term "agricultural implements and machinery," is greater than in any other class of goods; and the reason for this exists in the method of their business. Few goods of this kind are sold for cash. Dealers expect to carry their purchasers paper, from year to year, and the risks of the trade are therefore greater and the length of time their capital is tied up is greater. If they exercise good judgment in the taking of paper their net profits are generally large; whereas, if they are unfortunate in this respect their losses are heavy and consequently their net profits are small. The foreign middle dealer, being beyond the usual agencies for the collection of debts receives little assistance from the manufacturer in the way of credit. He pays cash for his goods and must sell for cash. The risks of the trade are therefore removed and he can afford to sell for a less gross profit than in the case of the home dealer.

Under free trade the same conditions would exist and the same results would follow.

Thirdly, while the prices in the United States are in one respect independent of competition, in that each manufacturer's patent is looked upon by some buyers as more desirable than that of any other, there is no line of trade in which competition is so close. In every county in the United States where agricultural implements are sold each manufacturer has an agent, who sells only one maker's goods, and upon the number of his sales depends his profits. He crowds the trade as much as it will bear; and sometimes more than it will bear, while the manufacturer is protected to some extent by his patent, and thereby has a limited monopoly, this fact does not enable any one to ignore his competitors and make prices independently of theirs.

While one farmer thinks the Woods mower better than any other, his neighbor thinks another make is better; yet each would yield his opinion if the prices differed materially, inasmuch as the actual difference is slight. The conditions of the trade, as before suggested, necessitate a greater gross profit from the home trade, than if the trade were conducted on a cash basis. If therefore the manufacturer can ship his goods into a foreign market, a market upon which he does not usually depend, and dispose of them at any profit at all for cash, whatever profit he makes is clear gain and his home market is not affected by the sales.

Should a consumer from the northern coast of California come into the Portland market to buy a bill of goods and make known his residence, and the fact that the goods were to be used there, he would be able to buy to better advantage for cash than would a regular customer from The Dalles. He would be from a point outside the usual trade of the Portland merchant, and if any profit at all was made it would be a clear gain; whereas, goods sold at the same rates within the territory usually supplied by the Portland merchant would simply disorganize his market and render it impossible to maintain his trade in the future with other merchants. It he could cut into the trade of the San Francisco merchant by reduced prices he would not be doing his trade any harm, but on the other hand, would be making a small profit and opening a new market and encouraging a new trade. And so it is that the Walter A. Woods manufacturing company can afford to sell machines in Australia or South America at a less profit than at home. They could and would do the same thing under a tariff for revenue only, or free trade. The price at home is scarcely affected by the protecting tariff, but the home market is protected from the incursions of foreign manufactures such as the home manufacturer is enabled to make in the foreign market. Under free trade the foreign manufacturer, after supplying his home market would dump his surplus in here and sell it at a less profit than what he could afford to do in business at home for, and if he made a profit, however so small, it would be clear gain and no resulting disadvantages.

Fourthly, it is probably true that American manufacturers have sold goods, particularly farm machinery, in foreign markets for actual cost delivered there. Trade in this class of goods is periodical only, and goods made today must be carried until the next season.

In the meantime the trade is absolutely at rest; his capital is tied up and he stands in danger of having his goods become unsaleable by reason of improvements in the same class of goods made by other manufacturers. New patents are constantly being taken out and new improvements being made. If, therefore, he errs in judgment as to what the demand will be for his goods when the next season comes around he may have a large stock which cannot be sold in the home market at such a profit as will enable him to continue in business. To force the sales here by selling at cost would ruin his trade for future years; he therefore does the only business like thing he can do; unloads in the foreign market, the market heretofore supplied by European manufactures; sells his goods for actual cost, gets his money out of them and is then prepared to make improved goods for his home market for the next season. Under free trade he would do the same thing under the same circumstances, and so would the Englishman, the Frenchman and every other man who had more goods than he wanted to carry.

