

The Weekly Chronicle.

Entered at the postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID, IN ADVANCE. One year \$1.50. Six months .75. Three months .45.

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COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge Geo. C. Blakeley. Sheriff T. A. Ward. Clerk H. Crossen.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCIES.

EDITOR CHRONICLE—Inasmuch as the democratic party of the nation in its platform of 1892 has denounced republican protection as "a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," and that "the federal government has no constitutional power to enact such a law," and that "the McKinley tariff law was the culminating atrocity of class legislation," and inasmuch as the ways and means committee is formulating a tariff act to be reported at the coming session of congress, free from unconstitutional provision, their action is a legitimate subject for criticism.

The orators of the democratic party profess to be guided by the principles of their predecessors, and especially the doctrine of Jefferson and Jackson, and hence it becomes a fair matter of inquiry how far the democracy has been faithful to the principles of their distinguished apostles.

As Don Quixote charged full tilt on a flock of sheep, enchanted into Alifanfaron, Lord of Taprobana, so did the Quixotic democrat of the national convention charge with fury against the McKinley law, because, amongst other things, it afforded protection to wool, coal, lead and other articles, and they followed in the footsteps of the eccentric John Randolph, who is reported to have said he would go twenty yards out of his way to kick a sheep.

Let us see how General Washington, who had the proud title of "the father of his country," regarded the constitutional question repudiated by the national democracy in the aforesaid platform: The first act of congress passed after the adoption of the constitution was an act to provide for the manner of taking the oaths of office at the beginning of the government. The second had for its title the following words: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that the duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported, be it enacted, etc., etc."

Washington wore a coat of domestic cloth on the day of his inauguration, thus giving an object lesson to the legislators of after times as to the means of promoting our national prosperity. Fresh from the national convention, can any one not blinded by party bigotry believe that Washington would have signed the bill if he had any doubt about its constitutionality?

In his second annual message Thomas Jefferson, to whom the democratic orators refer as proof of the orthodoxy of their political sentiments, stated his views as follows: "To foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation for the nurture of man and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances." "By continuing to make these the rule of our action we shall endure to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution and promote a union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety," thus affirming the constitutionality of a tariff.

In a letter to Joseph C. Cabell, dated March 18th, 1827, Mr. Madison writes as follows: "The meaning of the power to regulate commerce is to be sought in the general use of the phrase; in other words, in the objects generally understood to be embraced by the power when it was inserted in the constitution. The power has been applied in the form of a tariff to the encouraging of particular domestic occupations by every existing commercial nation." It has been so used and applied particularly and systematically by Great Britain, whose commercial vocabulary is a parent of ours.

Every president, from General Washington to Mr. J. Q. Adams inclusive, has recognized the power of a tariff in favor of manufactures, without indicating that a doubt existed anywhere.

A construction of the constitution practiced upon or acknowledged for nearly forty years has received a national sanction not to be reversed, but by an evidence at least equivalent to the national will.

When General Jackson was a candidate for presidency the first time, he received a letter from L. H. Colman, dated April, 24th, 1824, which reads as follows: "We are anti-tariff here, and candor requires me to say that should you be the advocate of a measure to which our interest is evidently opposed, the zeal with which you have hitherto supported will be relaxed."

To which the general replied: "You ask my opinion on the tariff. I answer I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it, and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves the means of national defense and independence, particularly within the state of war, I would advocate and support it." "Heaven has designed our mountains and climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool." "In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves."

These were the outspoken words of General Jackson, in favor of the protection principle.

Under the protection principles embraced in the tariff of 1820, 1824 and 1828 manufacturers flourished and the public debt was rapidly diminished.

Calhoun was in favor of protection in 1816 and 1824. He said: "Afford to industry and industry immediate and ample protection and they will not fail to give a preference to this free and happy country." In 1831, however, when he got the presidential bee in his cap, he was opposed to the principle of protection. Mr. Clay's compromise bill in 1828 for the preservation of the manufacturers of the country was on trial. It provided for a reduction of ad valorem duties of 20 per cent. every two years until the 30th day of June, 1842, when all duties should be reduced to a maximum of 20 per cent. The object of Mr. Clay was to save all he could of the protective policy, and to postpone all further action on it till a more auspicious day.

Mr. Clayton insisted that Mr. Calhoun should vote for the bill, which with great reluctance he did, but previous thereto he went all lengths against the protective principle, stigmatizing it as unconstitutional, oppressive to the south, an evil "inveterate and dangerous."

