The Weekly Chronicle.

Entered	at the po	stoffice at T	he Dalles, Oregon. I matter.
-	STAT	EE OFFIC	IALS.
Bupt. of Attorne	y of State	nstruction	W. P. Lord H R KinesidPhillip Metschan G. M. Irwin C. M. Idleman JG. W. McBride JJ. H. Mitchell

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	FOR HER PARKS CONTRACT TO THE
COUNTY	OFFICIALS

County Judge	. Geo. C. Blakeley
Clerk	A. M. Kelsay
	t Pront Vincale
Assessor	F. H. Wakefield
Superintendent of Public Schoo Coroner	is Troy Shelley

MR. STEVENS OPINIONS.

A gentleman named Stevens, the inventor of the roller process for making flour, was in the city from Monday noon until midnight. There is no particular significance to this statement, other than a wish to use him as an illustration of the circumscribed area in which a man's ideas may ebb and flow and be self-satisfactory. Mr. Stevens is a wealthy man, having sold his patents, and is now traveling over the country, partly to see the scenery, and partly in search of addiences that will absorb his ideas and not talk back. Mr. Stevens is a gold bug, rabid. He talked to a small crowd at the Umatilla House in the evening, making more rash assertions in five minutes than the craziest silverite could invent in a century.

Mr. Stevens stated that in the East the silver sentiment represented but 5 per cent of the voters, while the gold bugs represented 95 per cent of the voting population. He stated that before the present administration was chosen \$12,000,000 had been subscribed for building factories on Fox river, Wisconsin, Mr. Stevens' home, but that the scheme was abandoned, and now Fox river flows along unvexed by \$12,000,000 worth of dams, mills and machinery down to Oshkosh. "Why," said Mr. Stevens, "Fox river has a fall of eightyfive feet in thirty-three miles, and is larger than your river here." These are but samples of some of Mr. Stevens' statements, and after listening to him for a few moments, we no longer doubted his first statement that he was an inventor, only he has not retired from

Mr. Stevens probably repeats what he believes concerning the proportion of silver and gold advocates as he has seen them. He forms his conclusions from the opinions of those he comes in contact with, and as that class is his own, wealthy people, their beliefs would probably be in the proportion stated. The trouble with Mr. Stevens' rating is that he only meets a class representing say one per cent of the voting population. Ninety-five per cent of that one per cent are gold bugs; but of the 99 per cent that Mr. Stevens did not meet the percentage does not ron that way, but rather directly opposite.

Free silver is the issue for the does not win, as the sports say, "hands Fox river, Wisconson, even though Mr. Stevens' ideas of that creek are somewhat exalted.

THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE.

The East Oregonian keeps reiterating and emphasizing its advice to get out of debt, and stay out. There never was better advice given, and never any less palatable; yet an examination into the subject of interest, and a study of the sitent workings of a nimble penny will convince any one that no business in the world will beat the game where interest has a fair show at it. Money in Or gon generally commands about ten per cent interest, and while it is unlawreality where the interest is paid yearly, because then the money lender, having the interest money, re-lends it.

To show the difference between the and the deadly work of interest, we present a small example. If, for instance, a man had gone to work on new year's day of the year 1 and worked until new he only drew his interest at the end of the better. ten years and then and loaned it, or in other words compounded it at the end the fourth 16, the fifth 32, the sixth 64, stored. The price of all farm products times in one hundred years. If the cent that number of times, so that at the end of 200 years we would have 1.024 times \$10.24, or \$10,485.76, as the sum earned square of itself, or to simplify the calcu- gross.

lation and calling it \$10,486, we find that at the end of 400 years the sum earned by 1 cent would be \$109 956,196. OREGON At the end of 800 years this sum would be increased to an amount equal to the square of itself, or \$12,090,365,038,790,squared would show at the end of 1,600 years 36,000,000 billions of tons of solid gold. As these figures are beyond the power of the mind to conceive, it is unnecessary to add the additional increase than that of the globe. In the mean-

run up against it?

BLAINE ON BIMETALISM.

Mr. James G. Blaine, who was the greatest American statesman of his time, in a speech to congress, said:

"On the much vexed and long-mooted question of a bimetallic or a monometallic standard, my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if possible, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect in all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable staristic affirm, there are nearly \$7,000.000,-000 of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thous-

I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution; indeed, the money of the people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgmdnt, no power to demonetize either, any more than to demonetize both. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of having it resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

LIKE A MUSHROOM.