We believe in protecting our home market from the incursions of foreign manufacturers who would be only too glad of the opportunity to unload their goods here at actual cost to them; at prices less than what they could afford to sell them for at the doors of their factories; we believe that the competition of our own manufacturers is sufficient to keep prices down to a fair basis, a basis upon which the manufacturer can live and make a fair profit upon the capital invested; and we believe that the competition of our own manufacturers is sufficient to keep prices down to a fair basis, a basis upon which the manufacturer can live and make a fair profit, upon which the capital is invested; and we believe that if the market were thrown open to those who would like to see it unstable and therefore unsafe they would strive to make it so by disposing of their goods at cost. We believe, in other words, in the protective tariff advocated by the republican party, and we believe that tomorrow's election will indicate that a majority of the voters of this country believe as we do.

Miss Rosa Stannus.

THE CHRONICLE wishes to congratulate The Dalles Epworth League in having obtained the assistance of Miss Rosa Stannus at their entertainment on the 15th inst. as we learn from parties who have heard her that the young lady has been giving dramatic readings for about eight years and has acquired considerable reputation as an interpreter of Shakespearean and tragic roles—her entertainments are out of the usual order of elocutionists, as she dresses in costumes, which give her a very beautiful appearance as she assumes characters. The people of The Dalles will have an opportunity of witnessing an entertainment unique as well as interesting, and of judging as to the merits of the highly praised artist.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Young Girl Killed by an Ignorant Horse Doctor in Ohio.

SHE DIED IN TERRIBLE AGONY.

It is Singular That so Much Ignorance Should Exist in This Age.

THE NECESSITY FOR A LICENSE

The Impostor Deserves The Severe Penalty of The Law For His Barbarous Act.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—A horrible case of torture came to light in Cincinnati yesterday. For four months Mary A. Kohacke, seventeen years of age, has been an invalid from dropsical consumption. Her father works in a furniture factory. Dr. O. Ebichlager, the family physician, pronounced the case hopeless, but Tuesday last Gustave Hoyer, a horse doctor and liniment-peddler, put in an appearance and declared he could cure the girl, and the parents consented to the treatment. He bought a peck of timothy hay seed, which he put into a tub and steeped it in boiling water. He set a small chair in the water, and stripping the girl's legs naked, placed them over the water and covered them with a heavy blanket. The hot steam burnt her, and she began screaming. Her mother and younger sister tried to get her away, but the horse doctor stood guard and forced the girl to endure the torture for half an hour. Her screams alarmed the neighbors and an excited crowd gathered, but the doctor would brook no interference. Taking her from her torture of hot steam, the doctor laid her on a bed. The skin hung from the legs in twisted strings. He bound the legs in linen bandages, drawing the rolls as tightly as he could, and then took a pint bottle of horse liniment and saturated the bandages. At this the girl's screams became terrific, but the doctor ordered that she lie in bed with the bandages on for three hours, at the end of which time she would be well. The girl screamed until the mother could endure it no longer, and removed the bandages after they had been on but an hour. The strong liniment had completed what the hot steam had begun, and the legs resembled great chunks of half-boiled meat. For 25 hours the girl lay and moaned, until morning, when she died. Her father is almost frantic, and declares he will kill Hoyer, for whom a warrant has been issued, charging him with manslaughter and practicing without a license.

Consider the Subject.

It seems harsh to even suspicion the U. P. R. with doing such small tricks as they resort to in the effort to steal wheat from the Regulator line. The Regulator has been the means of adding over a hundred thousand dollars to the value of the farmers products in this and Klickitat county this year. This sum the farmers have, snugly stowed away in their pockets; and if they are capable of appreciating a favor, they should see to it that the Regulator leaves The Dalles daily with every pound she could carry, without any extra exertion on the part of the owners or managers of the line. It is certain that the U. P. R., regard the Regulator as its enemy. That must be expected; but whose friend is the Regulator? and what worse enemy had the farmer than the U. P. R. before the Regulator started? These are subjects the wheat seller should consider before giving the U. P. R., their preference.

A Safe Prediction.

