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The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - - - OREGON

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STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor....W. P. Lord
Secretary of State....H R Kincaid
Treasurer....Phillip Metschan
Supt. of Public Instruction....G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General....C. M. Idleman
Senators....G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen....B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis
State Printer....W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge....Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff....T. J. Driver
Clerk....A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer....Wm. Michell
Commissioners....Frank Kincaid, A. S. Blowers
Assessor....F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor....E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools....Troy Shelley
Coroner....W. H. Butts

SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES.

Senator Sherman's speech on the financial condition of the government points out nearly as many mistakes committed by President Cleveland as R. G. Ingersoll said were made by Moses. The greatest of these mistakes is the president's unwillingness or inability to see any peril in the continuous treasury deficits, and his opinion that greenback retirement is a sovereign remedy for the government's financial ills. A good many Republicans, however, believe that a scheme of gradual extinguishment of the entire demand-note debt would be wise, but it is folly to overlook or ignore the revenue shortage menace. What the senator said about the danger of the continuous treasury deficits is gospel. Of course, the elimination by the supreme court of the income tax feature of the Wilson law is immediately responsible for the present deficit, but the adoption of this feature was in itself a blunder, which was often pointed out by the Republicans during the discussion of that measure.

The Ohio statesman had a still easier task in pointing out the president's mistake in saying that the McKinley tariff was ineffective for the purpose of revenue. That law, in most of its features, went into operation on October 6, 1890. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, revenues exceeded expenditures $26,800,000, and the excess was $9,900,000 in the year ending June 30, 1892, and $2,300,000 in the year ending at that date in 1893. Then the turning point came, and in the next twelve months the customs receipts dropped sharply, and there was a deficit of $70,000,000. But it is very easy to see that the menace which Democratic victory brought was the chief cause of this shortage. The Democratic platform of 1892, the Democratic candidate's letter of acceptance, and that candidate's earlier record as president assailed the Republican tariff law, and when Democratic victory came in that year that law's days were numbered. This portentous fact unsettled trade of all sorts, cut down importation and brought the deficit.

That endless chain of greenback withdrawals of gold from the treasury did not begin to take dangerous shape until this administration and the congress which went into existence with it created the revenue shortage. The senator had no difficulty in showing that coincidence. In Republican days the endless chain was so harmless that comparatively few persons knew that such a chain existed. Another drawback attending Democratic government, one which the senator did not mention, but which, of course, he had in mind, is that no considerable body of the people anywhere has any confidence in Democratic management of national affairs. The Republican party, too, makes mistakes, as it did during the term of its latest president, but with that party mistakes are the exception, while with the Democracy they are the rule. Most of the men whose votes turned the scale in favor of the Democracy in 1892 were prompted by a temporary resentment toward the Republican party, and doubtless regretted their act very soon after they committed it. The business interests in general have for many years past had a supreme distrust of the Democracy, and a triumph for that party is thus reasonably certain always to bring calamity to the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WE WANT NONE OF IT.

It seems very strange that the Oregonian, which until recently has let no opportunity slip to vilify and abuse the last legislature, is now advocating a special session of that body, ostensibly for the purpose of having the unexpended appropriations rescinded. In view of the fact that it has always insisted that the members are irresponsible public plunderers, incapable of doing a patriotic or disinterested act for the public good, and offered thanks when the last session adjourned, the reason for this sudden conversion of sentiment has doubtless some connection with Multnomah county politics. It could hardly expect the legislature that voted the appropriations to withdraw them, unless, as in the case of the Oregonian, the members have suffered a recent change of heart. Certainly, after the bitter controversies of the last session and the strong antagonisms then engendered, it would be expecting too much to depend upon a majority being found in favor of any such measure of remedial legislation.

The special session of 1885 cost the state about $65,000, and a special session in 1896 would certainly cost no less, and would probably accomplish nothing. The taxes already levied and assessed will have to be collected whether or not the legislature is convened, so that the taxpayer will gain no relief by this measure. Moreover, if there is a true disposition to economize, it is easy for the state officers to withhold expenditures of money in many cases where the appropriation seems too large, until the regular session, when the same relief can be obtained without the expense of a special session.

