

The Weekly Chronicle.

NOTICE.

All eastern foreign advertisers are referred to our representative, Mr. E. Katz, 230-234 Temple Court, New York City. Eastern advertising must be contracted through him.

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- Governor: W. P. Lord
Secretary of State: H. R. Kincaid
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Congressmen: W. H. Whipple, J. B. Goff, C. L. Gilbert
State Printer: W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

- County Judge: Robt. Mays
Sheriff: T. J. Driver
Clerk: A. M. Kelley
Treasurer: A. S. Blowers
Commissioners: D. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple, J. B. Goff, C. L. Gilbert
Assessor: W. H. Whipple
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Coroner: W. H. Butts

OUR PROSPERITY.

Because labor has not been in demand during the past three years, we conclude that at no time in the recollection of a majority of voters were we so prosperous as in the dim past, whose burdens have been forgotten, and only the high price of wheat, corn and cotton is remembered.

We appear to have entirely overlooked the fact that in 1873 cities like Seattle, containing 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, were small and unimportant villages; Tacoma and Spokane were unthought of; Helena, Billings, Bismarck and many other cities, now having a commercial importance greater than many of the present great cities of the east and middle west, were stage stations or nothing at all; our own Portland was a city of about 15,000 people, without a railroad other than a local one. The Northern Pacific railroad extended less than one fourth the distance from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; the route of the Southern Pacific was a trackless desert; the Central and Union Pacific were barely completed and were without their many connecting lines. The country between Minnesota and the Pacific was mostly a buffalo range, with here and there a stock ranch. No thought had occurred to any one that the waterless deserts of Arizona and New Mexico would ever produce a fig, grape or orange.

But our prosperity demanded the development of this great western country. Railroads were constructed, cities grew up and buildings were constructed in these new western cities which would have been a pride to New York City twenty-five years ago. We put on all the embellishments of eastern cities; we lighted our streets and buildings with electric lights; we propelled our street cars with the most approved electric motors; we paved our streets; we opened our forests and our mines; we improved our farms and added in improvements to the virgin soil billions of dollars. Our Pennoyers, Thompsons, Montgomerys, Corbetts, Ladds, Frenchs and many others made, or largely increased their fortunes. And all this while the blight of the single standard was upon us. Never did a nation develop in wealth so rapidly.

The fact is the coinage laws had nothing to do with our prosperity nor our few years of adversity. Our national resources, our industry, our ingenuity and our perseverance made us what we are. Legislation in the way of restricting competition will do much for us; but laws leading to driving capital away from us can only do us harm.

The tariff has been much neglected in the local discussions of this campaign because the Popocrats do not date to discuss it and Republicans feel that the people are being grossly misled by the coinage question. The able and clear presentation of the tariff question by Schoonmaker last evening was needed, and will put many on their feet who have been carried away by the mad and, as we believe, most foolish free silver craze. After all, the issue of greatest concern to this country is the protection of our industries.

Spain proposed to dictate to an American captain in the harbor of Havana a few days ago, but unfortunately for Cuba she stopped just before overstepping the bounds of

international law. Had she taken one step further the United States would have had the stars and stripes floating all over Cuba within six weeks.

WHY HE WORE THE BUTTON.

A wheat farmer from Klickitat valley, who was in the city yesterday, and who wore a McKinley button, was asked how it happened that he was for McKinley. Yankee-like he answered by asking why he should not wear a McKinley button. This was too hard a question for his interrogator, and the latter was about to let go when the former further answered: "There are many reasons why I wear this button. In the first place I am an American and believe in America and the policy of encouraging American industries. In the next place I am opposed to state rights and all that secession represented. Again, I carried a musket in 1861 and touched sleeves with Major McKinley. He and I were privates; the Major carried a musket for two years. We were contending for the same cause, and we were right. I have no reason to think that my old comrade is any less in the right now than then. I can give you further good reasons if you care for them."

We waived the other reasons and grasped the man's hand, proud to have met a man who "touched sleeves with McKinley" in 1861 and 1862.

The meeting to be held tomorrow night by the Commercial Club to arrange for a celebration of the opening of the Cascade locks, will be an important one to our city and community. Arrangements should be, and no doubt will be, made for the entertainment of all down-the-river people who have done so much in assisting Eastern Oregon in getting this great work completed, and who will come to join us in this celebration. The Dalles is more benefited than any other community, and we should show our appreciation of what has been done for us.

