

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor: W. P. Lord. Secretary of State: H. B. Kincaid. Treasurer: Phillip Metcham. Sup't. of Public Instruction: G. M. Washburn. Attorney-General: C. M. Idlemann. Senators: G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell. Congressmen: B. Hermann, W. E. Ellis. State Printer: W. H. Leeds.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.



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

'It is immaterial, in my judgment, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. Whether he does or does not, I am for free wool.'—Extract from speech of William J. Bryan in the house of representatives when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

It is true, as Speaker Reed says, that two months ago it was generally believed that Republican success was a foregone conclusion. This belief was founded upon certain well-known facts and justified by confidence in the good sense of the American people. 'What has happened since then?' he asks. 'Have the last four years of history been blotted out? Not one scrap of them. Is our condition better? Rather worse.' This presents the case in a clear light, and emphasizes the main question of the campaign. The facts that led everybody to concede the election of the Republican ticket two months ago still exist and still mean what they then meant. They are to the effect that the Democratic party has proved itself to be incapable of managing the affairs of the government and unworthy of public trust and respect. This is certainly a sufficient reason for saying that it should not be given another lease of power, and for believing that such a result will not ensue. Why, then, should we be told that the popular judgment of two months ago as to the outcome of the pending contest should now be modified by doubt and fear in that relation? The situation has not been changed in any way that lessens the measure of Democratic incompetency and of Democratic responsibility for the hard times. What is there, then, to justify the idea that the Republican ticket may be defeated after all?

To be sure, says the Globe-Democrat, in the last two months, the free silver fallacy has been fastened upon the Democratic party as its leading doctrine and its principal purpose; but in what respect does this warrant the inference that the people may possibly shut their eyes to the facts of the last four years and continue the unquestionable evils of Democratic rule for another term? Even granting that the free silver theory is right and would do everything for the country that its advocates assert, the same general and decisive objections to the Democratic party would remain, and intelligence would suggest that such a party could not be depended upon to carry out any advantageous policy. The money question involves the larger one of choosing between the two great parties on the basis of their respective records in the matter of conducting the public business and dealing with the interests of the country. It is not to be forgotten that the Democratic party is proposing to repair damages that it has itself wrought; and what reason is there to suppose that it would do any better on further trial? 'Human experience in every walk of life,' as Speaker Reed puts it, 'teaches that those who have blundered will blunder again.' The extent to which the Democrats have blundered in the last four years is

unprecedented in our political history; and it is safe to say, therefore, that they will not be permitted to carry this year's election and prolong the misfortunes that are directly attributable to their folly and wickedness.

GUIDES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

For the next three months the air will be thick with arguments for and against free silver. The following definitions and explanation of current terms in the controversy are given for the benefit of those looking for information:

Kinds of money in use—Gold coins of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2; silver coins of \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents; nickel 5 cent coins; cents; United States notes (greenbacks), treasury notes; United States gold certificates, issued upon deposits of gold coin; United States silver certificates, issued upon deposits of silver dollars; United States currency certificates, issued on deposits of United States notes, to national banks only (issue now suspended); national bank notes issued by national banks.

Subsidiary coin—Silver coins of 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents. Minor coin—Nickel 5 cent pieces and cents.

Money of the constitution—The constitution gives congress power 'to coin money and regulate the value thereof,' and of foreign coins and forbids the states to coin money or 'make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.'

Ratio of 16 to 1.—In the proportion of 16 grains of silver to 1 of gold, or more precisely of 15.988 to 1; that is, a silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver, and a gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold, there being 16 grains in the former to 1 in the latter.

Origin of the ratio—Fixed by law in 1792 at 15 to 1, representing the relative commercial values of the metals; changed to 16,002 to 1 in 1834, and to present ratio in 1837.

Free coinage of silver—Coinage by the United States mints of all silver offered, free of charge to the owners of the bullion, into legal-tender money.

Unlimited coinage of silver—Coinage of all silver bullion offered.

Gold reserve—Gold held by the treasury for redemption of paper money. The aim is to keep this fund up to \$100,000,000.

Gold standard countries—Austria, Brazil, Chile, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Liberia, Newfoundland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Silver standard countries—Bolivia, Central America, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Tripoli.

Value of gold in various countries—The Hon. M. L. Muhleman, of the United States sub-treasury, New York, says the grain of gold is of the same value in the civilized world; it is 'the international standard; even silver is now measured by it alone in international transactions.'

Value of silver in various countries—It is not uniform as gold. The most prevalent standard is the Mexican dollar, which contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, nearly 6 grains more than our dollar. As silver changes constantly in value so does the Mexican dollar. Its purchasing value in this country, though containing more silver than our own silver dollar, is but little more than fifty cents, because our own silver is maintained at a parity with gold.

Democratization act of 1873—Often called the 'crime of '73. The act by which congress stopped the coinage of silver dollars, chiefly because the bullion value of the silver was then worth 3 1/2 cents more than the gold dollar, and silver dollars were not in circulation.

Sucklen's Arnica salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, 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 Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

Otto Birgfeld is now ready to supply families with the celebrated Gambrinus keg or bottle beer, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Telephone 34.