Apparently the Oregonian and a few Multnomah politicians are trying to use the governor as a tool for their own purposes, the real plan being to amend the Portland charter for political purposes. We do not believe, however, that Governor Lord can be prevailed upon, with such transparent arguments for economy, to subject the state to the expense of a special session for the benefit of Portland lobbyists and politicians.

A treaty has been signed by Chili and Brazil which promises to be of commercial benefit to both countries. An agreement is made that a steamship line between the two countries shall be subsized. It is stated that the successful working of this treaty will greatly impair the trade of the United States with both countries. Chili and Brazil are carrying out the idea that was part of James G. Blaine's political faith, and had his council been heeded and plans perfected, the trade of this country with the South American republics, instead of being impaired, as threatened, would have assumed large proportions. This nation has destroyed, in the last three years, what it will take a much greater period of time to re-build.

An inter-collegiate debate has been arranged between the oratorical societies of Columbia College, New York, and the University of Chicago. Some question of national importance will be taken as a topic of discussion, and prominent judges of New York and Illinois will be invited to decide the argument. In former years inter-collegiate debates weae not unusual occurrences, but in recent years the contest between the great institutions lay in the direction of muscle more than brains. New York and Chicago can possibly meet on the platform with safety, but were St. Louis a contestant, instead of the Empire City, it might be wise for each city to send its men of brawn.

The bill which restores to ex-confederates the right to serve in the army is not of so much importance as some of the papers represent. In reality, this disability was removed many years ago from everybody except those who held commissions in the United States army or navy at the beginning of the war and broke their oaths to enter the confederate service. It is only to this comparatively insignificant number of ex-United States officers that the recent bill applies. The passage of the bill was all right, but the extent of its operation does not justify so much editorializing about it.—Ex.

The Bond Syndicate has dissolved its existence, and the members are released from any obligation to deliver gold for bonds. Meanwhile there is little doubt as to the success of the popular loan. Pierpont Morgan and his friends will not have the opportunity to make the large commission, as they did on the previous sale, but the interests of the country will be as well served. If the government must owe money, it is better that its own friends be the creditors.

The exports of American products and manufactures, from the port of New York, amounted to $360,776,967 in 1894 and only $351,196,606 in 1895. There was a decrease of $9,580,000 last year, not a very satisfactory showing for the Empire city to make in capturing the markets of the world. But last year's imports at New York were $83,200,000 greater than in 1894, which very well shows whose markets are being captured.

The vote taken in the Ohio legislature resulted as long ago foreshadowed. J. B. Foraker received the unanimous Republican vote. This marks the close of the Sherman-Foraker fight and both Republicans have triumphed at the discomfiture of Millionaire Brice.

Sheriff Kilbourne of Baker county was among the belated passengers in The Dalles today. He was en route to Salem, having in charge an unfortunate for the insane asylum. Sheriff Kilbourne said Baker City had enjoyed a prosperous year, and expects to be treated better during 1896. The adjacent mines have yielded rich treasures, and the stringency of money has not been noticed there so much as in other places. A good deal of eastern capital has lately been invested in Baker county mines, and the activity in this direction is expected to be very great.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easa to take, dssolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY CREATES HIGH WAGES.

National prosperity, beyond all denial, stimulates industry, which creates employment. Hence, it always has and always will create a demand for labor, which must increase the wages of workingmen.

Cheaper imported competitive commodities will destroy national prosperity and the demand for labor must decrease in proportion to the importation, because all competitive importation supplants home production, closes the avenues of employment, thereby reducing the rate of wages.

Of all men, the wage earner is most interested in creating a demand for labor, which he can only secure by having the industry from which he obtains employment, protected to an extent that will produce the greatest amount of employment.

If capital, without which no industry can exist, is not made secure against the effects of cheaper competitive foreign competition, it will not be employed. Without the medium of capital there will be no employment for labor.

The only capital possessed by the wage earner is his labor. His capital increases in proportion to the demand created. The greater the demand for employment the higher will be the rate of wages This axiom has held good in the past and will hold good for all time.

If the American workingmen desire to retain their high rate of wages and recover their past prosperity, they must create for themselves a demand for labor. This can only be secured by keeping out of our country the foreign competitive manufactures, which, for self preservation, should be manufactured at home.

