

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

Table with advertising rates: One inch or less in Daily, Per inch, One or two inches and under four inches, etc.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD ON THE TRUSTS.

Every line of legislation now on the statute books of the United States directed against trusts and unlawful trade combinations was placed there by the republicans.

That there is not more stringent law against them is the fault of the democratic party.

The last occasion on which the parties, as represented in congress, went on record on the trust question was on June 1, 1900.

On that day a final vote was taken on a constitutional amendment to grant congress power to define, regulate, prohibit and dissolve trusts, monopolies and combinations, whether existing in the form of corporations or otherwise.

It requires a two-thirds vote of congress to submit a constitutional amendment to the state legislatures for ratification.

The question to so submit it was lost by a vote of 154 yeas to 132 nays.

Of the yeas 149 were republicans and only 5 were democrats. The five were Campbell of Montana, Napen and Taylor of Massachusetts, Scudder of New York, and Sibley of Pennsylvania.

Of the 132 nays only two were republicans, Loud and McCall.

Richardson, Lentz, Sulzer, Ruppert, Salmon and all the other professional "trust killers" voted nay. They declined to give congress the power to grapple with the trusts. The democrats indulged in spasms of virtue for two days, denouncing the trusts, and then voted to continue them.

In one of Mr. Bryan's recent speeches he gave the republican remedy as the final one he would adopt, in case he was elected and all other means failed.

In other words Mr. Bryan admits the value of the republican idea, but wants to try other measures first. He has not said what those measures are to be.

Some trusts operate all over the country; others, like the New York ice trust, operate in a single city. The requisite power to reach each and all and bring them within the federal law, was denied by a margin of 86 votes, all democratic.

Denouncing is one thing; doing is another. Mr. Bryan's trust denunciations, in view of his party's record, promise no better than the prophecies he made four years ago; and as a prophet Mr. Bryan has not succeeded.

The democrats made another brilliant pro-trust record during the same session of congress. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, democrat, tried to assist the sugar trust by offering a joint resolution to admit Cuban and Porto Rican sugar free of duty.

The remission of that duty would have amounted to about \$25,000,000 a year, and the sugar trust would have benefited to the amount of at least \$15,000,000 per year. The controller of the sugar trust is Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, democrat. Mr. Richardson's proposed gift to his friend, Mr. Havemeyer, was smothered in the ways and means committee of the house. This was done by the republican members of the committee.

It was also proposed by Senator Jones, democratic national chairman and Mr. Bryan's manager, to return the duties paid on Porto Rican sugar and molasses, not to the Porto Ricans, but to the persons who paid these duties.

This amounted at the time to \$1,487,866. Had the scheme succeeded, the American Sugar Refining Company and A. S. Lasalles & Co., a part of the same concern, would have benefited by a direct gift of \$1,250,774. This is the first instance on record where a direct gift was intended to be made to a trust, and

the democratic manager, Senator James K. Jones, wished to make it. This was also prevented by the republicans.

The money was not to be returned to the Porto Ricans, as the duties paid now are, but to the sugar trust.

All the facts are printed in the Congressional Record and are a part of American history.

A Bryanite editor has a very decided advantage over a republican in the respect that he is never hampered by regard for candor and seldom by any regard for truth. Little things like candor and fairness never worry him. Here is the Times-Mountaineer revamping the old Bryanite fabrication to the effect that Governor Roosevelt, in a speech made at Chicago in 1894, said, "Any man who engages in a strike should be shot." The editor of the Mountaineer knows that Roosevelt has, in the most public manner, denied that he made a speech in Chicago in 1894 or was even there, and has branded the story as "a malicious lie." To suppose that the editor of the Times-Mountaineer had never heard of Roosevelt's denial would be an insult to his intelligence.

"Well sir," said Mr. Dooley, "if they're anny wan r-runnin' in this campaign but me frind Tiddy Rosenfelt, I'd like to know who it is. It isn't Mack for he wint away three weeks ago lavin' a note sayin' that he'd accept th' nomination if 'twas offered him, an' he ain't been heard fr'm since. It ain't Bryan fr' he's visitin' th' tombs iv th' ancestors iv th' party, an' if he likes th' neighborhood he may buy a place there. It ain't Adly, fr' athletic sports ar'e far fr'm his line. 'Tis Tiddy alone that's r-runnin' an' he ain't r-runnin', he's gallopin'."