Spokane actually had a gold bug rally Monday night; not a Tillman rally, but a genuine McKinley rally. According to the report of the Spokesman-Review, the leading Bryan paper of the Northwest, there were 1466 men in line, by actual count, and there was, in the language of that paper, "plenty of enthusiasm." This took place in the city where, at the beginning of the campaign, a wearer of a McKinley button was hardly able to find accommodations at a hotel, and was universally boycotted. There evidently has been some conversions up there.

Another fake has been shown up. A short time ago the Popocratic press declared that a brother of President Garfield was for Bryan and free silver, and published, with great boasting, what he was said to have written. The aforesaid brother has been heard from in these words:

If my martyred brother were alive his voice would be heard from ocean to ocean in favor of the Republican party and its principles, and I should prove myself a traitor to his memory and to the people of my country who placed him in the presidential chair, a position the highest in the gift of the people, were I to oppose them, when I believe the principles he advocated are as true today as they were when he was here to proclaim them. From this time until after election a banner bearing the names of McKinley, Hobart, Pingree and Smith shall be seen floating from my quiet little home in the township of Jamestown.

Mr. Garfield is 95 years old and lives in Ottawa county, Mich., upon a farm.

We understand that some of the barbers took exception to our suggestion that if one desired to see cartoon newspapers and could not buy them, they could borrow them from some barber shop. In this connection we made no reference to the Police Gazette. The presence of cartoon papers in every barber shop is everywhere conceded, and no one takes exception to the fact. We are sure they would not be there if the public did not wish to see them, and it is all right. But when a man takes a newspaper he wants the news.

The court of appeals has reversed the decision of Judge Gilbert in the

case of the United States vs. Southern Pacific Railroad. This case involves many of the same questions presented by the case of the United States vs. Dalles Military Road Company, and this decision of the court of appeals is in line with the contention made by the road company. If the court of appeals' decision is affirmed by the supreme court, it is quite likely to be decisive of the military road cases also.

POLITICAL COERCION.

Our Popocratic friends all over the land have been claiming that laborers will be coerced. They have no proof on which to base the assertion, and the whole thing is absolutely false and without foundation. As a matter of fact, in most of the northern states the election laws are such that coercion of voters is made a crime. In many states, attempts to influence voters by threats or bribery is made a crime, and no employer would dare take chances of breaking the law. It is well known everywhere that employers of corporations and manufacturers are not united, and men of both parties wear their party buttons openly and without fear. In our own city, in Portland and everywhere else there are Bryan men among the employes of railroads, express companies and manufacturing companies; they wear Bryan badges and are members of Bryan clubs. It is no doubt true that the McKinley men are in the majority among these employes, but they are Republicans from choice.

In the case of the railroad men's sound money club of Portland, it was organized at the suggestion of others than railroad managers, and we venture to say the same thing is everywhere true. No doubt the employers of men in both parties, who take an interest in the result of the campaign, seek to influence their men to vote their way, but they know that the influence must be persuasion, and not coercion.

United States Judge Caldwell of Omaha has recently declared that he will redress any laborer who is discharged because of his political choice by any railroad company under the jurisdiction of his court; and so would any judge having authority so to do.

The whole talk is simply and purely a campaign fake. Possibly Bryan is now preparing to have an excuse for his defeat, and starts this story in anticipation. He will need a lot of excuses for the defeat will certainly be a terrible one.

Mr. Geer, who is a farmer and earns his living from a 320 acre farm in Marion county, presented the political questions from a Republican standpoint at the Baldwin opera house last night to an audience composed largely of farmers. His argument was plain, clear and convincing. The absurdities of free silver were so presented as to make those who supposed the proposition was based upon some principle see the fallacy. He abused no one, but no one who listened to him could fail to see through the tissues which the Populists present as reasons for the election of Bryan. If a man will not be convinced by this kind of reasoning, there is no hope for him.