The Colfax people have been wanting an opera house for some time, and now they have one. A big pile of brick lumber and other building material piled at a street corner had awakened comment, but no one knew what was to be done with it. Last Wednesday evening seventy-five men were brought from Spokane, and armed with trowels and campaign, and we lose our guess if it hods repaired to the aforesaid corner, and by daylight the outside walls were down." It will be as the Columbia to up, the scaffolding removed, and the men gone. Thursday morning the als from hard lavor, supports the counplace was filled with carpenters, paint- try editor in luxury, puts the arc lights ers, decoraters, etc., and at 10 o'clock a bill poster came along and put up a bill ture, makes talent appreciated, puts saying that the Colfax Dramatic Company would present the drams "Hick'ry Farm at the Colfax Opera House." That was the first intimation the people had as to what the building was intended for.

It seems to us that if the United States supreme court will carry its decision on the income tax cases to its legitimate conclusion, it will be found that it is unconstitutional to collect or levy any tax at all. From the very nature of things any tax levied by any ful to compound it, yet this is done in power, state, county or city, is a tax upon incomes. A tariff tax on sugar of one cent per pound is a tax on the income of the consumer of one cent for every pound of sugar used by him or his steady accumulations of honest labor family, and if he is a farmer, and his income is from lands, why is it not unconstitutional to make the tariff tax applicable to him? Why is it not unconstitutional to levy a tax on whiskey or year's day A. D. 2001 and had saved tobacco, since in both cases the incomes every day \$1, he would have at that of the business are incomes arising from date to his credit \$730,000. Suppose at the products of the lands. If it is true, the same time the man had deposited 1 as the supreme court says it is, that our cent at 10 per cent interest, or at 7 per constitution prohibits the taxing of cent and compounded it, it would have those who have incomes, then the more doubled every ten years. Suppose that suddenly the constitution is amended

Both Bradstreet and Dunn's reports of business tor last week show decided of each ten years. At the end of the improvement in all branches of business first ten years he would have had 2 throughout the United States, and the cents, the second 4 cents, the third 8, feeling of confidence is rapidly being rethe seventh \$1.28, the eighth \$2.56, the is increasing, and many new industries ninth \$5.12, and the tenth 10.24. In are being established in all parts of other words, the cent has increased 1,024 Uncle Sam's domain, which will cause money to circulate more freely. Notwill increase that number of times in a withstanding the croakings of prophets hundred years, \$10.24 will also increase to the contrary, 1895 gives promise of a most successful year as regards business.

While it is probably true that "Steve" by 1 cent in 200 years. Now, if that Elkins is not an ideal senator, it is true sum can be earned by a cent in 200 that he is visiting Oregon in the capacity years, the amount itself would earn in of a private citizen. The Oregonian's not want to buy a town lot and put up a 200 years more, a sum equal to the insult was therefore gratuitous, and residence the first thing. There is not a

THE SPENUTHRIFT.

The Oregonian reads a homily on the subject of wages and prices under the title of "Meals Five and Ten," and ar- I cannot afford to keep my family in the rives at the conclusion that economy hotels for two or three months. 516. This amount, if in gold, would and thrift are lacking in America, and weigh 6,000 billions of tons, which again that, in fact, we are a nation of spendthrifts. This is no doubt true, but adding to their owners' taxes. We sugwhether that trait is an injury to the country or not is at least debatable, the owners to put up a few inexpensive That the thrifty, saving man generally accumulates a fortune, is undoubtedly true; but would he do so if it were not be a good thing for them in the way of the last amount multiplied by 109,956,- for the spendthrift class? If we were 196, which would make a weight greater all economical, thrifty and saving, it would be a hard game for each of us. in the building up of the city. As a while the man saving a dollar a day That the spending of money, even lavwould have in gold about one ton and a ishly, by the rich is a blessing to the country, is undoubtedly true. The That is the difference between interest clerk who gets \$50 a month and spends and labor, and who is there can hope to it, at least keeps it in circulation, and assists those who are employed in making the clothes that he wears, the luxuries that eat up his income; and when he gets that much per week and spends it, he simply quadruples the good he does the class furnishing the articles upon which his money is spent. A mining camp, a live one, is a regular beehive; everybody gets good wages and spends them. The money circulates, and the economical, thrifty, savhave made. I believe in the struggle ing man finds in such communities his

