

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor, W. P. Lord; Secretary of State, H. R. Kincaid; Treasurer, Phillip Metcalf; Suppt. of Public Instruction, G. M. Irwin; Attorney-General, C. M. Tolman; Senators, J. H. Mitchell, B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis; State Printer, W. H. Leeds.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Robt. Mays; Sheriff, T. J. Driver; Clerk, A. M. Keisley; Treasurer, C. L. Phillips; Commissioners, D. S. Blowers, G. W. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple; Assessor, J. B. Holt; Superintendent of Public Schools, C. I. Gilbert; Coroner, W. H. Butts.

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. Moran, Lane; E. L. Smith, Wasco; J. F. Caples, Multnomah.

WHAT IS 16 TO 1?

It is the arbitrary ratio at which free silver advocates would have congress coin, without charge, gold and silver. In other words they would have silver coined at government expense into silver dollars, each of which shall contain in weight 16 times as much silver as there is gold in a gold dollar. It is claimed that this is the present legal ratio for the coinage of these metals; but in fact the ratio as now fixed by law is 412.5 grains of silver to 25.8 grains of gold, or 15.9883 to 1.

The first law providing for the coinage of gold and silver was the act of April 2, 1792. This law provided for the coinage of gold and silver coins, viz. eagles—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain 247 1/2 grains of pure, or 270 grains of standard gold.

The ratio under this law was 15 to 1 of pure but 15.4 to 1 of standard silver, and this ratio continued until June 28, 1834, at which time congress provided by law that each eagle should contain 258 grains of standard gold. The weight of the silver dollar was not then changed and the ratio thereby became 16.12 to 1.

Mr. Bryan, in his scripture study, has overlooked the words: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." But this is known the world over as the "Golden Rule," and if he ever runs across it he will recognize it only as a Wall street declaration.

as fixed by the act of 1792 was determined by Hamilton and Jefferson, who gave the matter careful study, to be the commercial ratio. The coins provided for by this act were sought for, and as certain foreign coins were a legal tender, they were substituted for the American coins and this led President Jefferson to discontinue in 1806 the further coinage of silver under this act.

It will be observed that prior to 1874 the ratio was always determined by the commercial ratio. In 1874 and since, the effort was and has been to change the commercial by fixing by law an arbitrary ratio; but all these attempts have been utter failures, and the price of silver has continued to decline, although until recently the coinage and commercial ratios have been not far apart.

The Democratic papers are claiming that the act of congress under which the sheep men are being excluded from the Cascade mountains was enacted under a Republican administration. The act referred to was an act concerning the repeal of the timber culture law, and the last clause provides that the president may set apart public lands as forest reservations. The law passed March 3, 1891. Mr. Harrison continued in office until March 4, 1893, but the Cascade timber reserve nonsense was never thought of until Cleveland came into office and made his proclamation of September 8, 1893.

Special Agent Dixon is parading through the Oregonian Mr. J. H. Sherar of this county, one of the most substantial law-abiding citizens in the state of Oregon, as a violator of the law and a man who disregards his word. Mr. Sherar is not the kind of a man this Dixon represents him to be. Mr. Dixon has not found Mr. Sherar's herders on the reserve and has never ordered them off.

Mr. Bryan's Columbus speech is in effect: "We all want more money. Open the mints to silver at 16 to 1 and silver will be coined in enormous quantities, so that we can all have some. How will we get it into circulation? Why, just as we get gold into circulation, pay our obligations and buy what we need." Does he believe his listeners are being fooled by this clap trap?

Vermont farmers have conspired with Wall street and Lombard street and increased the usual Republican vote of the state by 10,000. We wish the farmers of the West would bear in mind that Vermont is not a manufacturing or corporation state, but a state composed largely of intelligent and progressive farmers.

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If Maine will speak next Tuesday as positively as Vermont did yesterday the Boston wool buyers will return to Oregon and commence to do business at the old stand, for McKinley's election will be pretty well as sure.

