

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES, OREGON

PERSONAL MENTION:

Mr. C. C. Hobart is in town from the Locks. Mr. Hugh Gourlay went to Lyle this morning. Mr. J. A. Douthitt went to Portland this afternoon. Mr. E. L. Kortzen returned from Portland last evening. Mr. R. Hendricks of Nansene was in the city yesterday. Mr. E. E. Lytle returned from Portland this morning. Miss Katie Davenport arrived in the city from Mosier today. Mrs. J. A. Douthitt and children left for Portland this morning. Mrs. Thornton returned to her home in White Salmon this morning. Mr. W. P. Vanbibber returned from Portland on the local train today. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett of Astoria returned this morning on the Regulator. Mrs. John Michell and daughter, Maud, left for Portland this morning. Mrs. Robt. Densmore of Mosier, who has been visiting in the city, returned on the Regulator this morning. Mrs. Campion and Mrs. Mason, who visited friends in the city last evening, returned to Portland this morning. Mr. F. W. Wilson returned last evening from Salem, where he has just been admitted to the bar. Mr. Wilson is a young man of much intellectual vigor, is widely and favorably known and we predict a brilliant career for him when he sees fit to engage in the practice of law. Gen. Geo. H. Williams arrived on the local train today. The venerable gentleman appears to be in the best of health and was much gratified to shake hands with many of his old friends. He will remain over Sunday and will be the guest of Mr. B. S. Huntington. He then goes to Boise City, where he delivers an address Wednesday night. Monday. M. Dichtenmuller of Mosier is in the city. Mrs. H. W. Wells left for the East today. Will Freeman left for the Locks this morning. Mr. Carl Gottfried returned from the Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Funk went to Portland this morning. Mr. John Weigle returned from Portland Exposition today. Mr. Neil McLeod and wife left for Portland this afternoon. Messrs. Otto and Wm. Bigfield and families returned to The Dalles today. Mr. A. Sandrock and wife returned on the local train today from Portland. Mrs. J. T. Clark, who has been visiting the Storrs, left for home this morning. Mayor Pennoyer of Portland passed through to Spokane on the early morning train. Mr. B. S. Huntington goes out to 8-Mile this evening to deliver an address before the Republican club there. Miss Lizzie Richards, Miss Lida Johnson and Messrs. Myron and Herbert Farrington left this morning for the Portland exposition. Mr. G. W. Phelps discovered the other day that he was blind in one eye. He does not know whether the affliction is of recent date or not, and found it out by covering the other eye with his finger when a mote had lodged in it. Tuesday. Lee Evans and son, Fred, of Mosier are in the city. Mrs. G. C. Blakeley left for Portland again today. Mrs. Cassidy and son left this morning for Vancouver. Mrs. J. H. Cross returned from Hood River last evening. Miss Le Duc left for Portland on the local this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. H. Chittenden left for Portland this morning. Mrs. Geo. Darch left this morning for Portland on the Regulator. Mrs. James Blakenev and Mrs. J. E. Falt left this morning for Portland. Mrs. A. M. Williams came up from Portland yesterday, and is visiting in the city. Mr. H. Egbert and sister, Miss Grace, James Johnson and Alice Collier left for Portland this morning. Mrs. J. K. McCormick, sister of Mrs. D. L. Cates, left this morning on a visit to the latter at the Locks. Mr. C. J. Van Duyn and wife came in from Tygh Valley yesterday, and went to Portland this afternoon. Mr. Samuel Evans of Mosier, father of Lee Evans, has been very ill with dysentery, but is now improving. Miss Annie Cox, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McCartney, left on the morning train for her home in Albany. Judge Bradshaw and Hon. John Michell left this morning as delegates to the K. of P. Grand Lodge, which meets in Portland. Hugh Gourlay left for Hood River last evening, from whence he will go to White Salmon to address the McKinley club at that place. Mr. M. Heisler of Dufur was in the city today, and in a conversation with a Chronicle reporter intimated that McKinley would be given a rousing majority at Dufur. MARRIED. At the Umatilla house parlors Saturday evening, by Justice Filleon, William S. Cooper of Grants and Kate Murphy of Wasco county. BORN. In this city, October 11, 1896, to the wife of C. A. Borders, a son.

GEN. WILLIAMS' SPEECH

THE MOST FORCIBLE OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

He Was One of the "Conspirators of 1873"—Vindicates the Deceased U. S. Grant—Irresistible Eloquence and Wisdom.

