

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor... W. P. Lord Secretary of State... H. R. Kinoshid Treasurer... Phillip Metcalf

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge... Robt. Mays Sheriff... T. J. Driver Clerk... A. M. Kelsay

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET



For President, WILLIAM M'KINLEY... Ohio For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART... New Jersey

Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers.

BRYAN'S ABSURDITY.

At New London, Conn., Bryan yesterday ran across a Yankee who punctured his soap bubble as neatly as it has ever been done.

"Where will we be when we get free silver?" Bryan—Are you in favor of a gold standard?

Auditor—I am. Bryan—Tell me why? Auditor—Because I believe it is the best for the country.

Every nation will accept a gold dollar for a dollar. Bryan—Why, I will tell you.

Because of its value. The reason the gold dollar and bullion are worth the same is because the law says you can convert the bullion into a dollar at the mint.

Now apply Bryan's answer to 412 1/2 grains of copper, iron or aluminum, or all of these metals, and then would the world be rich indeed.

If you can make 412 1/2 grains of silver, now worth 53 cents, worth 100 cents, then can you make 412 1/2 grains of copper, now worth less than two cents, worth one dollar.

If we can do it with one, then can we with all. The whole argument reduces itself to an absurdity.

No more absolute falsehood ever passed the lips of a man than this utterance of Mr. Bryan at Lynn, Mass., on Monday: "Falling prices mean hard times. Hard times never have been advocated in a platform by any party, although the Republican platform this year, without directly saying so, promises to continue the hard times and make them harder."

Mr. Bryan knows that the United States was the most prosperous nation on the globe from 1888 to 1892, and during that time it experienced greater prosperity than at any time in its history.

If Mr. Bryan were talking to a lot of people who knew absolutely nothing of this nation's history, there would be some excuse, upon the ground of the importance to himself of getting there at any cost, for this kind of talk; but as it is, he will be believed by none who are seeking the truth.

Chicago riots. They are deeply interested in having a government strong enough, and a man at its head wise and courageous enough, to resist social and political combustion, and see to it that sedition and violence do not gain ascendancy.

FALSE IN FACT AND IN USE.

We are told that the annual production of gold is insufficient to meet the demands of the world for gold purposes; that the total production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$203,000,000; that only one-third of this is devoted to coinage, and the rapidly increasing population of the world is decreasing the per capita of gold, and therefore enhancing its value.

But the whole argument of the silverite, built upon these quotations of gold production, is misleading in other ways than by misstatements. They leave out of consideration entirely the extensive use of other means of representing value.

This statement about insufficiency of gold to supply the monetary demand is false in fact, and more false in the manner in which it is made by the Popocrats.

For the past month or six weeks the banks of this city were drained of the silver which they at times have been unable to dispose of. The payment of small checks for fruit, produce and wheat always requires a great amount of small change.

"You cannot find a correct definition of an honest dollar in the speech of any of the advocates of the gold standard."—Bryan. Well, little boy orator, here is one: An honest dollar is a dollar which, in all respects, is equivalent to the dollar for which it is exchanged; a dollar paid by a debtor equivalent to the dollar received when the debt was contracted; a dollar that bears with it value equivalent to every other dollar.

The United States court has finally decided that if sheep injure the forests by being pastured in the reservation, the owners should be enjoined from taking them there. This settles the question adversely to the sheepmen, because the United States courts will disregard all testi-

mony of people residing in the vicinity, and will undoubtedly be governed by the reports of the special agents, who during the summer have been taking their recreation at the mountain resorts. The only hope for the sheep owners is in a new administration which believes that the sheep industry is entitled to some consideration.

Our Populistic friends are deeply concerned because "Boss" Hanna is running so many free trains into Canton to get crowds before Mr. McKinley. There is no need of concern in that respect. "Boss" Hanna is not running trains, he is managing a campaign, and doing it well.

The silver mints of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and California, if running at their full capacity, would furnish employment for half as many men as all the manufactures on the Atlantic coast.

We never before heard that Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah or Colorado had any mints. We thought the only mints west of the Mississippi were at San Francisco and Carson City.

The tariff is an issue which we must neither overlook nor abandon. We, in Oregon, produce much wool; we produce almost no silver. The American consul at Bradford, England, has just furnished, in one of his recent reports, statistics showing that the amount of woolen goods shipped from that place alone to the United States during eleven months under the Wilson law was 334,454 pounds, while during the corresponding period under the McKinley law it was only 5108 pounds.

For the year's 1893-5 Russia's average export of wheat was 112,000,000 bushels, while India averaged 21,704,000 bushels, or about one-fifth as much. The United States, Russia and Argentina together averaged 323,887,827 bushels, or almost fifteen times as much as India, and yet the Populists would have us believe that England's coinage of rupees fixes the price of wheat in this country.

"The millions against the millionaires; the people against the bondholders." This is all there is to Bryan's speeches, and all he cares for. His only hope is to win votes through prejudice.

The last administration of President Harrison paid off \$296,000,000 of the public debt, besides meeting all the running expenses of the government, and turned over to the incoming administration a surplus of over \$124,000,000. Then no one was urging free coinage outside of a few silver mine-owners.