THE COMMERCIAL AND COINAGE VALUES.

Prior to 1800 the relative values of gold and silver had varied at different times and places from 2 to 1 in India at the time of Alexander's invasion, to 16 to 1 in 1793 throughout the commercial nations of Europe. From 1545 to 1560 the average ratio in Europe was 11.30 to 1. About 1600 it had changed to 12.25 to 1 and 60 years later was about 15 to 1. According to Garbett, an English refiner, the bullion value of the two metals varied from 1783 to 1793 19 1/2 per cent. In 1793 the commercial ratio was 15 to 1. In 1800 the price of silver had depreciated until the ratio was 15.68; eight years later it was 16.08; in 1813, 16.25; from this time on the price of silver rose gradually until in 1833 it was within a small fraction of 16 to 1 and in 1837 it had further risen to 15.9883 to 1; in 1870, the time the act of 1873 was first introduced the price of silver was \$1.328 per ounce and its ratio to gold was 15.57. During all these years since 1837 it should be borne in mind the coinage ratio was 15.9883. During one year, 1843, the price rose suddenly from \$1.303 to \$1.927, the highest price since the organization of the government. But a year later it fell to \$1.304. The foregoing figures are taken from tables of Sottbeer, Pixley and Abell.

The world's product of gold and silver, as far as we are able to give it, during the years mentioned is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Gold, Silver. Rows for 1792-1874, 1874-1896, and Total.

From 1873 to 1892 inclusive, the average annual gold product of the world has been \$35,000,000 while the average annual silver product, commercial value, has been \$49,650,000. The coinage value of the average annual product during this same time has been \$120,000,000. The contention is made that the act of 1873 has been the cause of the depreciation of silver, and to undo the act of 1873 will restore silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains to a parity with gold.

These figures which are taken from the statistics of the U. S. mint, show, if they show anything, that the act of 1873 was a blessing to this nation instead of a crime; that the commercial value of the two metals must govern the legal ratios, and legislation cannot overcome the enormous proportionate increase in the silver product.

THE CRIME OF 1873.

So much has been written and said, which to a fair mind is conclusive that the act of 1873 was thoroughly understood in and out of congress at the time of its passage that we supposed the rankest Populist had let go of that crank. But only a few days ago Mr. Bryan reiterated the oft refuted statement, in one of his appeals to popular prejudice.

The facts are that the bill was before congress almost three years. It was first introduced April 25, 1870. It was prepared by John J. Knox, deputy comptroller of the currency, not by money lenders or brokers. Before it was introduced it had been submitted to boards of trade, chambers of congress, government officials and experts in finance, and when sent to congress it was accompanied by a communication which distinctly stated that its provisions discontinued the coinage of the 412 1/2 grain silver dollar, and also by the replies which Mr. Knox had received from the bodies and persons to whom it had been submitted.

On most questions the opinion of Judge Geo. H. Williams is pretty sound, but he too has joined the gold bugs and is advocating the election of McKinley. In fact nearly all the careful thinking men of the nation have done likewise.

We wish the Democratic papers, which have been publishing alleged extracts from the Mexican Financier, would publish the interview of the New York Sun with Jose Y. Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, published in today's Oregonian.

and it finally passed both houses February 12, 1873. It was printed thirteen different times and the debates in the senate occupy 66 columns of the Congressional Globe and in the house 78 columns. The bill was debated nearly two whole days in January, 1872. Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, during that debate said: "I would like to follow the example of England and make a wide difference between our gold and silver coins, and make the gold dollar uniform with the French system of weights, taking the grain as the unit."

Congressman Hooper, of Massachusetts, in a long speech on this bill in February, 1872, referring to the discontinuance of the silver dollar, said: "The silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, by reason of its bullion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is melted by manufacturers of silverware."

Congressman Potter, of New York, opposed the bill, claiming: "This bill provides for the making of changes in the legal tender coin of the country, and for substituting as legal tender coin of only one metal, instead, as heretofore, of two."