So incensed was Jackson at Calhoun that in his last sickness he declared that in reflecting upon his administration he chiefly regretted that he had not executed Calhoun for treason. "My country," said the general, "would have sustained me in the act and his fate would have been a warning to traitors for all time to come."

Thus it appears that for more than one hundred years the protection principle has been maintained, the only efforts to abrogate it having been made during Calhoun's efforts at nullification, and the late new doctrine announced by the Chicago platform of the democracy.

The cry of "Folk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842," and the cry of "Polk is a better tariff man than Henry Clay," was not made on the constitutionality of the tariff, but because of a demand for the reduction of duties, made by the democratic party.

It will also appear by the foregoing summary that all the predecessors of the democratic orators of the present day were in favor of protection, and none more than McKinley of Ohio, and Reed of Maine.

The fact is that the republican party, under whatever name it appeared, was always in favor of protection, whilst the democratic party was not, and what the party has thrown off all its disguises it is more than ever necessary to use all legitimate means to turn it out of power. This ought not to be difficult to do. The people have become aroused to the incapacity of the present administration. The Hawaii question has become entangled through the operations of two or three diplomatic agents and requires a wisdom beyond that of the present administration for its solution. There is likely to be bloodshed there.

The declaration that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff except for the purpose of revenue only, "and that the McKinley tariff law was the culminating atrocity of class legislation" are not likely to get entire credence even in the democratic party. Many democrats do not wish to be coupled with Calhoun and nullification. The democrats of Alabama, who have iron ore and iron manufacturers to protect; lead miners of Missouri, who want protection for their lead; the coal miners of West Virginia, who compete with Nova Scotia coal, and the wool growers of Texas, Ohio, Oregon and California, all have such an interest in the protective principle that their voices will be heard when the tariff bill comes before congress. There will then be music in the air. T. A. Henson.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

An exchange says a calamity-howler is a statesman out of a job.

Now that the world's fair is over, Chicago has returned to the old-fashioned method of sandbagging.

Sarah Bernhardt has been pronounced too aged by the Paris people. This looks like a premeditated effort to force Sarah into the ballet, and everybody knows that Sarah was not built for a ballet-dancer.

The principle of the modern plow was laid down by Thomas Jefferson. A plow consists of two wedges, a cutting wedge and a lifting wedge, and Jefferson discovered and enunciated the proportions of each and the relation each bore to the other. Before his day no two smiths made plows alike; now they are made in accordance with a mathematical formula.

There is little strictly original matter in the president's message. He rather surs the Hawaiian matter, and brings out for periodical dusting the old tariff figure. One or two catchy novelties are introduced, and the balance of the message is chiefly made up of government documents heretofore published.

Shiloh's cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by Snipes & Kinersly. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly.

Hot clam broth at J. O. Mack's every day at 4 o'clock.

MARKET REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—The local market is practically quiet in all directions. Business has resolved itself into that of small transactions. Prices of all kind of staples are unchanged. Eggs seem to fluctuate on the market, owing to the supply and demand, and prices vary as the supply varies. Some dealers quote 25 to 28 cents per dozen and others quote 28 to 30 cents. The butter market is sluggish and quotations normal.

The vegetable market is quiet and prices continue steady, while potatoes are quotable at 30 to 60 cents per sack. It is conceded that an advance must follow the low quotations in the near future as the valley product has been injured by the fall rains.

The fruit market is fair with a stiff tendency with a disposition to advance prices for good keepers for export.

The poultry supply is fair and quotations are unchanged. The grain market has undergone no changes, unless it may be said that the bears in the east are less stubborn. A general tendency denotes a better future outlook for breadstuffs. The movement in the Portland market has been more active for the past few days.

Kingsley and Velocity

From our Kingsley correspondent.

The neighborhood of Kingsley is having a long spell of rainy weather. It has rained almost without ceasing for the last six days. It is not often that the Tygh Ridge people get too much rain, but now they are all crying for a halt. Those religiously inclined are sending petitions up to the Ruler of the universe to halt, while the timid ones are prophesying a second flood. We hardly think Tygh Ridge will be flooded, but we believe that the liberal supply of rain we have had will be the making of the country, for the ground being scarce of moisture for the last three or four years, needed a thorough soaking, and it certainly has got it.

Both grain and grass are doing well. Stock is looking better than I have ever seen them look this time of the year. The health of the neighborhood is good. The Kingsley Sabbath School is closed for this year.

