

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge.....Robt. Mays
Sheriff.....T. J. Driver
Clerk.....A. M. Kelley
Treasurer.....C. L. Phillips
Commissioners.....J. S. Blowers
Assessor.....D. S. Kimsey
Surveyor.....W. H. Whipple
Supt. of Public Schools.....J. B. Giff
Coroner.....C. L. Gilbert
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. YORAN.....Lane
E. L. SMITH.....Wasco
J. F. CAPLES.....Multnomah

WHEAT AND SILVER.

The great burden of the lamentation of the free silver advocate is, that the "demonetization" of silver has ruined the price of wheat and the remonetization of silver will restore the price of wheat, and to satisfy himself and all who are unable to understand his argument, he talks about England buying silver at 67 cents per ounce, converting it into rupees and selling it to the wheat raisers of India at the rate of \$1.37 per ounce, thereby reaping a profit of 70 cents, and getting wheat at a bargain also. The plan is to "remonetize" silver thereby raising the price of the silver of the world to \$1.29 per ounce and cutting off this profit of the bloody Englishman. If this could be done then how would our farmer get any more than now for his wheat? A dollar in silver would cost as much wheat as a dollar in gold does now.

But an examination of the price of wheat in this country from 1868 to 1895 and the statistics concerning the export of wheat during that same period by the principal wheat producing countries of the world, shows that the price of wheat is entirely independent of the price of silver. The figures here presented are taken from statistics prepared by B. W. Snow, for many years assistant statistician of the department of agriculture. The prices are on a gold basis and are the average for the several five year periods. The price of wheat is the export price per bushel.

It will be observed that during the second period, the first after the "demonetization," silver fell 8.9 cents and wheat rose 12 cents, as compared with the first period. During the third period silver fell 9.7 cents and wheat rose 13.3 cents as compared with the second period, and during this third period wheat was 25.3 cents higher than before the "great crime." During the fourth period silver fell 11.3 cents and wheat 16.4 cents as compared with the third period. During the fifth period silver fell 9.6 cents and wheat 3.4 cents, and during the sixth period silver fell 26.6 cents and wheat 20.5 cents. Silver has continued to fall steadily since the first period, not on account of the "crime" but on account of greater production and demonetization by the nations of Europe. Wheat continued to rise until some time during the period from 1878 to 1883.

During the first period the United States furnished 44.2 per cent of all the wheat exported by Russia, India, Argentina and the United States. Russia furnished 55.1, India 0.7 per cent, while Argentina furnished an inconsiderable fraction. From 1873 to 1877 the percentages were as follows: United States 55.1, Russia 41.5, India 3.4, Argentina inconsiderable. From 1878 to 1882 the United States furnished 64.9, Russia 28.8, India 6.1 and Argentina 0.2.

From 1883 to 1887 the United States furnished 53, Russia 30.7, India 14.6 and Argentina 2.7. From 1888 to 1892 the United States furnished 48.6, Russia 34.8, India 12.4 and Argentina 4.2. From 1893 to 1895 the United States furnished 48.3, Russia 32.4, India 6.2 and Argentina 13.1.

But the total export for these countries during the first period was, annually, a little over 92,000,000 bushels. This annual average increased rapidly during all this time, and in 1893 to 1895 aggregated over 355,590,000 bushels per annum. From 1883-87 we produced 53 per cent of the whole export of the wheat producing countries, and our average annual output which in the first period was a little over 42,000,000 bushels, during the last period exceeded 167,000,000 bushels. Prior to 1878 we were the largest exporters and our competitors were Russia and India only; but India's output was then small. Now we compete with Russia, India and Argentina, and Russia furnishes almost as large a proportion as we do, while Argentina furnishes more than double what India does. These figures show the utter fallacy of the Indian rupee talk, and also show that the price of silver does not control the price of wheat. The only truth in the whole argument is the premise that the price of wheat and silver are now both low; but the prices of the two products are no more dependent upon each other than the price of silver and of horses.

APPRECIATION OF MONEY.

Much is written and said about increase and decrease in the purchasing price of gold and silver. So far as the coins are concerned there is now no difference, and if the free coinage of silver will restore the market price of silver to the price of 1873, there will be no distinction in the purchasing price of the bullion; he who has to earn or buy a dollar will have to struggle as hard then as now. But "more money will be coined, and it will be less difficult to get, because of its abundance." This would be true if the person who had it coined were by law compelled to distribute it equally, according to population, over the country, to be gathered up by the people without any exchange therefor—a kind of a scramble game, as rich men are wont to do with street urchins in large cities by means of pennies.