HOW IT SEEMS TO US.

There are some people in The Dalles who are going to vote against their own interests next November. They are arguing against them now. Upon street corners and in the customary places of gatherings are heard the voices of those who are clamoring for the election of Bryan.

Have these clamorers stopped to think for what they are clamoring? They say they are seeking a change. A change from what? From the distressing condition that exists throughout the country. Very true. And who brought about this distressing condition? Who caused the commercial collapse into which the country has fallen? Who has brought poverty to thousands of laborers, bankruptcy to business men, the sheriff to manufacturers, and suicide to those who have seen their all slip from unwilling fingers?

These are questions which will be answered variously. Some will say one thing; others another. But if the veil, with which from many the truth is hidden, were torn aside the answer would be the same to all.

The trouble started in November, 1892. Do you not think so? Then compare the country's condition then and now.

Hardly had Grover Cleveland been declared elected till the first symptoms of the national disease were noticed. Paralysis was its name. But a few months after he had taken his seat a panic began. Banks began to fail; business houses to close; manufactures lay idle and employment ceased for thousands of willing workers.

This is history; unpleasant history, but none the less true. The summer of 1893 was a disastrous one throughout the country. We felt it in The Dalles. It was experienced everywhere. Through all the arteries of trade commerce clotted and men waited patiently till the trouble would cease.

But it did not cease; it continues yet. The succeeding years show little change. The Democrats complained that the Republican policy brought on strikes, and yet the summer of 1894 saw the greatest of all strikes. The panic still continues. The country is reeling from the blow of 1892; it will not recover until an antidote in the shape of a Republican victory is administered.

The destruction of the protective policy started a chain of calamities. The nation was quick to see the error it had made, and the elections of 1894 told that it repented. But with a cunning for which it is famous, the Democratic party has changed its mask, and prances before the people in a new guise. It has abandoned its free trade standard. It raises one bearing the free coinage of silver. It has swapped horses in the midst of the stream.

Free trade started the trouble; free coinage will continue it. When you are looking for the cause of the present hard times just recall that election of 1892. Remember how prosperous the nation was then, and look at it now. We need quote no figures; no statistics are needed. Only look around and see; see what the Democratic party has done, and then consider whether by your vote you will endorse its work.

The meeting of the McKinley Club Friday evening should be attended by every voter in The Dalles who is opposed to the election of Bryan. This is not a political matter; it is deeper than that. The business interests of the nation, of our state and city are threatened, and we must all work for the same end. The presence of business men is desired, who by their attendance and counsel will lend encouragement to the work. And there will be plenty of room for sound money Democrats.

Portlanders May Feel Relieved.

'If McKinley is elected president next November, I will resign from the office of mayor,' said ex-Governor Penoyer to an Oregonian reporter yesterday. Penoyer is nothing if not sensational.

Strayed or Stolen.

Large, red cow, with left horn broken off about middle. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded. Leave word at this office.

A LESSON IN DOLLARS.

But Mr. Bryan Could Not Profit by the Lesson. Los Angeles Times.

A. L. Morrison of Santa Fe, in a letter to the Cleveland World, recites an incident of a trip made by Mr. Bryan to Mexico last winter, which is interesting, likewise instructive.

When he (Mr. Bryan) was in Juarez, Mexico, he saw an opal in one of the curiosity stores, with which that city abounds, which struck him as being a good one. Inquiring the price of it, the merchant told him it was \$4, meaning, although he did not say so, four Mexican dollars. Mr. Bryan thought \$4 was a good deal of money for it, and said: 'I will give you \$3 for it, if you like.' The merchant agreed, and Mr. Bryan there and then, much to the astonishment of the merchant, handed him three American dollars. The opal was carefully wrapped up, and Mr. Bryan departed, elated to think he had secured a good stone for \$1 less than its price. But his elation was greatly inferior to that felt by the merchant, who had secured \$3—three American dollars being nearly equal in value to six Mexican dollars—for what he had only asked \$1.

This little incident carries with it a neat little moral: Mr. Bryan may know a good opal when he sees it, but he does not know that an American silver dollar is as good as two Mexican ones.

Germans and Sound Money.

Chicago Times-Herald. A large proportion of the Germans living in the United States were born in the fatherland long enough ago to have seen the effect of free coinage of silver in actual operation. They have been witnesses of the benefits conferred upon the industries and commerce of the new empire by substitution of the gold standard for the silver standard.

The sons of these Germans have profited by the experience of their fathers.

There are 1087 papers in the United States in the German language. Of this number there are only forty-seven not advocating maintenance of the existing gold standard, no matter what their party affiliations.

Bryan's Borrowed Figures.

Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Bryan's friends assert that the speech he is now preparing for delivery on accepting his nomination will be the greatest effort of his life. Let us hope it will be a new effort, at any rate, for evidence is accumulating that the one which gained him the nomination had done duty at least once, and probably two or three times before, and that its most striking passage, the 'crown of thorns' figure, was taken from a speech delivered in congress in January, 1894, by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, Mr. Bryan being then and there present. The boy orator must prepare something fresh and original if he wishes to retain his prestige for eloquence.