A leading business man of The Dalles, a democrat, today said, in answer to a question as to his private opinion upon the situation, that the utter confusion in this state must be taken as an indication that Harry gives New York up, and must endeavor to throw the election in to the house as a last resort. The present phases of the contest are confusing and only the most reckless political prophet would venture upon so uncertain a sea. But one thing may be safely predicted: Tomorrow will witness one of the greatest political battles ever fought out in this country. To the Oregon democracy this is a season of great political unrest. Portents of coming affright the timorous leader, and it is all that the bolder spirits can do to keep their forces in line. There is distraction and uncertainty in every direction; new elements have appeared in the political situation; nothing is really clear except that the managers are disturbed and wholly at sea. Harrison's majority in Oregon will be fully 10,000, and he will have a clear majority in the electoral college.

Rooms to Let.

Two pleasant bed rooms in a neat cottage on the hill, to let. Inquire at this office. 10.1dtf

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Engine House Repairs—City Hall Repairs—Tax Rebates, etc.

The regular meeting of the common council was held Thursday evening at the usual hour, Mayor Mays presiding.

Present, Frank Menefee Recorder; Councilmen Haight, Joles, Kreft, Lauer, Menefee and Maier.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several petitions for rebate of taxes were referred to the judiciary committee, except in cases where manifest errors had occurred, and rebate was allowed.

Mayor Mays suggested that it was taxing the attention of the council beyond reason, and came with ill grace for so many petitions of this character to be presented at so late a day, after so many notices given, the work of the board of equalization passed, etc., and some means should be adopted to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

Petition of Messrs. Norman, Butts, Jones, Wiley and others, for a sidewalk on the south side of Eleventh street, between Union and Lincoln, was accepted, and orders given accordingly.

Petition of Messrs. Jeffers, Nichols, Peters, Shackelford, Nowlan, and others, for an arc-light at the intersection of Ninth and Pentland streets, caused some discussion.

Members favored giving the light as petitioned for, but on the score of economy thought one should be transferred from some less exposed situation down town.

The subject was finally referred to the committee on streets and public property. [Applause from Councilman Haight's dog Bingo, who vigorously rapped the floor with his tail.]

Reports of the city recorder, street commissioner and treasurer, for the month of October, were read and placed on file.

The treasurers report shows a balance of \$3,417.01.

Verbal report of the committee on fire and water, explaining the condition of the work on the engine house, which will be ready for occupancy on Monday next; and the cost of flue, painting, etc., added to the cost of hose house for Co. No. 4, was made by Mr. Haight, and proved acceptable to the council.

Question of renting a portion of the Phillips property for the soda works, was referred back to the committee with instructions to act.

Petition of residents on the bluff to extend the Laughlin street sewer, at private expense was allowed, and Councilman Menefee presented a resolution covering the subject which was adopted.

Bill for merchandise furnished to a family afflicted with sickness was allowed.

Bill for stationary and exempt certificates furnished to fire department was not allowed.

Warrants were ordered in payment of sundry claims against the city, including officers' salaries, water and light accounts, etc.

Mayor Mays brought up the subject of the importance and necessity for a new roof on the city hall building, and other improvements, and on motion the committee on streets and public property were authorized to have the repairs made.

Inquiry as to the ownership of the old garrison guard house was instituted with a view of disposing of the same. It is located on a lot belonging to the city, and the committee on streets and public property were authorized to sell it.

On motion the council adjourned until Friday evening, the 18th, at the usual hour.

The Denver Times is afraid that Colorado will be overrun next summer with Chicago people who will try to escape from the world's fair.



It's a sign that you need help, when pimples, blotches, and eruptions begin to appear. Your blood needs looking after. You'll have graver matters than pimples to deal with, if you neglect it. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents and cures all diseases and disorders caused by impure blood. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, and promotes all the bodily functions. For all forms of scrofulous, skin and scalp disease, and even Consumption (which is really lung-scorfula) in all its earlier stages, it is a certain remedy. It's the only one that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded. It's a matter of confidence in one's medicine. It is the cheapest blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? The "Discovery" acts equally well all the year round.

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