The great speech of Hon. Geo. H. Williams, ex-attorney-general of the United States Saturday night may be said to have disarmed the opposition. Knowing that the ablest speaker in the state was to address our citizens that evening, citizens of all shades of political belief assembled at the opera house, unmindful of the rain, and listened to the clearest exposition of Republican doctrine so far produced in The Dalles and probably in the state. Geo. H. Williams has passed the 74th milestone of his earthly life. His services to his country cover a long period. Through peace and through war, through prosperity and through adversity has he wrought for the advancement of our great republic, and the man is revered as no other in the state. His has been the highest political honor ever bestowed upon the Pacific coast, and now, full of years and with a reputation that will increase in brightness as time eliminates from memory all lesser lights, he comes out, like Sampson of old, to make a last Herculean stand in defense of the principles of his lifetime. None can measure the effect of the terrible onslaught of his language. All resistance melted before the fire of his logic. His speech made irreclaimably steadfast those who already agreed with him, drew to the Republican stronghold all who were wavering in their belief, and made serious inroads into the opposition. The great demonstration of Saturday night began at 7:15 o'clock. At Republican headquarters all was activity. The hall was lit by hundreds of torch lights, each held by an enthusiastic Republican. The parade formed in the following order: Commander J. M. Patterson, and aides, G. J. Farley, F. W. Wilson, Capt. Levi Christman in command. City band. Zouaves. File and drum corps. Uniformed McKinley club. George H. Williams and party in baronche. Flambeau club. Citizens on foot. Throughout the line of march they were greeted with rousing cheers and calcium light illuminations. These threw a brilliant glow upon the gayly-uniformed men. The gilded capes shone in the light like the spears of an advancing army, and the 200 torches twinkled along the line of march like the nebulous Milky Way in the field of ethereal blue above us. Arriving at the opera house it was found to be about two-thirds filled. The procession filed in and soon filled what space remained. The first appearance of the venerable ex-attorney-general, legal adviser of U. S. Grant, was the signal for a tumult of applause. Beside and around him were seated Messrs. J. B. Condon, D. M. French, B. S. Huntington, C. L. Gilbert, M. Moody, Robt. Mays, S. S. Johns, L. E. Crowe, A. M. Kelsay, P. DeHuff, J. M. Patterson, Thos. Driver, F. W. Willson, M. M. Cushing, W. S. Myers and others. An enthusiastic campaign song was first sung by the glee club. Chairman L. E. Crowe introduced Mr. Williams in a brief but very pleasing speech of introduction. As that gentleman advanced to the front of the stage, he was greeted with a second ovation of applause. Mr. Williams began by saying he intended to be practical, and that he did not desire to excite party prejudice. For himself he claimed sincerity in an honest belief. He would therefore ask that his auditors direct their minds of all party prejudice and view the matter in a purely business light. For convenience he designated as "sound money" men those who proposed to vote for Wm. McKinley on the Republican platform, and as "free silver" men those who would vote for W. J. Bryan upon the Democratic platform. The sound money men were in favor of coinage with just sufficient limitation to preserve the parity of the two metals. The sound money party has been in control of the government since the war. Since 1878 this party has coined 400,000,000 of silver dollars. During the first eight months of the present year it has coined 8,000,000 and in the month just past over 1,300,000. Among those who will suffer under free silver will be depositors in banks, by depreciating their deposits; among the sufferers, also, will be the old soldiers, who are asked by the party of Bryan to take their pension dues in money worth less than it is at present; and the same rule applies to wage earners. The Democratic platform of 1892 is the same as the Republican platform of 1896 on this question, and Bryan's assertion that the bullion value of silver would be raised under free and unlimited coinage of silver is only to presume upon the ignorance and stupidity of the people. Mexico did not raise the value of silver under that policy, and as Daniel Webster once said, "I know of no way to guide our footsteps but the lamp of experience." Another evidence that silver will not rise by legislation is found