The electoral votes of the following states will be cast for McKinley: Connecticut 6, New Hampshire 4, Delaware 3, New Jersey 10, Illinois 24, New York 36, Indiana 15, Ohio 23, Iowa 13, Oregon 3, Maine 6, Pennsylvania 32, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 4, Michigan 14, Vermont 4, Minnesota 9, West Virginia 6, Nebraska 8, Wisconsin 12.

Total 248. The following states are doubtful: California 9, South Dakota 4, Kansas 10, Wyoming 8, Kentucky 13, Maryland 8, Virginia 12, North Dakota 3, Washington 4.

Total 66. We believe McKinley is sure of 248, or a majority of 49, with a possible 314, or a possible majority of 181.

Our Popocratic friends are now denouncing the Republican committees for hiring speakers. Why, of course, Harrison, Howard, Sickles, Tanner, Alger, Butterworth, Reed, McLeary, Schurtz, Cochran, Carlisle, Lew Wallace, and hundreds of others,

representing the brains and patriotism of both the Democratic and Republican parties, are hired by Hanna. This proposition is equally absurd, but not more so than all the other senseless things said by the Popocrats concerning the Republican campaign.

Tillman, like Pennoyer, was a sad disappointment to the more sensible men who have been carried away by free silver. He offers nothing which appeals to reason or sound judgment. He disgusts many who are wavering in their allegiance to Populism, and the inevitable result of such speeches will be to drive men to the standard of McKinley and protection.

THE HON. T. T. GEER.

His Wit and Wisdom Constitutes a Telling Campaign Event.

Hon. T. T. Geer is one of the most pleasing speakers so far of the entire campaign. He is a gentleman of the old school of thought, has common sense ideas, and has not departed from that unvarying circle to fly off on a tangent of alarm, like so many of his countrymen when the Democratic hard times came upon us, and which we voted upon ourselves in 1892. He took occasion to bring that fact out, too, quoting from Boies of Iowa in a message to the legislature which was similar in tone to Harrison's 1892 message to congress, recounting our unexampled prosperity.

With good-natured ridicule Mr. Geer scored the Populists by recounting some of his own experiences with them. He has ever found them unreasonable in argument and tenacious of their opinions even when demonstrated to be false.

Mr. Geer is a practical farmer himself and does the entire work upon his 320 acre farm with only the assistance of his son. He remembers when these Populist agitators first came to his section in time of plenty. They bred discontent among the well-to-do farmer and the well-paid wage earner by insidious questions and evasive comparisons, and with their literature accomplish a reversal of good times.

Mr. Geer's speech was as witty as sensible, and when his audience was not digesting great truths, stated in his inimitable way, they were laughing at his wit. Some of his witty statements are appended:

"There has been only one thing stated by Bryan so far with which I can agree. He said that when one Democrat leaves the party to vote for McKinley, he leaves a hole big enough for ten Republicans to get out. He is right; the hole is big enough, for those ten Republicans should feel so confoundedly dwarfed that the hole is really larger than they would require."

"A Populist actually told me the other day that the raise in wheat was a Republican trick. I can always tell a Populist. I can see a few in my audience now, and they have faces long enough to eat oats out of a churn."

"The Populists say that their party came into existence because of the hard times. I think it is nearer the truth to say the reason of the hard times is because their party came into existence."

"Silver is mined only by the rich. It takes great capital to operate a silver mine. But any poor man can buy a shovel and pan and mine gold. The silver interest is a very small one to make so much fuss about. There are a hundred ahead of it. Even the hens of the country lay more eggs than the silver amounts to, and the roosters don't make much noise about it either."

"The Populists howl: 'The money is in the hands of the rich.' Where under heaven should it be but in the hands of the rich! Does anyone suppose for a moment it could be in the hands of the poor? If I found a country where the money was owned by the poor I would at once emigrate to it and become rich."

"They hoot at the idea that over-production lowers prices, and when I asked one what was the reason hoes were so high one year, he said: 'Oh, there were not many raised that year.' Who ever heard of such unreasonableness—claiming that under-production raises the price and yet not admitting that over-production lowers it?"

His logic was as good as his wit. He demonstrated to the simplest intelligence that but a small amount of money is needed to pay debts, for while the debt is wiped out by the payment, the money is just as good as ever to pay more debts with. What we want is more confidence, so that the money will come from its hiding and be invested in business.