We invite the Times-Mountaineer's attention to Governor Roosevelt's second denial that he ever said at Chicago, or anywhere else, that "any person who would join a strike, or go near one, ought to be shot." The governor's denial will be found in another column of this issue. If it is not sufficiently explicit we add on our own responsibility that the story was concocted by men who knew it to be a lie, to be circulated by men who knew it to be a lie, and is now being circulated by men who know it is a lie. Do you hear that, Mr. Times-Mountaineer?

Sixteen-to-one Bryanite campaigners and editors who find themselves out of a job after next month could possibly make a fortune, and at the same time learn some cold, hard, commercial facts that would be servicable to as many as are mentally capable of receiving them if they would emigrate to Pekin where, according to a late dispatch, American \$5 gold pieces are selling for \$12 Mexican, and the British sovereign, which is not worth as much as the American \$5 gold piece, sells for \$14 Mexican.

If New York is carried by Bryan, which God forbid, it will be through the influence of Tammany, the rottenest political institution that ever cursed the earth. If Tammany carries New York for Bryan it will be by its usual method of levying campaign funds from every brothel, every gambling den and every dead-fall in the city. Is it any wonder that the religious papers of the country are unanimously opposed to the candidate whose hope of election is mainly built on Tammany's ability to carry New York?

The Bryanites have one monopoly that is doing a flourishing business these days, namely, that of endeavoring to suppress free speech and using violence toward republican campaign speakers. But what else could one expect of a party that numbers an Altgeld, a Sovereign, a Bloody Bridles Waite and a Tillman among its patron saints?

"Right here in Klekikat county," says the Goldendale Agriculturist, "democrats by dozens are going to vote the republican ticket this year, the latest prominent acquisition to the party being Mr. R. O. Whitbeck, one of the county's most distinguished educators and a leading democrat."

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The New York democratic address of 1848, written by Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden, said, in referring to those who attacked the administration while the country was involved in war with Mexico:

"However we may differ at home every lover of his country must desire that we should be known abroad as one and undivided; that being at war the only question would be, how it might best be brought to an honorable conclusion."

Further along in this address it was said the men who attacked the president in time of war sought to "wound the executive administration through the bleeding sides of the country."

When Tilden and Van Buren laid down these doctrines they were trying to do what many old-fashioned democrats have sought in vain to accomplish in recent years—save their party from a destructive element bent upon rule or ruin. Calhoun and his following, in their effort to push slavery into the new territory acquired from Mexico, insisted, just as anti-expansionists do now, that the constitution followed the flag. Said Van Buren and Tilden:

"The doctrine is therefore plainly stated that wherever the flag of the union goes, it carries slavery with it; it overturns the local institutions no matter how strongly entrenched in the legislation, the habits and affections of the people, if freedom be their fortunate condition, and establishes in its place slavery; it repeals the local laws, if they guarantee personal freedom to all, and authorizes slavery."

Tilden and Van Buren thereupon made an exhaustive review of the question, and utterly repudiated the doctrine of the constitution following the flag, and showed that congress had full authority to rule new territory as it thought best. Tilden and Van Buren said in further review of the Calhoun dogma:

"Nowhere found in the constitution, repugnant to its spirit and abhorrent as we have shown it to be to the principles and convictions of the illustrious men who framed it, we are called upon to interpolate this new theory upon the constitution as a sort of mystical common law, not implied in any particular part, but to be inferred from the general nature of that instrument."

Thus the anti-expansion dogma of today has John C. Calhoun for its author and originator, while such Northern democrats as Samuel J. Tilden and Martin Van Buren condemned it then, as thousands of old-fashioned democrats do now.

A Walla Walla man is selling fanning mills in this way: If Bryan is elected the farmer pays nothing; if McKinley wins the buyer pays \$50 for the machine. It looks queer, but maybe he figures that if the democrats win the mill will be like the rest of the institutions out here in the west—unable to raise the wind.

Wedding Bells.

