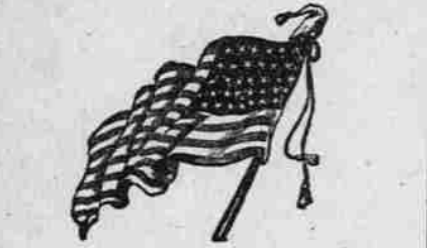


The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor... Secretary of State... Attorney-General...

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge... Sheriff... Clerk... Treasurer...

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET



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

FALLACIOUS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The following clipping is sent us by one who does not clearly see its fallacy:

A Michigan farmer sends the following to his home paper, which comes very close to the mark: 'General Alger is right. The price of everything else has gone down with silver. I know this because I can take fifty cents' worth of silver today and buy as much grain, as much coal, as much butter, as much eggs, and in fact, as much of any farm produce as I could with one dollar's worth of silver when I bought my farm in 1870, but when I come to make a payment on my mortgage, which is not altogether wiped out, I still have to put up one dollar's worth of silver (a gold dollar) to pay one dollar's worth of mortgage. In other words, everything my farm produces, except the mortgage, has gone down half in value. That is why I am a silver Republican, and why the man who holds the mortgage is a gold Republican. Hurrah for Bryan!'

Its fallacies are numerous. First, General Alger never said, and it is not true, that the price of everything else has gone down with silver.

Second, Michigan farmers in 1870 did not sell produce for silver, but for paper money worth 75 cents in gold. Third, Michigan farmers in 1870 did not give gold mortgages; they received for their mortgages 75-cent currency. Fourth, the farmer does not now have to put up one dollar's worth of silver to pay one dollar's worth of mortgage; fifty-three cents' worth of silver now pays one dollar's worth of gold mortgage. A silver dollar pays just as much of the mortgage as it did in 1870, and will continue to do so unless Bryan is elected. It will drop to its bullion value the moment the treasury refuses to pay gold when gold is demanded by the creditors of the government. Then the farmer whose farm is under a gold mortgage will indeed have to pay one dollar's worth of silver for every one dollar's worth of mortgage; and then will he curse the day Bryan was elected.

There is further fallacy in this, i. e., that the increased purchasing power of a dollar of today is not considered in the least. It is fallacious all through. A national campaign is usually a great educator, and on that account a great benefit to all contending partisans. The result of this contest will be, upon the one hand, the dissemination of a vast amount of valuable information; but, upon the other, the excitement of a bitter prejudice, which will require years to allay. There is no stronger proof of Bryan's narrowness and incapacity than his appeals to the prejudice of the people and the excitement of hatred among ignorant people. He is no friend of the people whom he is trying to excite; he is simply a polished sand lot orator.

the gold standard in Germany, and during the many years he ruled that great nation he never advised a return to the silver basis. His advice to the United States, therefore, to go to the silver basis should be viewed with caution. The fact is, he is still jealous of Germany and Germany's greatness, and no man would be more pleased than Bismarck to see the United States crippled commercially.

BISMARCK MISREPRESENTED.

THE CHRONICLE suggested some weeks ago that no party can afford to prevail in this struggle through deception or misrepresentation; the result of election to office by such methods at this time means a condition hereafter little better than revolution. We believe the same suggestion applies to success by means of appeals to passion and prejudice, for this is but another and more despicable method of deception. In all these respects Mr. Bryan's campaign has been most unfortunate. His example of so stating partial truths as that false inferences will be drawn from them, is followed by all his advocates, many of whom go farther than he sees fit to go. A marked example of this is now disclosed with respect to Bismarck's letter to Governor Culberson. The original letter is now published in the language in which it was written, with a translation accurate and wholly unlike Culberson's version. The following is the letter as correctly translated for the World by Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts:

FRIEDRICHSHOF, Aug. 24, 1896. HONORED SIR: Your esteemed favor of July 1st has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetalism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain, by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce, an agreement in the direction of bimetalism. The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their government than any one of the European states, and, if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetalism, I believe that such step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement and the union of the European states. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant.

It will be observed that the whole letter was garbled and erroneously translated by Culberson. Bismarck did not write: 'I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism. The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence, if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetalism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement,' as Culberson claimed.

Mr. Bryan has been misled thus into misrepresenting one of the great statesmen of the world. He may have been innocent in so doing, but it will cost him many a vote.

The Democratic papers quote, in support of their contention that the Act of 1873 was clandestinely passed, a portion of the Congressional Record of May 28, 1873, 'showing the evident anxiety of Chairman Hooper to force through his bill, and the actual misrepresentation resorted to by him to accomplish his purpose.' This is another lie; the act known by Popocrats as 'the crime' became a law February 12, 1873.