best picking. We are a nation of spendthrifts. But let that trait be suddenly corrected; let giving the cases a new hearing with a our foolish, if you please, spendings stop, and the business of the country would be stagnant. Our boasted home market would vanish, or enough of it would that starvation would set in, and gaunt famine would sweep through the manufacturing districts. Suppose tomorrow that every citizen of the United States would determine to save, and that he or she would purchase only the things absolutely needed. The smoke would die out of the factory chimneys, the stores would be two-thirds of them closed, the millioers, the dressmakers and the tailors would become county charges, the newspapers would lose three-fourths of their patronage through the inability of the people to subscribe for them, and the uselessness of advertising. The bicycle factories would close permanently, and those of agricultural implement temporarily; grass would grow on the railroad tracks, and moss on the steamship wharves.

As long as we spend our money at home the spendthrift is no injury to the country's business, but its benefactor. When we buy abroad, then things are different because we as a nation of spendthrifts become easy plucking by other nations whose people are more economical, more saving, and more thrifty. It takes all kinds of people to make a country, and the spendthrift is by no means the worst kind. He is a necessity, for his habits tend to the dissemination of money into the channels of trade, giving life to business, and week." We know this sounds somewhat like the proposition of a man lift- in the present supply. Better prices ing himself by his boot-straps, but it is will prevail for several years, at least. smoothly. He gives employment to the poor, keeps the lawvers and profession-In the shop windows, encourages literamusic in Jenny Lind's tongue, and motion in Cerito's beels, builds the palatial hotels, supports the floating palaces on the ocean, the drawing room cars on land. He is the product of modern civilization, and yet the cause of it. He is a necessity, and though not of the right sex, is indeed the mother of invention. His needs, or his imagined needs, are the lever and fulcrum that move the world. We like him, regardless of politics, age, sex, religion or color. His foibles are food for the hungry, and his toothpick shoes and Dr. Mary Walker pants are not made in vain, since they create labor. Let him suck his toothsome cane, since somebody got paid for making it, and smile not at his creased pantalettes or his overpowering clothes, for somebody bought groceries with the money paid for them. When we all get economical the silver

question will be settled, for copper will then be good enough for the business of the country. Economy is wealth only where the larger portion of the community is not economical. The spendthrift makes three suits of clothes go where only one went before, besides the thousand and one trifles which economy never buys, but which the spendthrift uses and therefore creates, and is a true philanthropist. God bless the spendthrift! and send us good people here at The Dalles several hundred dozen of

COTTAGES NEEDED.

There is one thing our property owners must do if they expect The Dalles to grow, and they must do it at once. That is to build cottages for rent. There is not a vacant house in The Dalles today suitable for a family of moderate means that can be rented. Naturally if a man comes here with hie family, he wants to look around a little while before investing his money, and he does week passes but that some person comes

here from the East, stops a day or so, and goes on with the remark, "If I could get a house for a month or two I would stop and look at your section, but

In the burned district there are dozens of lots that are unoccupied, and only gest that it would be a good thing for cottages, such as could be rented at from \$8 to \$15 per month. It would not only putting their property in shape to earn something, but it would aid materially matter of fact it is an absolute necessity that these homes be built, for, as we stated before, there is not a vacant building in the city. It is not necessary for everybody who owns a lot to build, but we suggest that a half-dozen buildings of the class we have mentioned be put up, and at once. When they are filled, and we think that will be as soon as they are finished, more can be built, until the supply equals the

There should be a spare dwelling or two in the city. Which of our enterprising citizens will undertake to help supply the demand?

It seems provable that the income tax decision will be set aside to the extent of full bench. Justice Jackson is rapidly recovering and it is said the motion for a rehearing will be heard and argued, May 6th, at which time Justice Jackson will be present.

THE MARKETS.

Clapp & Co.'s weekly market letter is hopeful in tone, and thinks the financial outlook is getting much brighter. It says: "The air that was lately leaden seems charged with buoyant sentiment, and ambitions recently hopeless seem now but stepping stones to higher elevations." It also mentions the fact that cotton has gone up from 5.54 to 6.87 and asserts that it will soon sell above 7

The wheat outlook is brighter for the grower. Of winter wheat the crop is now estimated, even with the most favorable weather, at not less than 10 per cent below last year's product, and the indications are that prices will be much better than in 1894. Of course it s too soon yet to make anything like a correct estimate of the crop as everything depends upon the weather in the next two months. That the crop will not be nearly up to that of '94 is, howover, assured. This condition exists in countries growing \$5 per cent of the world's crop. It is estimated that 83, 000,000 bushels of wheat have been fed to stock since last harvest, thus dispos ing of a large part of the surplus.