But what are really the best indications of the appreciation or depreciation of our money values? One of the best is the rates of interest. In 1860 the United States was paying an average rate of 10 per cent upon its debt; in 1873 the usual rate on loans in Oregon was 12 to 15 per cent, and many loans were made at 24 per cent. In 1895 Dalles City borrowed nearly \$70,000 to pay off its floating debt and had no trouble in getting the money at less than 6 per cent. Today there would be no trouble in securing by private loans \$25,000 in The Dalles at 8 per cent if the would-be borrower could satisfy the lender that he would repay the money when due in the same kind of money he borrowed. No one thinks of asking over ten per cent of a responsible borrower. The United States secures all the gold it desires at 3 per cent. The rate of interest has not increased, but the distrust in the ability or willingness to repay in the kind of money loaned has increased.

The state portage road is a thing of the past. It cost the state \$60,000, but it saved the people of Oregon and Washington many times that amount. Without it The Dalles would not have been able to continue its prosperous business, and the farmers and wool raisers would have been poorer by many times the cost of the road. Now that it has ceased to exist, what is the matter with trying the experiment again; this time by a road from The Dalles to Celilo? It would cost a little more, but it would be worth more because of the long time it will be needed. If we wait for a ship railway, or any other improvement by the national government, we, of this generation, will never be benefited by the proposed improvements. The Mohr company is trifling and will never build a

portage on the other side. The state of Oregon made an unqualified success of its first experiment, and we propose that the next legislature provide for the construction of a portage around the dalles. We have some rolling stock, and the construction of the road would be a matter of a few months, and not so great expense as to be burdensome to the people of the state.

In 1878 the price of wheat was \$1.34 per bushel and of silver \$1.156 per fine ounce; in 1873 wheat was worth \$1.31 and silver \$1.29. In other words, wheat was higher by three cents per bushel five years after the "crime" than at the time it was committed, and silver was 13.4 cents lower. The period 1878-1883 was the period of greatest relative export from the United States, we having exported 64.9 per cent of the whole output of the wheat-producing countries. In other words, when we were producing a very large per cent of the wheat—the total output being much smaller than any year since—we were paid the highest price. A close examination of the statistics demonstrates what Bryan will not concede—that supply and demand fix prices.

Cannot 70,000,000 of people have a financial system of their own? Or must they be dictated to by Europe? Of course we can have our own financial system and our own markets. China had that independence for thousands of years; she built a wall to make that independence absolute, and neither Lombard nor Wall streets had a word to say concerning her finances, and she has free silver. Let us stop Li Hung Chang and have him teach us how the thing was done.

The reservation inspector has left and reports that the sheep men are frightened off the sacred domain, and next year they will know better than to trespass. Before next year comes around we sincerely hope that we will have a land department who can and will exercise a little common sense in regard to the matter, and stock men of Eastern Oregon will be allowed to use the reserve for the only use it was ever intended by the Creator.

The semi-weekly CHRONICLE yesterday furnished its subscribers with a supplement containing as able a presentation of the claims of the Republican party as our readers will see. If any one wishes to know what we are contending for they can learn it by a careful study of this supplement. We have some extra copies of this supplement, and will be pleased to present one to any one desiring to read it.

We are much pleased to note that the Times-Mountaineer has gone over to the side of "the people." It was on the side of the "money lender and plutocrat" for some time after the June election; after the November election we trust it will return to the habit of expressing its real convictions.

The patriotism of the United States is looking toward Canton. The people have had their curiosity satisfied by the Bryan exhibition and they will from now on listen to what McKinley has to say to those who call upon him at his home.

And now Watson has begun to talk. If he is like most Populists he will soon drown the voice of Bryan. It is too bad for Bryan's cause that Watson didn't begin his drowning process some weeks ago.

Who assisted in the election of Mr. Cleveland and enabled him to give to the United States his disastrous administration? Who, in 1892, was telling us that a Democratic administration was what the country needed? Who was stumping the country for free trade and all the other theories which have now been tried and proven failures? William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance is in strong contrast with that of Mr. McKinley. The former will not be used to any extent as a campaign document, and will make no converts to his cause.