There is a heap of wind down South just now. Aolus has not only sent thither his windy son from the banks of the Platte, but he has turned loose all the winds at once, and it remains to be seen whether the boy will blow back the uncontrolled forces which have escaped the old gentleman, or he himself will be blown out. It is a contest of wind, so far as Bryan is concerned.

The grape industry in Wasco county is in its infancy. Two years ago a German who was familiar with the vine-producing countries of Europe came up the river by boat, and while wondering at the grandeur of the scenery commented with surprise

that our hillsides were not utilized for grape culture. When the peculiarities of our climate were described he declared that the day was not distant when the Columbia river valley east of the Cascades would be the great vineyard of the world. A few days ago a gentleman from Southern California purchased and shipped from Grant, twenty-six miles east of The Dalles, a carload of grapes, which he pronounced as fine as ever weighted a vine or pleased a palate. We have a few vineyards now, but not sufficient to make carload shipments. We have near us, both east and west, an extensive country, containing a large population, in which to market them, and there is no reason, unless it be lack of knowledge as to how to do it, why we should not utilize our hills and make them profitable.

THE DAILY PAPERS IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Bryan says: 'We have not the daily papers with us in this campaign, and hence we must discuss these issues from the platform.'

There probably never was a campaign in this country where the daily press and the leading periodicals were so generally united in opposition to one candidate. From Maine to the Pacific, and from the lakes to Mexico the great newspapers—newspapers which have become great because of the ability of the men who edit them, and the vast number of people whose opinions are to a large extent formed by them—stand boldly and firmly against Bryan and his platform.

While daily papers form the opinions of the people to a great extent, it is also true that many of them are susceptible themselves to the influence of public opinion; each watches and shapes the other to a large degree. But the papers most ably edited are most fearless of the opinion of its readers, and, in case of conflict, invariably come off conquerors. That the papers of the South and the great Democratic papers of New York should stand together in their open opposition to the men and principles of their party, is a very powerful argument against the safety and wisdom of the leaders and platform, and at the same time a greater or less indication of their approaching failure.

Notwithstanding their opposition, the daily press has given Bryan every opportunity to present his views. His speeches have been as fully and accurately reported as McKinley's; the enthusiasm with which he has been received everywhere has not been belittled or misrepresented, the thinking, reading public, and those whose judgment is best upon these great questions, are uninfluenced by these speeches or shouts of the people. In November they will vote against the party and principles of Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman and Pennoyer; against repudiation; against the supremacy of the state over the federal government.

The following figures serve to answer several of the so-called arguments advanced by the silverites. The relative decline in railroad rates and price of wheat and cotton is as follows.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Year, Price, and Decline. Rows include Wheat, Cotton, N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R., Lake Shore, Chicago, R.I. & Pac., and Mobile & Ohio.

We venture to say that there is a greater amount of mortgage indebtedness today against the railroads than against the farms of this country. Yet we never hear the Popocrats referring to the fact; and, indeed, the people who have given mortgages feel that they are peculiarly deserving of aid because they went into debt. We don't believe in this, because a law that does not treat all alike is unconstitutional, and we are sure these mortgaged railroads will demand all that the farmers get in the way of relief from debt.

In 1880 our whole public debt, national, state and municipal, was \$60.73 per capita, and in 1890 it was but \$2.37. In 1880 the amount of property per capita was \$870, in 1890 \$1039.

Not one farm mortgage in twenty is over five years old today. The same financial system was then in vogue as now. Prices have fallen perceptibly, but the causes are easily found in the closing of factories and consequent distress among laborers, increased production elsewhere, and many other influences. The monetary system now in force was inaugurated over twenty-three years ago. Almost every private obligation, and all national obligations, except the Pacific railroad bonds, have been contracted under this system.

All that Bismarck said in his now famous Culberson letter was: 'I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce, an agreement in the direction of bimetalism.' When a truthful translator gets hold of that letter it is found that Bismarck agrees exactly with the Republican party. Culberson ought to be kicked out of the country for his contemptible trick in mistranslating this letter of Bismarck.

Carl Schurz, who was a member of the senate in 1873, said in his great Chicago speech, Sept 5, 1896: 'I wish to be scrupulously courteous to my opponents; but as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history, I am bound to say that in the forty years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs, I have never witnessed nor heard of such unscrupulous shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been, and is now, done with regard to the Act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences.'