The marriage of Mr. Hariday Allen and Miss Daisy Davidson was celebrated at high noon last Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davidson, of Endersby, Rev. Mr. Smith of Dufur officiating. The bridegroom is a prosperous young stockman of the Matolas, Crook county, and a former resident of Fairchild, this county.

The marriage was celebrated in the presence of about thirty friends and relatives who subsequently sat down to an elegant wedding dinner. On account of the high esteem in which the young couple are regarded in the neighborhood where they both grew up from childhood, the wedding presents were both numerous and valuable, many of them of such a character as indicated that the donors did not want to be soon forgotten.

After spending a delightful afternoon with the young couple most of the guests retired to make room for another crowd of young folks who wished to offer their congratulations and say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, in view of their leaving for their new home in Crook county.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Parker, who were married in the carnival grounds Saturday night, desire through the CHRONICLE to express their sincere thanks to the people of The Dalles for the handsome and valuable collection of wedding presents so generously donated them on that occasion.

You will not have boils if you take Clarke & Falk's sure cure for boils.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Woman's Remains Kept Above the Ground Ten Days After Death.

Coroner Butts held an inquest Sunday at Hood River on the body of a woman, named Maria Sauer, that has some circumstances connected with it altogether out of the ordinary run of things in Oregon. The woman had died on Friday, 5th instant, ten days previously, and had not been buried. She was a native of Germany and had come to the United States about three years ago, in company with her five children and an elder brother named Fred Meyer. They had moved from Portland to Hood River valley a few months ago and were living on a piece of rented land about eight miles southeast of the town of Hood River.

The brother and son of the dead woman had confined the remains, and, inclosing the coffin in a tin casket which the son made, carried the remains to a vacant spot a short distance from the cabin and covered it with brush. The Hood River authorities, hearing that the remains had not been interred, had them brought to town Saturday and immediately notified the coroner.

At the inquest the brother and son testified that the reason why they had not buried the woman was because they intended to remove to The Dalles as soon as they got \$80 that was expected by mail, and they calculated to take the remains with them. Dr. Brosius examined the remains, which were greatly emaciated, and testified that an anatomical diagnosis indicated that the woman had died of cancer in the breast and a verdict was rendered to this effect:

Meyer's neighbors all say he is crazy and that his refusal to bury his sister was in some way related to his belief that she had died from the effects of witchcraft inflicted on her by a neighbor. They had a cow that died suddenly a short time ago and Meyer accuses a neighbor of having bewitched her. He found out the witch by fixing a horizontal whirling arrangement on the end of a stick stuck in the ground, with a nail attached to the wheel and pointing horizontally. The wheel was given an impulse and when its motion ceased the nail pointed directly to the residence of the witch.

After the inquest Meyer promised to bury his sister but during Sunday night he hired a team and, stealing the body from the morgue, made off home with it. It is not known whether he has buried the body or not, but the chances are that the remains are still above ground. The woman's age was given at 42. The brother was some years older.

Constable's Long Ride.

Speaking of Wasco county a writer in the October number of the Oregon Native Son says:

"It may not be generally known that when this region was a portion of Clackamas county, in the early '50s, Mr. D. Butler was constable for The Dalles precinct, and had occasion to serve a subpoena on a witness residing near Fort Hall, now in Idaho. That was then within the limits of the county over which a justice of the peace had jurisdiction. Mr. Butler vividly describes his ride through this wild region with the judicial writ in his inside pocket, feeling not the least fear of Indians nor road agents because he was armed with the authority of the law. He was then much younger than he is now, and the country was new to him. Later on, after he had become accustomed to the habits of the "wild and woolly west," he placed more reliance on Colt's latest patent or a Henry repeating rifle than on a subpoena from a Dalles justice court."

"His story awakened great interest and charmed the attention of his audience until some inquisitive individual inquired what mileage he was allowed for doing such service. This elicited no answer, and the thrilling story of a constable serving a civil writ in Oregon territory, a thousand miles distant from the magistrate's court, came to an abrupt ending."

The Baby Show.

Next to the school children's procession the most interesting feature at the carnival yesterday was the baby show. Thirty-two white babies contested for three prizes of six, five and four dollars for the "finest," second "finest" and fattest baby. N. Wheelon and Martin Donnell gathered up seven Indian babies and entered them in a special race for "natives." The judges were selected from the Portland visitors and their identity was purposely concealed in the crowd of spectators, while their names are known only to the executive committee.