In May 1896, President Jefferson ordered that the minting of silver dollar be dropped, and there was not another dollar coined for thirty years. If the act of 1873 was a crime, and I do not admit it, it was restored in 1878, for since that time there have been 430,000 times as many silver dollars coined as during the eight years under President Jackson.

Mr. Geer closed with an earnest appeal to the voters not to make a mistake and vote for a continuation of the hard times, illustrating the movement toward Bryan by telling a story of a boy trying to catch a calf, who in turn was following after a cow, the three being separated at about equal intervals. The cow kept going faster, which increased

both the speed of the calf and the boy. Finally the cow broke into a run, so did the calf, but the boy sank down exhausted and cried in his expiration: "Run, you little fool, but when it comes time to suck tonight, you'll find that that cow isn't your mother."

President Crowe, of the McKinley Club, made a telling speech of introduction, though not occupying over two minutes of time.

SILVER AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

FREE SILVER WOULD HELP THE BIG FARMER BY CUTTING DOWN THE WAGES OF HIS HIRED MEN.

A Cool, Calculating Farmer Explains the Situation to His Wife—He Thinks He Will Gain Nearly \$2,000 by the Sixteen to One Scheme—Half of This Will Be Taken From the Wages of His Farmhands—His Wife Shocked at the Idea of Cheating Their Hired Help—Will Do Her Best to Prevent Bryan's Election.

Farmer—I reckon this free silver's about the best friend of us farmers that's come our way since the war. Allowing Bryan's elected all right this year, I calculate I'll be worth nearly \$2,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harve! I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a living if Bryan's elected just as hard as if he isn't.

F.—I don't deny but what you're head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's shooten.

F. W.—What crazy notions in your head now anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs?

F.—P'raps not, but they're going to try it. I s'pose you don't see how free silver'll help us, but I do.

F. W.—If you'll take my advice, you'll not bother yourself to death trying to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it won't work as you calculate.

F.—I'll tell you one way it'll help me, Jane. You know that if we get free coinage we will have silver dollars worth 'bout 50 cents—same's Mexican dollars now.

F. W.—I thought Bryan said that silver'd be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver.

F.—Yes, that's what he says in the east so's he won't scare the millhands and savings bank folks too much. But he don't talk that way out here, because he knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, so's prices of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice as high, same as in Mexico.

F. W.—Supp'n they are. Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got \$2 instead of \$1, you'd have to spend \$2 instead of \$1. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich.

F.—But I wouldn't have to spend \$2 for every \$1 I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year and three to five more from April to November, besides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you reckon I'm going to raise their pay when we get free silver?

F. W.—I s'pose so. Why shouldn't you?

F.—Just because I wouldn't have to. P'raps after a year or so I'd give 'em \$2 or \$3 more a month, but nothing like double what they're getting now. I calculate I'd save between \$300 and \$1,000 in wages—not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the prices of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day hands who live and board at home. That's how I figure it, and it's 'cording to the opinion of Governor Boies and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'll bring 'em down.

F. W.—And so that's why you're for free silver, Harve Grimes; want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse! I thought it was them Wall street Shylocks and goldbugs you're after with your free silver stick and that you're trying to square accounts with them rich fellers, but it seems—

F.—Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us 'bout \$1,000 on what I still owe on that \$4,000 mortgage. Who d'you think'll lose that?

F. W.—I don't care who'd lose it. Tain't right to cheat anybody, but I wouldn't say a word so long as it's somebody who could afford to lose it, but when it comes to cheating your poor neighbors it's time to put a stop to it. I don't care if you never get that other farm paid for. I guess we won't starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell John and Dave and all the others just how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote against Bryan.

The idea of such farmers as you trying to elect Bryan to cut down the wages of your hired men! I'm ashamed of you, I am!