A most excellent service for law and order was done at Joseph Thursday by the young man who killed one bank robber and wounded another. This will have a very strong tendency to discourage young men from entering the bank robbers' premises. It takes away the romance to be shot down, saying nothing of the profits.

There were no appeals to passion or prejudice in Senator Mitchell's speech, but there was a very strong appeal to the patriotism of his audience. The financial question, as well as all other issues, was discussed with the utmost of candor and fairness, as well as great ability.

The convention which nominated McClellan declared the war a failure, and so it will have been to a very large degree if the policy advocated by Altgeld, Pennoyer and Bryan as to national supremacy shall now be adopted by the American people.

For Sale, Exchange or Lease.

A good, unencumbered, perfect title wheat and stock farm (especially adapted to sheep) of 800 acres, well watered and so located as to control a good range; 600 acres fenced; 300 under cultivation; 200 ready for grain this fall; 400 tons of hay; 6 room houses, 2 barns, etc., 2 miles from schoolhouse, 4 miles from post-office with semi-weekly mail; 65 or 70 head of good brood mares and a thoroughbred imported Clydesdale stallion. Will sell either separately or all together on easy terms. Or will exchange for a small, well improved, unencumbered farm in Oregon or Washington west of the Cascades. Or will lease same to responsible party for five years. Old age is the reason for wanting a change. Call on or address resident owner, F. J. MOFFET, 62-wif Gorman, Sherman Co., Or.

Epworth League Officers.

At a business meeting of the Epworth League the following officers were elected to serve six months: President—W. A. Kirby. First Vice-Pres.—Clara N. Kelsen. Second Vice-Pres.—E. L. Randall. Third Vice-Pres.—Jessie Butler. Fourth Vice-Pres.—L. M. Buch. Secretary—Mabel Cross. Treasurer—Hilda B. Clark. Chorister—Prof. Landers. Organist—Edith Randall. Asst. Organist—Nellie Sylvester. Supt. Junior League—Mrs. R. Warner. Asst. Supts. Junior League—Jessie Butler and Martha Wheatdon.

Low Rates for September 25th. For train No. 1, Sept. 25th, and train No. 7, same date, the O. R. & N. Co. will sell tickets to Portland and return at the extremely low rate of \$3.15, good to return until Sept. 27th. 18-425 E. E. LITTLE, Agent.

Clark, the East End jeweler, makes a specialty of fine watch repairing. Call and see him.

Advertisement for Durham Tobacco. Features a large image of a tin of 'GENUINE DURHAM' tobacco and text: '\$250,000 To Be Given Away this year in valuable articles to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each 2-ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4-ounce bag. Buy a bag, reach the coupon and see how to get your share.'

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The City Council Consider Lights, Public Health, Loose Cows, Etc.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council Saturday night there were present Mayor Menefee and Councilmen Nolan, Johns, Thompson, Ross, Wood, Clough, Knack and Champlin.

A communication was read from Mr. J. L. Story offering in payment of the city's claim against him, sufficient land where the post house now stands to pay the claim. Mr. Story representing that owing to the stringency of the money market it is impossible to borrow money upon real estate security. Referred to judiciary committee.

A petition from the council of the Lutheran church, I. C. Nickelsen chairman, asked the city council to postpone the auction sale of certain lots desired by the church until spring, as the council have decided they will not build a church until then. No action required.

Councilman Johns of the committee on streets and public property, made a verbal report in the matter of lighting the streets. The committee had seen the president of the electric light company who stated it was impossible for the company to furnish incandescent lights, owing to the extreme demands now made upon the plant for lights now in use. They would furnish arc lights, upon condition that the city would make a contract for three to five years time, at the old rates of \$12 per light, and to take twenty lights. The matter was passed at this time without comment, but came up later. The mayor thought some action should be taken before next meeting, as the days were getting short and lights of some sort were badly needed. Mr. Lauer stated that twenty-three lamps can be fitted up of the old supply, designed for coal oil. Ross favored oil and the old lamps. A motion was then made by Thompson that the matter be referred to committee on streets and public property and prepare to light the streets with the lamps available, and to procure as many others as are considered necessary. Carried. But Councilman Nolan continued the subject and put another motion in relation thereto, which was also carried. He said he regarded the oil lamps merely as a makeshift and would not prove satisfactory to the people, that he had been trying to get the matter in shape for some company to furnish lights, and would now move that the recorder be instructed to advertise in the Oregonian inviting bids for lighting the city by incandescent lights. The motion unanimously carried.

The committee on streets and public property recommended that the petition for opening the street west of the fair grounds be not granted. Report received and recommendation adopted.