It does not lie within the brain of mortal man to frame any law that can determine, for the whole people, a fixed rate of wages without destroying personal liberty. The prosperity of every nation is measured by the prosperity of the masses, which is determined by the rate of wages they receive. Freedom, personal liberty and national prosperity cannot continue when the wage earner is poor and dependent.

The Democratic party, and their allies, who advocate free-trade, claim to be the poor man's friend and party, a claim most untrue, for their policy and methods have always been antagonistic to the welfare of the wage earner and of the nation.

The poor man strikes a self inflicted blow, not only against himself, but against his country, when he casts his vote for a party whose policy is to advance the interests of foreign countries instead of those of his own. Consequently he surrenders his franchise to scheming demagogues, who betray his interests in order to obtain political power or personal aggrandizement, regardless of the welfare of the voter or of the nation.—Economist

HISTORY IN THE SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

The Cleveland World alarms itself unduly because there is taught in the public schools of the south a history which presents slavery and the rebellion from the Southern point of view. Such teachings are wrong, of course, and a greater injury to the South than to the North; but human nature must be taken into account. It can not be expected, says the Spokesman-Review, that the Southern people will admit to their children that they were entirely wrong in plunging their country into civil war. That confession would throw upon them a terrific responsibility. Children of the south, viewing the scars of war which have not entirely healed, could reproach their sires for a wrong so grievous. "You admit that slavery was a mighty evil," they would say: "that secession was wrong. Why, then, did you perpetrate this great wrong in defense of a gigantic evil?" And the logic could not be resisted.

It is to shield themselves from this responsibility that the Southern people continue to give the lost cause a sentimental and theoretic defense. The virus, though, has become practically harmless. Southern children may have mild attacks of rebel varioloid; but the virulent epidemic will be seen no more forever.

MATTERS POLITICAL.

Albany Herald: There is some talk throughout the state of a special session of the Oregon legislature for the purpose of reducing state expenditures, and the matter has been presented to the governor. The only excuse for an extra session of the legislature would be to reduce state appropriations by abolishing useless commissions and other extravagancies, so as to reduce taxation. Heroic reform is needed along this line. Unless, however, the members of the legislature have themselves reformed since the last session and are ready to practice vigorous retrenchment, an extra session would only be an additional burden upon an already outraged people. It is said Governor Lord does not at present think favorably of the movement.

La Grande Chronicle: There are indications that there is going to be a red hot campaign directed against extravagant expenses incurred for state government. This was a campaign cry two years ago, but the demands of the public failed to fall on sympathetic ears after the offices had been secured, and the expenses of government have been piling up mountain high. All this might have been more easily overlooked and forgotten during prosperous times, but when there is a decline of about one half in everything else but state expenditures, the pressure comes too hard. Over three-quarters of a million dollars will be required for state expenses the present year. This amounts to about $2.25 per capita. When this is added to county, school and municipal taxation the effect of the pressure is more than the average citizen, without regard to party, is disposed to endure without a protest.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Monitor: Sherman county, though rich in soil and climate, is lacking in timber, not even an evergreen suitable for a Christmas tree is to be found in the county.

[That may be all so, but our county warrants are worth 101: Perhaps some others can do better.]—Wasco News.

Arlington Record: G. W. Alexander of Bickleton was in town Tuesday looking for subscriptions to make a new grade up Wood gulch. Of course the business men of this place are all favorable to the grade and will give substantial aid to its progress. Arlington is the natural market place for that section of Klickitat, and we are heartily in favor of doing anything that will give them better roads to our town. Elsewhere in this issue is a notice of a meeting to consider this matter.

Goldendale Sentinel: In view of the danger of invasion in the event of a war with England, the Lyle board of trade propose to erect fortifications to protect the harbor and the Lyle and Goldendale railway. Their proposals and bids may may be called for the construction of a couple of ironclads; the board having appropriated $—,000,000 for defense. Col. Rowe, at his own expense, has obstructed the Klickitat at the falls so that it will be impossible for an English gunboat to reach Wahkiakus.

CLOSE TO THE DALLES.

Klickitat Agriculturist: Goldendale has been quoted as a dull town by her own people, but strangers from sister cities often express themselves differently. Money is not very plentiful, yet trade is comparatively good. The prospective building of the Lyle-Goldendale railroad will do much to attract attention and capital this way, and an additional population to Klickitat. The outlook for the new year is certainly bright.