in the operation of the purchasing act, during which time the bullion value of silver did not rise a single cent. Another fallacy of the silver men is the claim that prices of all commodities have gone down with silver. Wool has gone down because American growers must now compete with the Australian product, and deprived of the tariff, American wool has merely sought the Australian level. There is now a wheat famine in Russia, and wheat is going up, while silver is going down. Among the claims of the free silver men is that silver was demonetized in 1873. Of all the stupendous and unblushing lies of the silver party this caps the climax. I was in Congress at that time and helped to pass that much-talked-of bill, and I affirm that the discussion which preceded its passage covered a period of three years. It was reviewed in every possible light, and when it came to Gen. Grant for his signature, I know and affirm that he perused it carefully and with great deliberation, and knew perfectly well what he was doing. If the "demonetization of silver" in 1873 is responsible for the hard times, how is it that 17 years afterward occurred the most prosperous times ever known in our history. Harrison's message of 1892 records this prosperity, and no one can question it, for he would not state facts for such general publication without the most ample proof. This was under the gold standard, when gold alone was the unit of value. The believers in this policy are called gold bugs and they are numerous. The United States is full of them. They will cover Mr. Bryan on Nov. 3d. (tremendous cheers.) He will be the biggest boy this country ever saw (renewed cheers). The gold standard is the outgrowth of civilization. Away back in the misty past history shows that skins were the medium of exchange; with a higher civilization came successively iron, bronze, copper and silver. Now it is gold. I make the prophecy that if the single gold standard is maintained in 1897 there will be plenty of money and the widest general prosperity. There is plenty of money in the country. When Cleveland advertised for \$50,000,000 in gold \$500,000,000 was offered. The Republican party are the real bimetallists. They demand that gold and silver shall be of equal current value and want to coin all that is possible under that provision. How then can they be called enemies? Bryan wants \$53 worth of silver coined into \$100, and thereby proposes to make the government a party to the most colossal swindle of modern times. Free coinage of silver will contract the money already in circulation. I affirm that under a free coinage silver policy of any nation of the earth gold has invariably been driven out of circulation. I am therefore for continuing the policy that will preserve our present system. Cheap money always expels gold from circulation. Under the purchase act silver would not circulate, but directly found its way back through the custom house to the U. S. Treasury vaults. It was then found necessary to issue silver certificates, each dollar bearing a promise redeemable in silver, and that a silver dollar is in the treasury to redeem it with. If we depart from the gold standard the banks will not receive these certificates. I remember in the early days when I came to San Francisco. I had to pay a premium for gold when trying to convert my salary into cash. Mr. Williams exposed to view a Mexican and an American silver dollar, restating with great force, the familiar argument as to their relative worth. He concluded it by asking the question: What makes the difference in value? It is the function they possess of exchangeability. Everyone knows that a silver dollar is as good as a gold dollar. The United States is a wealthy nation. The per capita of circulation is \$24, which is greater than any other country with the possible exception of France. One reason for the hoarding at present is the apprehensiveness that the country will go on to a silver basis. Then we have hardly recovered from the speculative spirit of three or four years prior to the panic. Overproduction and other causes have contributed to the present hard times. But there is a light in the East, and there will be good times again from the 3d of November next. Since the Vermont and Maine elections the result is already showing in the revival of business. What we want is not more money, but more confidence. Confidence is the life blood of business. Under the resumption of specie payments \$350,000,000 of paper money came up to their full face value, when before it was worth but 40 cents on the dollar. Bryan proposes to revolutionize our present financial system, which we have been 100 years in establishing, when the present financial system is the best ever upon earth. The Republicans want a steady, conservative, practical administration. They do not want the city administration now carried on in Portland carried into the general government. (Laughter and applause.) Let us do nothing that will reflect dishonor upon our government. Thousands of Democrats turned their backs upon their party in 1861, and fought for the Union through four long years of bloody strife. They are again coming to elect their old champion and comrade-in-arms, Major McKinley, who presented his breast to the leaden hail, when this young blather-

skits was in his swaddling clothes. I am now past 74 years of age. I resolved ten years ago to go out of politics, but when this question came up I resolved to do what I could in my humble way to put down this crazy, wild and visionary scheme. I am no alarmist, but I have fears, and they are stronger than my hopes. If Bryan is elected the cry will be raised that the nation has departed from an honest policy, and tumult, riot and bloodshed will follow. Those who have sown the wind will reap the whirlwind. Those people who are trying to arouse the poor against the rich, appealing to dishonest instincts, will bring about general disorder. Elect McKinley and you can pay your creditor his due, instead of giving him 63 cents and cheating him out of the balance. If you want a restoration of confidence and a revival of business you can have it by electing a man of dignity, of ability, of experience—a whole man, and not a boy. If you want good money vote for that great statesman and patriot, Major William McKinley. The concluding sentence was ended amid deafening cheers. The address throughout was punctuated with applause, which we have not sufficiently indicated. The effect of the speech was tremendous. One individual was noticed wearing a Bryan button who removed it from his coat lapel, and was so influenced by the storm of eloquence that he placed it under his heel. All day Sunday and today the speech has been discussed upon the streets, and the most obstinate Bryan advocate readily concedes that it was the master-speech so far of the campaign. FOR HONEST MONEY. M'KINLEY'S ABLE DISCUSSION OF THE MONEY QUESTION. No Debasement of Money—No Repudiation of Debts—Free Coinage Imperils the Nation's Safety—Workingmen and Farmers Have Most at Stake—"Good Money Never Made Hard Times." Major McKinley's letter of acceptance is as sound as a gold dollar. The following are some of his best points: What Free Coinage Means. The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains. The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use. Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basis. We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. You'll be surprised when you try Hoe Cake soap, and wish we had told you sooner. It is made by patented process. jly-24-ii. Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE and get the news.



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