Cutting Down Expenses.

Since the school board has refused to accept Mr. S. B. Adams' resignation, he has retaliated by introducing another economy to the district—the saving of \$5.75 a month water rent, with no deterioration in the supply or quantity of water. By laying 1540 feet of water pipe, which has been completed, from the academy spring to the schoolhouses below the bluff, they are now supplied with an abundance of good water, for which the district will not be required to pay rent. The entire expense did not exceed \$200.

Assist Nature a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The 'Pellets' are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way and there is no reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, 'heartburn,' pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little 'Pellet' is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a 'dinner pill,' to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from over-eating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be 'just as good.' It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

There's no clay, flour, starch or other worthless filling in 'Hoe Cake' and no free alkali to burn the hands. jly24

HORSES ARE INTELLIGENT.

That Is the Inevitable Conclusion Gained from Mr. Bristol's Show.

The large audience who greeted Prof. Bristol's horse show last evening were all well repaid for going. It is a genuine pleasure to find out that horses have so much intelligence as they gave evidence of possessing last night, and is at the same time a revelation to one in the habit of abusing a horse. There is no doubt that they understood what was said to them by the director, Prof. Bristol. Some of the acts are marvelous. Among these are Sultan, who does examples in addition, subtraction, etc., by indicating the answers with strokes of his foot. Even if there is a signal between man and horse, it is so cunningly concealed that human intelligence cannot lay it bare. The trapeze pony, Tony, who leaves a flying swing and jumps through a hoop covered with paper to a pedestal is another wonder. A blind horse, also, swings himself, by stepping forward and back in the swing. Harry and Naomi see-saw themselves on a board; and afterwards a third see-saws them both, the two end horses standing still. Seven horses ring bells and 16 execute a military drill with much precision. It was a show which performed everything it advertised, which even exceeded its published promises, which is probably the first ever appearing in The Dalles to do so.

Prof. Bristol, the trainer, called at THE CHRONICLE office this morning, and told many interesting things regarding his horses. Denver, he says, is the most intelligent trained horse, or rather mule, on earth. He has been offered \$5000 for him. Sultan, the horse who counts, is the most high-spirited, and was once considered the most vicious horse in the country. He never failed to smash any vehicle he was hitched to, and invariably resented the whip by trying to kill his owner. Mr. Bristol conquered him by the only possible way, with kindness, and to this day he ex-

hibits an insane fury if threatened with the whip. Prof. Bristol said to the reporter that tonight he would touch him with it, and to watch him try to bite and destroy it. Only once since he owned the animal, said the professor, had he struck him, out of curiosity to see what he would do. The blow was a very light one, but Sultan came up with open mouth, his eyes flashing uncontrollable rage. But the professor's attitude changed. Instead of accepting the horse's challenge to mortal combat he offered him a lump of sugar and the truce was accepted. Comanche is brimming over with mischief, and is always biting and playing tricks upon the other horses. He is the bad boy in school. The professor understands the spirit and encourages it. He can appreciate vivacity in a horse as well as in a human being. Thousands of men would take it for meanness, and try to whip it out of an animal, when it is only high spirits. 'Horses should never be whipped,' said Mr. Bristol. 'It breaks their hearts; makes them despondent, and gives them the spirit of slaves. I want to tell you there never was a balky horse born. If men sometimes knew what horses know, there would be much less trouble with them. It is shameful to abuse so much intelligence. There was never a naturally mean horse. My exhibition serves a humane purpose in showing up these facts, and has been the means of lessening cruelty to animals wherever I have traveled.'

At Rest.

The funeral of Dollie Evelyn Houghton took place at 10 o'clock this morning from the family residence. It was attended by many friends of the family, who desired to pay their last respects, though a sorrowful duty, to the little one and its bereaved parents. They were reminded while placing the little form in its last narrow bed of the sad stanza:

'There is a reaper whose name is Death, And with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.'

Advertisement for Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco. Includes image of a tin and text: 'This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made. Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of \$250,000 in presents.'

Advertisement for Northern Pacific R.R. and Southern Pacific Comp'y. Includes text: 'NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars. ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS, CROOKSTON, WINNEPEG, HELENA and BUTTE. Through Tickets. CHICAGO, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH. For information, time cards, maps and tickets call on or write to W. C. ALLAWAY, Agent, The Dalles, Oregon. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. G. P. A., 255, Morrison Cor. Third, Portland, Oregon.'

Table with columns: LEAVE, FROM JUNE 23, 1896, ARRIVE. Lists train schedules for various routes including Overland Express, Pullman Buffet Sleepers, and Dining Cars on Ogden Route.

Advertisement for Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. Includes image of a man and text: 'DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS. A Mild Purgative, One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, Brighten the Eyes, and clear the complexion better than cosmetics. They neither grip nor sicken. To counteract any ill effects, eat a full meal for 24 hours. Sold every where. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.'

Advertisement for SURE CURE FOR PILES. Includes text: 'Reduction in Wood. The Dalles Lumber Co. will close out their stock of 18-inch stove wood cut ready for stove at \$2.00 per cord in order to obtain yard room for fall stock. jly25-din.'