Skamania Pioneer: Stevenson is going to boom in the spring. That is, it will go ahead, and not stand still as it has the past year. We know of several new houses that will surely be built, and there are indications that several new business houses will be established here. Altogether we believe that the year 1896 is going to be a good one for Stevenson and the whole of Skamania county. It is believed that there will be a heavy immigration this year into this state, and if there is Skamania will, no doubt, get her share of them. Nowhere in the state is there government land so accessible as in Skamania county.

A Decision Rendered.

A decision was rendered this morning in the matter of dividing Dufur precinct. The afternoon yesterday, as well as the morning, was taken up with hearing the arguments of the opposing sides. The debate was quite acrimonious, and the disputants were not at all averse to expressing themselves in forcible language. The tilt of eloquence was greatly enjoyed by the spectators and some side lights were thrown upon the play of politics in Dufur precinct. Messrs. T. H. Johnston and M. J. Anderson, who appeared as against the granting of the petition, left for their home last night, and this morning members of the court received several telephone messages asking that nothing be done until they could return, as it was declared new evidence had been discovered. The line to Dufur was kept "pretty hot," in the language of one of the courthouse officials, but the judge and commissioners decided that they had spent enough time with the matter, and declined to prolong the agony further. This morning the court decided to grant the petition asked for, which was championed by W. H. H. Dufur and J. M. Nolin.

The new precinct will be called Ramsey, and will embrace school districts 27 and 36, with a portion of 37. The area mentioned will poll about seventy-five votes, but it is probable that a portion of Kingsley precinct will be added to the one just created, which will give it a voting population of about 125. The end of the matter is not reached yet, and the echoes of the precinct division will be borne on the winds around Dufur town for some time to come.

Mr. Dufur and Mr. Nolin departed for home this morning in a happy frame of mind.

The busiest place around town is where the Regulator is being repaired. The sound of hammers is heard from morning till evening, and no music is more pleasing than the sounds arising from industry. A score or more of men are at work on the boat, and a great deal has been done towards putting the steamer in better shape. The boiler tubing has been taken out and is being cleaned of scales. The mud which had gathered in the boiler has been removed, and the latter made as good as new. A new mast is being put in the steamer, which Captain Waud declares one of the best pieces of timber he has seen. The new mast is 57 feet long and free from blemish. The planking, which was worn out, has been taken up and new ones are being put on. Considering the hard service the Regulator has seen since she was last taken out, her condition is very good, and when the repairs have been made, she will be among the best boats on the Columbia. Repairs are most needed on the bow, where the strain of making landing is felt. A new keel will be put in at this part of the boat and the timbers strengthened. In order to raise the boat from off the ways thirty-two jackscrews were needed. James Hanahhan, an experienced ship carpenter, has immediate charge of the work of repairing.

Road Supervisors for 1896.

The county court this morning appointed road district supervisors for the year just beginning. The list is as follows:

District No 1—C A Stewart.
No 2—J J Lucky.
No 3—M B Fotter.
No 4—Chris Dethman.
No 5—William Jackson.
No 6—Frank Lapier.
No 7—M Doyle.
No 8—A Field.
No 9—C F Mitchell.
No 10—Alex Frazier.
No 11—F A Seufert.
No 12—E K Russell.
No 13—J C Egbert.
No 14—J B Haverly.
No 15—Monroe Heisler.
No 16—J W Russell.
No 17—A J Swift.
No 18—Martin Wing.
No 19—N W Wallace.
No 20—R R Hinton.
No 21—George W Smith.
No 22—M O Wheeler.
No 23—A Billings.
No 24—S A Broyles.
No 25—W H Williams.
No 26—George T Prather.
No 27—Edwin Burlingame.

Republicans Getting Ready.

Republicans in Wasco and Sherman counties are getting in line for the beginning of club work for the campaign. The state executive committee has called for a convention of clubs, to be held in Portland, February 4th. Tonight the McKinley club of The Dalles will choose delegates. The Columbia Precinct Republican club will meet for the same same purpose at the Fairfield school house, Friday, January 24th, and the McKinley club of Moro will meet the evening following. We are not, as yet, advised of the meetings of other clubs in the two counties, but are assured they will all be in line. The club work is getting to be an important feature of the campaign, and a great deal depends upon the enthusiasm shown at the Portland meeting. Every club should send its full quota of delegates and see that its best men are chosen.

