

The Weekly Chronicle.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Ohio
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART, New Jersey
For Presidential Electors,
T. T. GEER, Marion County
S. M. YORAN, Lane
E. L. SMITH, Wasco
J. F. CAPLES, Multnomah

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, W. F. Lord
Secretary of State, H. R. Finckel
Treasurer, Phillip Metzger
Supt. of Public Instruction, G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General, C. M. Ideman
Judges, G. W. McBride
Senators, J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen, H. Hermann
State Printer, W. R. Ellis
W. H. Leeds

IN A DILEMMA.

The situation of the Democratic party is perilous. No matter what action the politicians at Chicago may take, dissension is imminent. The expected triumph of the silver forces will result in a bolt, open or concealed, by the gold men. Whitney, Hill and Russell may not be expected to publicly forswear temporary allegiance to the party through which they expect future political preferment, but it is altogether likely that they and their followers will vote against the free silver candidate next November. If a straddle is effected at Chicago it will cause great dissatisfaction among both silver and gold men, since there is an earnest desire all over the country that a plain, direct issue be presented.

Should the convention nominate Teller, he will be repudiated at the polls by thousands of loyal Democrats who will refuse to support a renegade Republican, and the Greely campaign of 1872 will be repeated with like result. Should Teller not be nominated, the ticket will not receive the support of the Populists, without which success is impossible. From any point the view may be taken the scene is dispiriting enough to make the life-long Democrat who has seen better things, cry "All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

The Democratic party has suffered disruption before, and it looks as though history were to repeat itself now. The party dissensions in the election preceding the war gave the Republican party an unbroken lease of power for twenty-four years. The signs of the times point to a Republican victory which will insure Republican rule for many years. In such an event lies the only hope of national prosperity.

Since it is conceded that the political conditions now resemble in many ways those of 1860, the followers of Pennoyer can hope to see a further reproduction in the vice-presidential nomination. In 1860 Joseph Lane of Oregon was nominated for the vice-presidency along with Breckenridge. Lane was no more widely known than Pennoyer and Oregon not half the state then it is now. The Pennoyer worshippers should not be discouraged, but press every effort to secure the nomination for our Democratic-Populist-demagogical-states-rights ex-governor. He should be right in the swim with the Chicago crowd.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

A correspondent under the nom de plume of "Truth-seeker" addresses THE CHRONICLE as follows: "You speak of free silver coinage as an experiment. I have always been under the impression that silver was coined free until 1873 and was a decided success, but was demonetized without the knowledge or consent of the American people by an act which is sometimes spoken of as 'the crime of '73.' I have also been taught to believe that the silver dollar was the original unit of value by which the gold dollar was measured."

To put in practical operation the scheme proposed by the free coinage advocates would be trying a decided experiment. Never in the history of the country has an attempt been made to coin silver and gold at other ratios than their commercial values. The ratios which at various times

have been adopted have all been based on the relative commercial values of the two metals, and were possible only because the fluctuation in value in the early history of the country was not nearly so great as it is now. The free silver men wish to coin silver at the fixed ratio of 16 to 1, ignoring altogether the relative commercial values which the two metals possess. This would be an experiment, and a most dangerous one at that.

Silver was never coined free to any extent up to 1873, as the total amount of silver dollars coined up to that date was only \$8,000,000. Various coins were used as money, those of many foreign nations being allowed to pass as mediums of exchange. Since 1873 an amount of silver has been coined many times as great as that coined prior to that date.

It is but idle talk to refer to the act of 1873 as a "great crime." It is no more of a crime than the act restoring equitable duties upon tariff imports under the McKinley administration will be. For three years preceding its passage the provisions of the act were discussed in congress and in the press. Its purport was made known and those who voted for it did so with a full knowledge of their action. The crime of '73 is but a myth, a bugbear used to frighten unthinking people.

Whether or not the silver dollar was the unit of value a hundred years ago, has nothing to do with whether or not it should occupy such a position today. Times are changed with the flight of years, and what might suffice at one time will not do so fifty years later. But the silver dollar was not intended to be the unit of value by our forefathers. They endeavored to secure a unit from the relation of the two metals based upon their commercial values. The attempt was not a success, and the experience of years showed that gold was the better standard. And so gold has come to be the recognized standard of value in all civilized countries.

The excellent editorial in today's Oregonian, and one of like merit in yesterday's Telegram, discusses almost these same points.

SOME SUBSTANTIAL REASONS.