Mrs. Remi Rondeau of Kingsley has returned home from a four weeks' visit with friends in the Willamette valley. Mrs. Rondeau says that she enjoyed her visit very much, but she would not exchange her Kingsley home for any place she saw in the Willamette valley.

USE. A Celebrated Case. The seats were all filled at Wingate hall last night to witness "A Celebrated Case." It is a thrilling drama of war time in France, wherein a combination of circumstances operates against a brave soldier and he is convicted and sentenced as a galley slave. "Jack Renaud," the hero, is represented in the cast by J. G. Stutts. It is needless to say he is beyond criticism. He has invested the character with a power unapproached by any living actor, and combines perfect naturalness with the dramatic demands of the character. Mrs. E. Alma Stutts, as "Adrian," and Libbie (Noxon) as "Velentine," showed abilities of a high order, while the support was ample to sustain the chief roles. The "Count de Morney" by H. A. Beldon, who is a rising artist and destined to be better known. The child actress won the hearts of the audience by her artless naivete and really good acting. She is but four years old, and great things are to be expected of her when she matures. Two illuminated tableaux intensified the thrilling interest of the play last night, and taken as a whole, "A Celebrated Case" exceeded expectations, which were of a high standard because it has been played here most meritoriously by home talent.

The play tonight is the great emotional drama "East Lynne." It is a favorite with the ladies, who should supply themselves with a liberal number of handkerchiefs, for it appeals strongly to the sentiments. Pity for the unfortunate Isabel contends for the mastery, despite her crime against her husband. Miss Nixon, as the eccentric Cornelia, is said to be the best delineator of that character in the United States, and is a fitting foil for the heavy work of J. G. and E. Alma Schutz.

THE UNEMPLOYED. People or Firms in Need of Help Should Read This List. Following is a list of people seeking work, who have been registered at THE CHRONICLE employment bureau. This list will be published Tuesdays and Fridays. Those procuring work will please notify this office, so their names can be taken out.

E. Johns, The Dalles, any kind of work. H. Sears, this office, steady situation in saw mill. Have spent whole life at it, and can give best of references. A young lady, at Haight's restaurant, general house work. Wm. Maxwell, The Dalles, any kind of work.

WANTED. Immediately, work of some kind, by a reliable man from the east, must have work at once. Inquire at this office.

Bucklen's Arzma Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sore, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Snipes & Kinersly.

Lost, two notes payable to J. C. Meina. All persons are warned not to purchase said notes. J. C. MEINA.

We will Take Damaged Wheat IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Cannot use Wheat that is rotten or growing in the sack. We will Allow 50 cts. per Sack Here

PEASE & MAYS, THE DALLES, OR.

There is No Undertaker Trust!



I WILL FURNISH ANYTHING NEEDED FROM AN UNDERTAKER as cheap as can be procured from anyone who does not belong to the Association, and I have a better class of goods. Having taken the necessary course of instruction in Embalming, I am prepared to attend to every thing pertaining to the business. Can be Called Day or Night.

WM. MICHELL, Undertaker and Embalmer. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood leads on to fortune.

Closing-Out Sale of Furniture & Carpets

AT CRANDALL & BURGET'S, Who are selling these goods out at greatly-reduced rates. MICHELBACH BRICK. UNION ST.

Table with 2 columns: Bills Allowed, Pastorage. Lists various items and amounts like Douglas Dufur, recorder \$100.00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Complaint having been entered in this office by Sydney B. Smith against William Keown for standing on the Wascow county. Dated Dec. 14, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Whereas, the Honorable County Court of State of Oregon, for Wascow county, on the 24th day of November, 1893, duly made an order appointing me, the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of William A. Allen, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Whereas, the Honorable County Court of State of Oregon, for Wascow county, on the 24th day of November, 1893, duly made an order appointing me, the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of William A. Allen, deceased.

J. F. FORD, Evangelist. Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1891: S. B. MRB, MFG. Co., Dufur, Oregon.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! Best grades oak, fir, pine and slab wood. Office 133 Second street. All orders promptly attended to. MAIER & BENTON.

Undertaking Establishment. We have added to our business a complete Undertaking Establishment, and as we are in no way connected with the Undertakers' Trust, our prices will be low accordingly.

PRINZ & NITSCHKE. Dealers in Furniture and Carpets. We have added to our business a complete Undertaking Establishment, and as we are in no way connected with the Undertakers' Trust, our prices will be low accordingly.