Oregon is in the foreground of politics, and its election next year will be indicative of the political feeling everywhere. The matter of choosing delegates should not be left in the hands of a few interested people, but a large number should be present and a general expression given in making the choice. Remember the meeting of the McKinley club this evening in the council chambers.

There are some people who are never positive in anything. It is always, "I don't know," or "I guess so.' There is a word of such people, and it is refreshing sometimes to hear a person speak as one having convictions, like Mr. Chas. F. Snyder, of Bangor, P., who wrote; "I can heartily recommend Simmons Liver Regulator to all who are troubled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint."

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles uncalled for Jan. 18, 1896. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Alkins, Mrs J	Gravin Edw
Brown, L	Gold, A B
Blacketon, Wm 2	Goodman, Chas
Barzee, E L	Huggins, Frankie
Bell, W	Lawrence, W H
Beatty, Dr	Lonergan, Jas O
Cassill, Dr W B	McAllister, Chas
Crate, R V	Staneman, C
Eastman, G L	Sharar, Mrs E
Flowerday, F A	Waddell, Miss Alta
Gamble, Simmon	Weir, Joey
Wyles, W D	

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

The Wheat Trade.

The local wheat market shows signs of strengthening. In The Dalles today the prices quoted are 45 to 46 cts per bushel. In Pendleton the nominal price is 40 cts. Although considerable wheat remains in the warehouses, but little is changing hands. The conditions in Portland and the East are reflected in the following taken from the Commercial Review in Portland:

We have passed through a week of dullness, holders of grain in Eastern Oregon and Washington are still clinging on to their wheat, and will only sell at an advance above market quotations. Many will sell if they can realize 50 cents per bushel there, 62½ cents at Portland. This is practically out of the question, according to prices paid in Europe and Chicago. In the Walla Walla country very little wheat has been disposed of as yet. Holders there are convinced that prices will advance as to enable them to sell at a good profit. At the present writing we hardly see where their hopes can be realized, and hope that expectations may prove true. Receipts have been fair and sales mostly are made to interior millers, at 2½ cents above the local price. Exporters' wants here are small; there are few ships at hand to load, and these have cargoes pretty well provided for. Not many ships are due to arrive in the near future, and those under forward engagement, but not yet provided for in the way of cargoes, are not likely to suffer any detention. Values are about 90 to 92 cents per cental for fair average Walla Walla; 95 cents for round lots of valley.

EASTERN MARKETS.

The past week was a moderately active one in the speculative markets. Advices from Europe were a little more encouraging to holders. Stocks of breadstuffs in Europe are understood to be gradually decreasing, though the imports are quite liberal. The receipts of grain at the larger distributing points, while not so free, were fairly liberal, and considerably in excess of the arrivals at this time last year. The movement of grain eastward was fairly liberal, and widely distributed, considerable grain of all kinds being distributed through the eastern and middle states, and also through the central West, more particularly to millers. Stocks are accumulating at interior points. The estimates of the government of grain production in 1895, issued early last week, show returns about as previously foreshadowed, with the exception of wheat, which is returned as fully 43,000,000 bushels greater than suggested by the figures given out in October. This makes the crop about 7,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1894. The winter wheat crop shows a shortage 65,157,000 bushels, while the spring crop is 71,992,000 larger than in 1894. The average production of wheat for the past ten years has been 462,000,000 bushels, so the crop last year was only fractionally above the average for the last decade.

Judge Blakeley and County Commissioners Darneille and Blowers decided upon the tax levy this morning for the ensuing year. The county levy was placed at 21 mills. A special road tax of 1 mill was levied, the proceeds of which will be applied towards making needed repairs upon county roads and especially upon the lower 5-Mile road leading out of The Dalles. The necessity of improvement has long been apparent. The dividing of the Dufur precinct made some changes necessary in the list of judges and clerks as published Tuesday. For Ramsey precinct, James LeDuc, F. M. Thompson and N. P. O'Brien were appointed judges and J. W. Nolin and Frank Chase clerks. As the first two named had been appointed for Dufur precinct but the division throwing them into Ramsey, Monroe Heisler and Edward Bohan were named in their stead. A new road district, No. 27, was created today.

Whiskers that are prematuaely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.