Other members in both houses called attention to the fact that the bill discontinued the free coinage of the silver dollar.

We are informed by Mr. Bryan that a number of congressmen have testified that they did not understand the bill. The inevitable conclusion is that these men were asleep during the debates or were intellectually unqualified to be in congress, or are now prevaricating. If Bryan is elected upon the proposition that the act of 1873 was "surreptitiously" or "by a conspiracy" passed through congress he will be elected by a falsehood.

In yesterday's CHRONICLE the figures showing the output of gold and silver should have been for the United States and not for the world as stated. The world's product of gold 1792 to 1873, coinage value, is \$3,582,212,000, an average per annum of \$44,224,839. The world's product of silver during the same period was \$2,711,442,000 or \$33,474,600 per annum. From 1873 to 1893 the total output of gold was \$3,206,505,000 or \$110,325,250, and of silver \$2,346,087,000 or \$117,304,350 per annum. These figures are taken from government statistics and answer the whole free coinage argument.

A gentleman from Sherman county yesterday tried to sell a Sherman county warrant—one of the most desirable county warrants in Eastern Oregon—in The Dalles at 4 per cent discount of the face and some interest thrown in. Two months ago this would have been taken quickly, but because of free silver agitation there were no buyers. Holders of county warrants will find no buyers at a much greater discount after election if Bryan goes in. We suppose it is because there is a conspiracy in Wall street that buyers now decline Sherman county warrants.

From 1853 to 1859 France had practically a single silver standard by reason of having over valued silver in its coinage about 1 1/2 per cent. In 1859 a demand in England for silver to ship to the orient raised the price above the French coinage ratio and France went to the gold standard, and notwithstanding her enormous use of gold for coinage purposes, over 80 per cent of the world's products, its value as compared with silver continued to decrease. Will coinage of the United States change the price in view of the enormous amount annually produced?

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The Keypote of the Campaign.

The trouble is, not there is not a sufficiency of currency, but that the owners of the currency are hoarding their possessions. There is a lack of confidence. Restore this confidence and the money will come out and it will be put in circulation. To quote Major McKinley again, "What we want is to put the money we already have at work," and he is absolutely right. There is plenty of money lying idle. There is an abundance of it in the country. Open the mills. Pay it out to workmen. Start it going the rounds. That is the only thing requisite to a return to prosperity. It is "not an increase in coins" that is needed, "but an increase of confidence; not open mints, but open wells."

There we have the keynote of the campaign.

We were prosperous as a nation before the Wilson bill brought its blighting effects upon the nation and a pack of theorists began to agitate for unlimited coinage. Give us "a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government economically and honestly administered" and a currency based upon that of the great commercial nations of the world and agitators and agitations will disappear and we shall enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity. Major McKinley offers the opportunity. It will be the fault of the American people if they plunge headlong into disaster.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Secret of Hard Times. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune—"It is not more money that we want," he goes on to say; "what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed labor is employed."

In that great truth, so simply stated, we have the secret of our hard times. "We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation," says McKinley. Yet we know that repudiation is being advocated. What is the result? Money is afraid to go to work. Its owners are afraid to invest it. What follows? McKinley says: "Confidence in home industries has disappeared." "Men are idle." "If men have no employment they cannot earn wages." "If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy." "If they cannot buy, the farmers' home market is decreased, and the loss is felt by both."

That is the explanation of our hard times, stated step by step, as directly and plainly as words can do.

The Public Schools.

The public schools open Monday, September 7th. According to the school law of Oregon, children cannot be admitted to school under the age of 6 years.

All scholars in attendance last year must bring their scholarship certificates at opening of school. All scholars who did not attend last year in The Dalles and wishing admittance to any other grade than the first, will present themselves with such books as they may have at the High School building tomorrow (Saturday) forenoon, when they will be assigned their proper places. They can then be assigned to the proper grades and commence school without delay. Promotion certificates from graded schools known to the principal will be accepted.