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FALSE PREMISES—FALSE CONCLUSIONS.

One of the fundamental principles of the free silver advocate is that the act of 1873 was the cause of the depreciation of silver and that the enactment of a free coinage law will restore the price to \$1.29 per ounce. Conversely, if the enactment of the law which was repealed in 1873 will restore silver to its former price of \$1.29, the law of 1873 was, and is, solely the cause of the depreciation.

What are the facts? In 1840 silver was worth \$1.309. Between that time and 1859 there was a very large output of gold and no corresponding increase in the output of silver. During this time a strong demand for silver existed because of the large shipments of silver to India by England, to pay for extensive internal improvements and carry on the Sepoy war, and the price of silver rose to \$1.36. In 1860 the price began to decline, and in 1861 the average price was \$1.333; in 1872 the average price was \$1.322; from 1861 to 1866 the price fell very little, there being then a demand for silver to ship to India, the production of cotton being greatly stimulated there by reason of our civil war. In 1871 the demonetization of silver in Europe began. Germany began legislation in 1871, which was continued in 1873, whereby gold became her standard and all silver coins were called in and gold substituted therefor. These coins and the French war indemnity were reduced to bullion and placed on the market. In 1872 Norway, Sweden and Denmark mutually agreed to go to the gold standard. Silver in these countries thereafter was only used for subsidiary coinage.

In 1875 Holland forbade the further coinage of silver. In 1878 the European states embraced in the Latin union, which had been, since 1871, struggling to keep up the price by the free coinage of five franc pieces, gave up the task and went to the gold standard. In 1876 Russia suspended the coinage of silver, except as to such an amount as was required for her Chinese trade. In 1879 free coinage in Austria-Hungary was suspended, although she did not by law adopt the gold standard until some years later.

In 1873 the United States, except on the Pacific coast, was on a paper basis; we had no silver. We immediately began to purchase silver, and during the year 1873 (the law of 1873 was passed Feb. 12) we coined \$4,024,747.60 of silver; more silver than had been coined in any one year since 1859. This silver was purchased and coined for the purpose of taking up the fractional paper currency known as "shin plasters." From 1873 to 1891 the amount of silver coined by United States mints steadily increased, until in 1890 it reached \$39,202,908.20, the largest in any one year in our history. It is true our mints were not free, but the government bought the silver and coined it on its own account; and instead of demonetizing silver in 1873 we actually began at that time to remonetize it and put it into circulation; and the Republican party continued that policy as long as it was in power.

We believe the act of 1873 had nothing to do with the fall in the price of silver.

To arrest stock men for pasturing the Cascade mountains, involve them in expense to defend a criminal case, when no law makes it a crime to pasture stock on the reservation, is a rank injustice. The officers of the U. S. court know they cannot convict the accused, and are simply doing it to teach them a lesson. To make the annoyance greater, they have commenced injunction suits, thus involving a large number of men in an interminable equity suit, when one test case would have served every purpose. This whole matter is being conducted without reason or justice, and is quite on a par with Commissioner Spark's land fraud fad. Alleged inspectors are given a federal appointment, and to make it appear that their office and services are of value, make false reports concerning the effect of pasturing the forests of the mountains.

They know nothing of the subject or they would know that these forests have been pastured extensively for twenty years and never a timber tree has been eaten up; that forest fires are more numerous and extensive in Western Oregon and Washington than on the eastern slope of the mountains where the stock are pastured; and that all this talk about devastation is unfounded. The whole thing is a rank injustice, and we trust the next congress will put an end to it.

We heartily join with the Times-Mountaineer in advocating the establishment of a woolen mill at The Dalles. We need, more than anything else, an industry which will give employment to people who will consume the products of our gardens, orchards and farms and give us a ready home market. We have a wool market from which all classes of wool can be selected; we have an excellent water power, which, with the possible exception of the months of August and September, would furnish power, and this could be secured at small expense. All we need is the capital and skilled operators.

No, no, Mr. Bryan, "it is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time." You are already on record as to that, and the American people have no use for your ideas on that subject.

Do Sheep Work Injury?