A report made to congress in 1834 gave some substantial reasons why the monetary system of the country should be based upon a single standard. That standard should consist of the metal which has been found best to suit the purpose. Gold has never fluctuated in value to the extent that other metals have, and has been adopted by the great nations of the world as the best standard of value. Under the gold standard bi-metallicism is possible since both metals can circulate together. Under a silver standard there will be silver monometallicism. The report of the commission, which follows, is as applicable to the situation today as it was in 1834:

"That gold or silver is the only sound, invariable and perfect currency that human wisdom has devised."

"That one metal may be selected with a certain assurance of finding in the metal chosen such proportion of the entire amount of the money of commerce as their exchangeable commodities bear to the total amount of merchandise produced."

"If both metals are preferred, the like relative proportion of the aggregate of the metallic currency will be possessed, subject to frequent changes from gold to silver and vice versa, according to the variations in the relative value of these metals."

"That the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value; they (the committee) cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently, and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers; and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency of the country."

Hence, it concludes, "That there are inherent and incurable defects in the system which regulates the standard of value in both gold and silver,

its instability as a measure of contracts, and mutability as the practical currency of a particular nation, are serious imperfections. Whilst the impossibility of maintaining both metals in concurrent, simultaneous, or promiscuous circulation appears to be clearly ascertained."

"That the standard being fixed in one metal is the nearest approach to invariableness, and precludes the necessity of further legislative interference."

"That if it be deemed advisable to maintain both gold and silver coins in steady circulation, and to preserve silver as the measure of commerce and of contracts, gold must be restricted to small payments. (And vice versa if gold shall be the measure.)"

A communication published on another page will amuse as it will fail to instruct those who read it. It is the argument of one who believes that by the independent action of this government the value of silver can be doubled. The arguments he advances can be applied to copper, iron, or any other metal with equal force. He admits the charge of insincerity of purpose which is made against the free silver advocates by saying that the silver men want the privilege of taking sixty cents worth of silver to the mint and having it stamped a dollar. Such a plea needs no answer. The communication is printed merely to show to what lengths of folly a man will go who assumes his premises and argues from them. There must be but one standard of value, and experience has shown gold to be the best. Despite all statements to the contrary, this country has enjoyed its greatest period of prosperity since 1873, the time when, according to "Truthseeker," the "great crime" was committed.

The silver men showed their strength yesterday in the vote defeating Hill for the temporary chairmanship. If the mob of silver agitators can be held in any sort of control, there is no reason why they should not dominate every action of the convention. The country will then have a plain issue before it, and the people can decide whether or not we shall slump to the silver bias.

Four years ago the Democratic party wanted the country to try a free trade policy. It did so, and behold the results! Now this same Democratic party wants the nation to experiment with free silver. Is there any reason to believe the Democratic party is nearer right now than it was four years ago?

The Democratic convention now meeting in Chicago will have a place in history. For bitterness of feeling and expression it is unequalled in recent years. Men are wrangling for an opportunity to lead a broken party to utter defeat next November.

The speech of Garrett Hobart in accepting the vice-presidential nomination shows him to be a man of courage and force. As the campaign progresses the wisdom of the convention in naming the ticket it did will be all the more apparent.

The coming campaign promises to be fought for principles, not men. It is just the same to the Republicans. They are willing to rest their case on their candidate or platform. They are ashamed of neither.

A HAWAIIAN NEWSPAPER.

We had the pleasure yesterday of examining a paper printed at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. It was a copy of the Hawaiian Gazette, now in its thirty-eighth volume, an eight page semi-weekly. It is well filled with the world's general news, and its appearance and tone throughout is that of a prosperous American country weekly newspaper. If it was not for the location where it is published, named at the heading of the paper, one would take it for an American newspaper. The greatest part of its news and editorial columns is on American subjects. American politics forms its chief speculation, and the readers of the Gazette are made much more familiar with our public men and the states they hail from than are we with the Hawaiian islands. Once or twice a year might comprise our entire number of references to them, but the Gazette is filled weekly with American topics. One would think Hawaii was an annexed province of the United States from observing the interest taken by the Honolulu Gazette.

WATCH THIS SPACE

In next week's issue for the particulars of

Our Great Removal Sale! Commencing Monday next,

Which promises to be an event of Price-Cutting in the history of The Dalles. Every item in the house to be reduced.

Watch Our Ads.

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

COLONEL DAY'S NEW SCHEME. Locks Being Finished. He Will Enter Transportation Business.