Teachers' meeting occurs in the morning at 9 o'clock. Scholars wishing to make up work and who have studied for that purpose during the summer, may come to the high school building at any time during the day for the purpose of taking examination.

Scholars not residing with their parents, but coming to The Dalles to attend school, are non-residents, and are obliged to pay tuition. Owing to the crowded condition of certain grades changes may be made in the assignment of teachers.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co. Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Wauding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. 1-5-9

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

Dalles-Moro Stage Leaves the Umatilla house 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. DOUGLAS ALLEN, Prop.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS—Hoe Cake Soap wrappers are worth a cent apiece. Ask Pease & Mays for premium book. jly24-

PURELY VEGETABLE.



Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as bad breath; and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect to secure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from PILES. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a constipated body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE! This distressing affliction occurs most frequently, the disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

EAST AND SOUTH via The Shasta Route

Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with 3 columns: LEAVE, FROM JUNE 25, 1896, ARRIVE. Rows for OVERLAND EXPRESS, Roseburg and way stations, Daily except Sundays, Salem and way stations, and McMinville and way stations.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS AND SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS Attached to all Through Trains.

Through Ticket Office, 134 Third street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street. Leave for OSWEGO, week days, at 6:00, 7:20, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:30, 6:25, 8:00, 11:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 7:10, 8:30, 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:15, 5:10, 7:30, 9:30 p. m., and 12:30 a. m.

Leave for RIVERSIDE only (daily) at 6:25, 9:15, 10:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland at 8:10, 10:20, 11:20 p. m. Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:10 a. m.

Leave for AIRLIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:40 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:55 p. m.

Sunday trains for OSWEGO leave at 7:20, 8:40, 10:40 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:30, 6:25, 8:00, 11:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland at 8:30, 10:00, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:15, 5:10, 7:30, 9:00 p. m., and 12:30 a. m. R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROBERTS, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, on the 26th day of August, 1896, upon a judgment therein, wherein J. C. Meins was plaintiff and J. F. Jones and E. McCornick were defendants, I have duly levied upon and will sell, at the front door of the county court house in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1896,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate described in said execution and order of sale, as follows, to-wit:

The north half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen in township one south of range twelve east of the Willamette meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said writ, to-wit: The sum of \$175.00, together with interest on said debt at the rate of ten per cent per annum since January 15, 1896, the sum of \$11 costs in said action, together with accruing interest and costs and expenses of such sale. Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, Aug. 27, 1896. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

LATIN AND GERMAN TAUGHT.

GERMAN. The undersigned desires to organize a class in German. Every American citizen who can afford both time and expense ought to be master of at least two languages. The German language has many advantages over modern languages on account of her profound literature in all branches of ancient and modern science produced in her world-renowned universities. Those who would drink from these inexhaustible and yet undisturbed fountains of knowledge, must master the language which contains the key to them. The undersigned will organize a class in German, and will begin with actual work on the first day of September. The class will meet two or three times a week, and the evening or when most convenient to the pupils, and progress guaranteed to those who will get down to earnest labor. All who desire to participate in this work will please announce their intention to the undersigned at an early date, as the class will be limited to a certain number. Charges will be very reasonable.

LATIN.

The undersigned will also organize a class in Latin. There are so many reasons why those who desire to advance their knowledge beyond a common school education should take at least a course in Latin, that probably everybody is familiar with at least some of them. I will not take space here to speak of the beauties of the Latin language nor of the many advantages in life possessed by those who have mastered it. I will here only announce my intention to organize a class in Latin. Rapid progress guaranteed to those who will work hard. Charges very reasonable. All desiring instruction in Latin are kindly requested to announce their intention to the undersigned before September, if possible. Awaiting your application, I am, very respectfully yours, L. GREY, Evangelical Lutheran Pastor.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Bleeding, Healing or Preventing Piles with one application of DR. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, cures, Bruggies or mail. DR. SO-SAN-KO, Philadelphia, Pa.