The Telegram says: Opinion is divided as to whether the sheepmen with their herds have damaged the government property in any thing like the proportion they have benefited the state and also through the different channels their industry runs, the government itself. It is true that cattle and game will not browse over ground once cropped by sheep, but at the same time these sheep are doing wonderfully efficacious service in keeping down the dense underbrush of the Cascades, a growth, the trampling out of which means much to the development of the timber.

Again, so immense is the Cascades reserve that it would take many years for almost numberless bands of sheep to create anything like the havoc that it is claimed had been made by the eight or ten bands of sheep which it is admitted have browsed over a few of the foothill slopes. However, the law says the sheep must not intrude on the reserve and the law is to be respected.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles unclaimed for Sept. 12, 1896. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Armstrong, H. V. (2) Blake, G. W.
Brown, L. L. Beresford, Jennie
Clark, Mrs. M. J. Donaldson, Laura
Davis, Miss E. M. Davenport, Miss
Eichlick, M. Grant, Carrie
Herman, Dora Harrington, Marcus
Harsell, Agnes (2) Kelsay, B. S.
Ludwick, Emma Owen, Miss N.
Meador, E. H. Patterson, Culbert
Helsay, D. A. McDonald, Millie
Mathews, Jao. Nelson, P.
Nicols, E. Reed, Geo. M.
Rice, W. B. Thomas, Melvin
Smith, Dan L. Whipple, W. H.
Templeton, Will Yeackel, Hy
Warfield, J. M. D. J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

Mrs. M. E. Briggs has handsomely refitted her millinery parlors. The glass cases and counters have been rearranged and newly painted and will display her large and varied stock of goods better than ever. Miss Bottorff, who has given general satisfaction as an artistic hat trimmer, is now in Portland, selecting the latest goods, in shapes and trimmings from the wholesale house in that city. After her return Mrs. Briggs proposes to give a grand opening, when some delightful surprises are in store for the ladies of The Dalles.

An instantaneous photograph of the hub-and-hub race at Astoria, just before the line was crossed, is on exhibition in Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. It shows The Dalles team ahead. The reason they lost was that two runners at the rear of their competitors' cart pushed it ahead when about twenty feet from the goal. The cart ran forward upon the balance of the team who were pulling it. Thus by having a lighter cart and the trick they got their cart over the line about 8 inches ahead.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Meins and J. W. Koontz, in the fruit drying business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Koontz buying J. C. Meins' interest in "The Dalles Fruit Dryer" plant, and he will pay all bills against the firm and collect all accounts due.

J. C. MEINS,
J. W. KOONTZ.
The Dalles, Aug. 12, 1896.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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 & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Wading, Kinnear & 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 Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters in the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents and \$1.00 at Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the world's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the world's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wasco Warehouse Company will be held at the office of French & Co., The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
W. LORD, Pres.
Attest: G. J. FARLEY, Sec. 4w
The Dalles, Or., Sept. 1, 1896.

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 every other language in the world. It is the language of science and of modern literature in all branches of ancient and modern science produced in her world-renowned universities. Those who would drink from these inexhaustible fountains of knowledge, must master the language which contains the key to them. The undersigned desires to give instruction to those who have a desire to learn German, and will begin with actual work on the first day of September. The class will meet two or three times a week in the evening or when most convenient to the pupils. Rapid 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 every citizen 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 get down to earnest labor. 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.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made and entered in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, in the matter of the estate of Phoebe M. Dunham, deceased, directing me to sell the real property belonging to said estate to satisfy the unpaid expenses of administration and claims against the estate, I will, on the 10th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the courthouse door in Dalles City, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, that certain parcel of land described as follows: 33 1/2 feet wide and 100 feet long off the east side of lot 11 in block 6 of Laughlin's Addition to Dalles City, Oregon.
A. B. THOMPSON,
Administrator of estate of Phoebe M. Dunham, deceased. sept12-11

Notice to Taxpayers.

The County Board of Equalization will meet in the assessor's office on Monday, October 5th, and continue in session one week, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of Wasco county for 1896. All taxpayers who have not been interviewed by the assessor will please call at the office on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as all property must be assessed.
F. H. WAREFIELD,
County Assessor.
Sept 13-11

Notice.

Owing to pressing obligations, I am not prepared to extend the time for payments due me later than Oct. 1, 1896. I like to accommodate, but find new must collect my accounts. If I fail to collect, my creditors will do it for me. Don't forget the date, Oct. 1, 1896.
Frankly Yours,
F. S. GORDON.
sept12-2w