The Oregonian today announces an entirely new feature in the transportation service of Oregon. Col. John G. Day and his son, Isaiah N. Day, who have completed the locks at the cascades, will now engage in a business that promises almost to revolutionize the transportation service of the Inland Empire. The purpose is to place on the Columbia river a fleet of steel-built steamers especially designed for swift water navigation, and also to be operated in connection with the proposed boat railway, between The Dalles and Deschutes river.

Colonel J. G. Day, head of the enterprise, will leave for the East in a few days, to visit the various shipyards. He will order the construction of steel hulls for two steamers especially designed for Columbia river traffic, the plates and ribs to be made of the highest-grade of steel, so as to secure strength and lightness. Each vessel will be provided with screw propellers, and twin auxiliaries, the latter specially designed, with telescopic shields, so they can be readily operated in case of extreme necessity.

One of the new boats will be put in service on the upper Columbia river; the other will be run between Portland and The Dalles, passing through the locks at the Cascades. The purpose of the new company will be to engage not only in local traffic, but also in other industries, along the middle Columbia section, when business justifies additional investment.

Chance to Exhibit Our Resources.

During the first week of September, 1896, the national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in St. Paul and the Knights of Pythias convention and carnival in Minneapolis. At the same time will occur the Minnesota state fair and Northwestern exposition, midway between the twin cities. A one cent a mile rate will be available for all these events from the great states south and east of St. Paul. This will result in bringing from 150,000 to 300,000 visitors to the state fair, concentrated from states in the union. It was an event of a similar character that started the great immigration and developmental movement in California in '86-'87. An opportunity now exists to accomplish the same result for the states of the Northwest and turn the great movement of immigration northward.

The State Fair Association has set aside a space 100x300 feet in a large building immediately west of the grand stand, to be devoted to exhibits of the products of the Northwest. This building is paved with asphalt, splendidly lighted, well protected, and most excellently adapted for an exhibition of the mineral, agricultural and forestry resources of the Northwest, and such exhibits made at that time will be most advantageous in obtaining the immigration which we are all working to secure. The Minnesota State Agricultural society invites the states, cities, counties and individual citizens of the Northwest to make exhibits of their respective resources in this building. Space will be assigned gratis and admission tickets to the grounds will be issued free to those actually in charge of the exhibits. The fair management will also cooperate in every other way it consistently can to assist in this most worthy cause. Anyone interested in this work may correspond with D. R. McGinnis, vice president, or E. W. Randall, secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

The Price on Farm Wagons Has Dropped;



That is, the price on some wagons has fallen below our price on "OLD HICKORY" Wagons. Why? Because no other wagon on the market will sell alongside of the "OLD HICKORY" at the same prices. It is the best ironed, best painted and lightest running, and we guarantee every bit of material in it to be strictly first-class. If you want the CHEAPEST wagon on the market, we haven't got it; but we have got the BEST, and solicit comparison.

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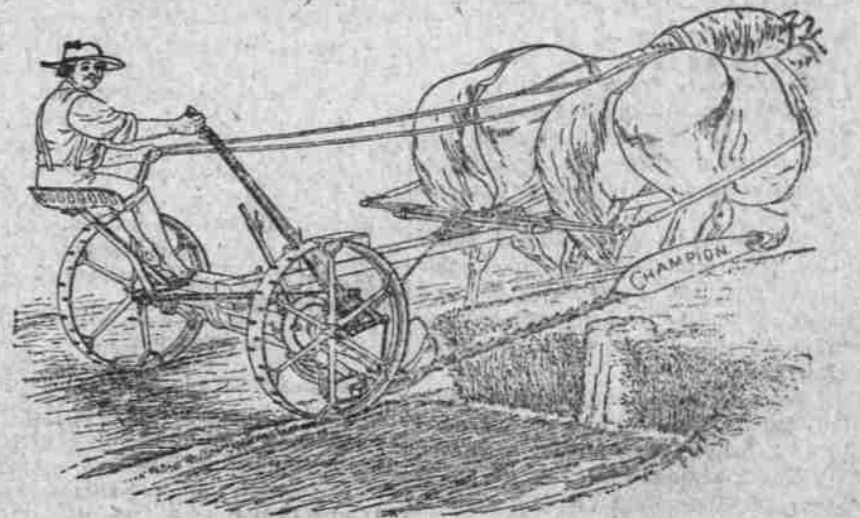
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