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon on the 12th day of August, 1896, in a suit thereon pending wherein Stella K. Eddy is plaintiff and O. D. Taylor, Sarah K. Taylor, John Berger, State of Oregon, as heirs to the common school fund of Wasco county, Oregon, Joseph A. Johnson and C. W. Cather are defendants, to me directed and commanding me to sell all of the lands hereinafter described to satisfy the sum of \$377.50 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 10th day of June, 1896, and the further sum of \$50 attorney's fees and \$20 costs and disbursements, I will, on the 10th day of September, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the courthouse door in Dalles City, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real property situated in said county and state, to-wit: Commencing at a point 100 feet west and 60 feet north from the southeast corner of that tract of land described by Mrs. A. Stephenson and D. Stephenson to Geo. W. Rowland, parallel with the western boundary line of Seavey and Gibson's Addition to Dalles City, thence easterly 120 feet; thence westerly 100 feet to the eastern boundary line of the Dalles Military Reservation; thence north along the eastern boundary of Eighth street to the place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therein belonging or in any wise appertaining. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Or.

Notice.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County: In the matter of the guardianship of Alice Almira Udell and William Edward Udell (alias William Edward Austin), Minors. Now on this 25th day of September, 1896, the regular September term of Court having been adjourned and continued to this date, and the Court being in regular session, this cause came on for hearing upon the verified petition and application of George Udell, guardian of the said minor estates of Alice Almira Udell and William Edward Udell (alias William Edward Austin), and the court having read said petition and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from said petition that it is necessary and would be beneficial to said wards that the real estate belonging to said wards should be sold, and the court being fully advised: Thereupon it is hereby ordered that the next day of said ward's sale shall appear before this court on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the county courtroom in the courthouse in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, to show cause, if any exists, why a license should not be granted to said guardian, George Udell, to sell the real estate belonging to said wards to wit: The southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 1 North, Range 10 East, situated in Wasco County, State of Oregon. It is further ordered that this order shall be served upon the next day of said ward's sale and all persons interested in said real estate and appearing thereon in Dalles Chronicle, a newspaper of general circulation in this county, for three successive weeks, beginning on the 3d day of October, 1896. ROBT. MAYS, Judge.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco. In the matter of the estate of Mary M. Gordon, deceased, Citation. To Mary Gibson, Susie E. Blockford, Maggie A. Gordon, Kate J. Stogdill, George B. Gordon, Williams Gordon, heirs at law and next of kin of said deceased, known or unknown, greeting: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, at the courthouse in Dalles City, in the County of Wasco on Monday, the second day of November, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to appear and show cause why the executor of the estate of Mary M. Gordon, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate, described in his petition, and described as follows, to-wit: The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two (32) in Township Four (4) South of Range Thirteen (13) East of the Willamette Meridian, in Wasco County, Oregon, for the purpose of satisfying the debts and claims against said estate. WITNESS, the Hon. Robert Mays, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1896. BY SIMON BOLTON, Deputy.

Executor's Notice of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Liebe, executor of the estate of Richard G. Closter, deceased, has filed the final accounting of the estate of Richard G. Closter, deceased, with the guardianship estate of Albert Lehman, an insane person, of the person and estate of which said Albert Lehman, an insane person, the said Richard G. Closter, deceased, was appointed guardian, with the clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon, in Dalles City, Oregon, and that said court has appointed 10 o'clock a. m. of Monday, November 2, 1896, being the first day of the regular November term of said court, for the year 1896, at the county courtroom in Dalles City, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of said final accounting and objections thereto if any. This notice is published by order of said County Court, entered October 24, 1896. GEORGE A. LIEBE, Executor. CONDON & CONDON, Attorneys for Executor. Oct 23-11

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the county courthouse in Dalles City, Wasco Co., Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of C. V. Lane, late of Wasco County, Oregon, and now deceased, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) and eleven (11) and twelve (12) and the north half of lots three (3) and ten (10) in Block 8 in Baites Second Addition to the town of Antelope, in Wasco County, Oregon, said real estate will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon in favor of W. Bolton & Co., dated October 2, 1896, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from said date. Dated at Dalles City, Or, this 21st day of July, 1896. E. JACOBSEN, Administrator of the estate of C. V. Lane, deceased. j25-24-11

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, on or before the 25th day of September, 1896. GEORGE A. LIEBE, Guardian of the person and estate of Albert Lehman, insane. Dated the 25th day of September, 1896. sep26-04-11

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 out of the east side of lot 11 in block 6 of Laughlin's Addition to Dalles City, Oregon. A. R. THOMPSON, Administrator of estate of Phoebe M. Dunham, deceased. sept22-11