For the committee on health and police, Councilman Thompson reported that the street in front of D. L. Gates' property (Fulton street) was made filthy by an open sewer. Marshal Lauer reported that under the old Lusher barber shop there was yet a pool of stagnant water three feet deep and had been there all summer. Councilman Nolan called attention, on request of Mr. Hudson, to the sewerage situation near his place which required attention. Clough referred to some like bad places on Front street. Wood reported that a very bad condition existed throughout the block where his butcher shop is, and said that some culverts should be opened through the railroad track. In this connection the mayor said his attention had been called to the unusual amount of sickness in town, and that possibly the city water was at fault. He therefore sent Marshal Lauer and Supt. Norman up the creek to investigate and that he would be glad to hear a report. Mr. Lauer, for the committee, said they went up to the Meepie reservoir, where they found everything clean and in perfect condition; then to the flume, which was also satisfactory; from thence to Sandoz place where they found a pippen which, if it rains, might wash some filth into the creek, but none so far; then to the forks of the creek and found no possible source of pollution; then to Ericheben's and found nothing; very little water, if any, flowed back into the creek from irrigation ditches; he believed from the

investigation that the water was no purer at the very source than it was when it entered the city pipes; returning he got the promise from Mr. Sandoz that he would put the pig pen on higher ground. Thompson corroborated Mr. Lauer's report. He had been up there lately and found the water pure and clean, and no filth from the sheep corrals. The council reached an understanding that the stagnant places within the city should be at once looked after and remedied.

The city officer's reports were then read, showing last month's receipts to be \$433.62, warrants redeemed, \$898.61, leaving a cash balance of \$8,090.01.

The following bills were then allowed: Chas F Lauer, marshal salary... \$75 00 Geo Brown, engineer... 75 00 J J Wiley, nightwatchman... 60 00 C J Crandall, treasurer... 20 00 G W Phelps, recorder... 50 00 J T Peters, wood... 7 50 Dalles Lumbering Co, lumber... 1 45 Maier & Benton, mds... 2 04 Dalles City Water Works, water rent for September... 32 00 C V Champlin, labor streets... 1 02 Dalles El Lt Co, lighting offices and fire dept... 13 10 Oakes & Stringer, hauling... 1 25 M T Nolan, mds... 1 00 Mays & Crowe, mds... 1 05 Pickings & Burggraf, meals to prisoners... 13 35 Columbia hotel, meals of prisoners... 3 35 J Stanfield, labor streets... 2 80 James Like, labor streets... 14 80

Nolan called attention to the depredation of cows, and after some comment, the marshal was instructed to enforce the ordinance, and to employ help if necessary, the impounding fees to reimburse the assistant so employed.

Marshal Lauer reported another list of defective sidewalks, which went through the usual course looking to their immediate repair.

Engineer Brown requested some supplies for the engine house. There was some suction hose needed for the Jackson engine, some torches, lanterns and axes; a new chimney should also be built in the engine house. Referred to fire and water committee, with power to act.

The mayor said that some property owners on residence streets desired to replace the old wooden sidewalks with a four-foot asphalt walk, with two feet of gravel or cinders on each side, and desired favorable legislation by ordinance permitting them to construct such a walk. No action, but council was favorable. Nolan moved that gravel be placed at the corners by crosswalks. Carried.

Adjourned.

The Cow Ordinance to Be Enforced.

The marshal informs us that the cow ordinance will be strictly enforced from today. Owners of all cows who have been in the habit of allowing them to roam about the streets will act the part of wisdom by hereafter keeping them confined. The loose cows have been a source of great annoyance all summer. There is one that has run after children several times. Many of them can open a gate as quickly as the owner and often injure gardens, lawns and trees. The increasing duties of the marshal, especially since the office of street commissioner has merged into it, has rendered it impossible for that official to run down and impound cows. Saturday night, therefore, the council took suitable action in giving the marshal authority to hire an assistant to do this work, the fees to pay for the service.

Mrs. Turner's Body.

The body found in the river Saturday proved to be that of Mrs. Turner. The fisherman who discovered it floating took it for a sturgeon, but rowing to it found it was a human body. He was unwilling to secure it then, but going to Hood River told Mr. Winans, and both returned for it. It was fastened with a rope and the coroner summoned. The water had preserved the body very well, and but for the face being bloated looked very natural. The clothes, shoes and stockings showed no evidences of wear, except the sleeves of the dress, which were missing. The arms were spread widely apart. A coffin was taken to the riverside and the body placed therein and taken to The Dalles. The deceased was buried yesterday morning adjoining the grave of Mrs. Whittaker.