The old soldiers of the northern armies are supporting McKinley; the southern Democracy are greeting Bryan with the rebel yell; but the North will have the aid in this contest of a portion of the South, and will again prevail.

ERNEST SEYD AND THE CRIME.

So many times has the "crime" been proven a myth, we supposed our friends, the Popocrats, would quit trying to fool us by the old cry. But they keep at it; each time trying to brace up the falsehood with some new embellishment.

Among other things Mr. Hooper said (Congressional Record, April 9, 1873, p. 2034): "Ernest Seyd of London, a distinguished writer and politician, who is now here and has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of this bill, made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in this bill."

The Chronicle says no explanation was made by Mr. Hooper why Mr. Seyd was before the committee, or how he came to be in America, and all the information it has of the reason of his mission to America it gains from the following, which appeared in the August, 1873, number of the Bankers' Gazette: "In 1872 silver was being demonetized in France, Germany, England and Holland, a capital of £100,000 was raised and Ernest Seyd of London was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of the foreign bond holders and capitalists to effect the same object, which was successful."

This is an old lie, many times refuted. Ernest Seyd was not in this country at any time after 1870; he was never before the committee; he did send a statement of his views, which was read before the committee; he was a distinguished English writer, banker and financier, but he was then an ardent advocate of free coinage of silver, and in his paper called particular attention to the dropping of the silver dollar from the coins provided for by this bill, saying: "As this new bill presumably repeals all previous enactments, I suppose that the total abolition of the silver dollar is contemplated."

America, then, should hesitate to enter upon this course without a full previous investigation of the immensely important considerations appertaining thereto." He then indicates how the bill should be changed so as to provide for the silver dollar coinage.

The fact is, the committee did not adopt "the sensible suggestions" of this silver advocate; the Bankers' Gazette never published the statement accredited to it; Seyd was the last man in London whom English bondholders would send to America to influence legislation against silver.

Dufur's Big McKinley Club.

A big McKinley club was organized at Dufur last evening, seventy-five signing the roll, which was increased by three this morning. There were present Hon. John Michell of The Dalles and M. P. Ienbergh of Hood River, who made enthusiastic addresses.

Kingsley's McKinley Club.

KINGSLEY, Sept., 23, 1896. EDITOR CHRONICLE:—A McKinley club organized here on Saturday last with a large number of members enrolled. I. D. Whitten was elected president, E. Williams vice president, and Jas Kelly secretary.

Four years hence Bryan will have been forgotten; the policies he is advocating will be referred to as "the silver craze," and thousands of his present supporters will deny him and his cause.

Wheat is going up because Russia's crop is small. Silver has not yet "got a move on itself," although thousands hear Bryan talk every day.

BRYAN.

Dr. Geisendorfer of Arlington contributes the following to the Arlington Record:

- He secured the nomination At the silver convention By the fervid agitation Of his class. He has traveled through the nation And disturbed the population By the loud vociferation Of his lungs.



Merely to cover a man..

Just like an umbrella—that's the way some suits are made up, regardless of fit, finish or fashion.

It's the difference in clothing that makes you such a staunch friend to the K. N. & F. Co. garments. The sewing is strong, the trimmings are rich, the fit formlike, the designs exclusive, and the textures garnered from the world's noted looms.

You're safe with this label—style, service, satisfaction.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of this celebrated make just received at A. M. WILLIAMS & CO., THE DALLES.

An Original Election Bet.

There is apparently no end to the "catch bets" devised by the wary for the benefit of the unwary. The latest in that line to reach Helena, says the Independent, was one that W. E. Phillips had, and one that came near finding takers of great odds.

"I will bet," said Mr. Phillips, "425 that I can name twenty-five states that McKinley will carry, and then I will bet \$250 that we will carry half the remainder."

Thomas Crahan is an ardent silver man and one who doesn't mind taking in a good thing when it comes his way, either. He heard the offer, and had his money up to take the first part of it right away, and was going down for some more when a friend told him what he was running up against, and he withdrew.

Of course the man who makes both wagers has more solicitude for the larger bet. He will name nearly all Bryan states in the first twenty-five, expecting to lose some of them, and it is a "cinch" that out of those remaining McKinley will carry half.

The wager is ingenious, though, and the opinion of people who do not believe it is wrong to gamble is that the man who invented it is entitled to what he can make for his originality.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco. In the matter of the guardianship of Alice Almira Udell and William Edward Udell (alias William Edward Austin), Minors.

It is further ordered that this order shall be served upon the next of kin of said wards and all persons interested in said estate by publication thereof in Dalles Chronicle, a newspaper of general circulation in this county, for three successive weeks, beginning on the 3rd day of October, 1896.

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 court-house door in Dalles City, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, that certain parcel of land described as follows: 325 feet wide and 100 feet long off the east side of lot 11 in block 6 of Laughlin's Addition to Dalles City, Oregon.

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 Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, as all property must be assessed.

Guardian Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, guardian of the person and estate of Albert Lehman, an insane person. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to me at my residence in Dalles City, Oregon, with proper vouchers.