Beef is going up steadily, caused by general shortage. Low prices caused making it possible for that very spend. the slaughtering of many cows and the thrift's employer to raise his wages destruction of entire herds by those who eventually from "\$50 a month to \$50 a were discouraged and getting out of the business. The result is a large deficiency

true just the same. God bless the Mutton feels the effect of the rise in spendthrift! He furnishes the grease beef and has a strong tendency upward. Prices run from \$2 50 to \$3 25 per head The winter has been a good one for the sheep industry, and the flocks are in prime condition, better than they will be in a month from now unless we have rain, as the pasturage will die out. The the crop a phenomenally large one. The wool is also extra good, the staple unusually long and without a break.

The local market is well supplied with easonable vegetables, and in produce there are no changes since last week.

We quote as follows: WHEAT-38 cents per bushel. OATS-75 cents per 100 pounds. BARLEY-55 cents per 100 pounds. FLOUR-\$2 25 per barrel; retail \$2.50. CHOP FEED-\$15.00 per ton. BRAN-\$10.00 per ton. POTATOES-40 cents per sack. CHICKENS-\$2.50 to \$3 00 per dozen. Eggs-8 cents per dozen. BUTTER-30 to 40 cents per roll. WHEAT HAY-\$9 per ton. OAT HAT-\$8 per ton. TIMOTHY-\$12 per ton. Wook-81/2 cents for best grade. Wool Bags-39 cents. SHEEP PRLTS-5 cents per pound. Hides-6 to 61/4 per pound.

The Eight Mile Picnis.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:-I see in a letter from Endersby, that the committee in charge of the May-day picnic had concluded to change the picnic from my place to the Campbell grove. I would beg leave to state that such is not the case, as I am chairman of that committee and know whereof I speak.

I admit there has been some dissension and they have started an opposition picnic at the Campbell grove, but the picnic on the first of May will be at my place, as formerly announced.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend as a good time is expected. There will be singing, speaking and

games of amusement too numerous to The grove will be well cleaned up for the occasion. Professor Parrott will

have charge of the singing and Miss Nellie Allen will preside at the organ, and everything will be done to make this a grand success. me one, come all, with your baskets

Closing Out Sale o

of DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOOD BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Past or present values cut no figure, as goods

MUST be SOLD LESS than COST

The C. P. and P. D., French Woven, Hand-Made, L Warner's Health, Coraline, French Model and other mak of Corsets will be closed out at extremely low prices. Ca and be convinced. You will be surprised at our low price

J. P. McINERNY

Are Your Eyes Open?

@ IF SO, READ THIS. @

Just Received.

A Complete Assortment of GARDEN and TIMBER SEEDS. We can save you money. Now wend your way to the Big Brick, opposite Moody's Warehouse.

E. J. COLLINS & CO

Telephone 20. Terms Cash.

Hi There!

Men's Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats. Misses' Straw Hats. Ladies' Straw Hats

Largest Assortment in the City.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Blue Front Store,

Opposite Diamond Mills

Crescents! Crescents! Crescents

Why pay \$100 for a Bicycle

When you can get one for \$55

We buy direct from the makers, and save you the jobber's profit. We sell our High-grade CRESCENT, with wood rim and Clincher tire, for .. \$80 0

Our SPECIAL CRESCENT, with either wood or steel rims, M. & W. tires. \$55 this wheel with wood rim weighs 28 pounds; with steel, 30 pounds. Our SPECIAL CRESCENT will compare favorably with any \$75 wheel on th market, and we will give the same guarantee that is given on the highes priced wheel sold. Come and see our samples or send for catalogue.

MAYS & CROWE, The Dalles

Blakeley & Houghton. DRUGGISTS.

175 Second Street.

The Dalles, Oregon

A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

· · -- ARTISTS MATERIALS.-- · ·

Country and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.

New England Marble P Granite Works,

Fine Monumental Work of Imported Statuary.

Do not order Monumental Work until you ob ain our figures. You will find that, for good work, our charges are always the lowest. Cash or time settlements [as preferred] can be arranged for at greatly reduced figures. Send address for designs and prices. Second and Third-street cars pass our salesrooms.

720 Front Street, opp. the Failing School,

PORTLAND, OR.

DB. A. DIETRICH,

Physician and Surgeon.

DUFUR, OREGON.