The first prize for the fattest white baby was awarded to Edna Weber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Weber. Second prize for finest baby, George Russell Clair Alden, son of Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Alden.

Fattest baby, May Colson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Colson. Best Indian baby, Tee Louise, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louise, of Warm Springs. Fattest Indian baby, Annie Wasla. The awards to the Indian babies were \$1.50 for the best and a dollar for the fattest. But the mother of each of the seven Indian contestants got something that she valued far more than a monetary prize. E. O. McCoy took a fancy

to the fat Indian prize-winner and, unpinning his carnival souvenir medal, he fastened it on the dress of the little one. This was a signal for the other six Indian mothers and there was no peace in camp till each of their babies was similarly decorated.

TIMES-MOUNTAINEER SCORED.

Veteran of the Civil War Thinks Bryan and His Friends Are as Bad as Vanlandingham.

THE DALLES, Oct. 14, 1900.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

Sir:—In the Mountaineer of October 11th I find under the heading "Patriotism and Politics" an editorial in which is included an alleged speech by a certain Earl Sanders at the meeting of veterans in Portland. This article is so full of downright misstatements (I will not say falsehoods) that it can hardly be overlooked by any person who had any part in the meeting held here on the 8th. The idea that parties "wearing the collar of Mr. Hanna" (or Mr. Bryan either) could "whip into line" any single individual member of that meeting is an insult to every soldier in the land. It is abominably false, and I think the editor of the Mountaineer entirely forgot the dignity of his position when he gave utterance to such a sentiment.

The soldiers themselves called that meeting and conducted it also. The resolutions were their own, dictated by no outside influence. Many of us served through the entire civil war and have for thirty-five years since that time fought the battles of civil life. We have learned enough by all this experience to enable us to do our own thinking. We are not in the habit of asking advice as to our political views. If ever we are obliged to do so, we will consult no green school boys or ex-colonels who have given up the uniform of Uncle Sam and retired to civil life seemingly for the express purpose of degrading the service in which they enlisted and vilifying the government under which they served.

The editor of the Mountaineer describes Mr. Earl Sanders as one whose "patriotism is not to be questioned." I do not wish to question the patriotism of Mr. Sanders, nor of Mr. Bryan; but had I enlisted to uphold the government in a just war, which we could not avoid, worn the uniform and aided in acquiring for the union, as a result of that war, a great and rich territory, which will for all time be extremely valuable to us, I would call it a curious kind of patriotism that would allow me, after this was accomplished, to come home, take off the uniform and start out on a crusade to undo all that had been gained; say to our soldiers yet in the field "Take down the flag; you are working and fighting in a bad cause; retreat from the Philippine islands and give it all up to a handful of Tagals. Aguinaldo and Mr. Bryan are not satisfied with what you are doing. Gather together the bones of your dead comrades, collect your sick and wounded, and come home, leaving all the fruit of your hardship and valor in the field."

Mr. Editor, this may be patriotism, but it is badly diluted with ingredients of a much cheaper commodity. A person holding such ideas and trying to instill them into the minds of his neighbors may be patriotic, but he is in great danger of being mistaken for a lunatic. In 1863-64 we had a number of people in the United States who said "The war is a failure." They tried every means to hamper the government, to aid our enemies, to discourage our soldiers in the field and our citizens at home. Vanlandingham, the most prominent and active of this party of "patriots," was finally sent across the border into the rebel lines, but the latter looked upon him as a traitor, had no use for him and refused to receive him. This man, Vanlandingham, and his aids never talked nor wrote more treasonably about the civil war and the administration of President Lincoln than Mr. Bryan and his friends have about the Spanish war and the administration of McKinley.

I do not wish to denounce any person for his political opinion, but in case of war or any great danger to our government, it is our duty to stay with and uphold that government as it is constituted, no matter what party it is in power. This is patriotism. Any other cause will not stand criticism.

If the editor of the Mountaineer and Mr. Sanders can elect Mr. Bryan, the old veterans will still cheer for the flag. My personal opinion, however, is that some of our school boys will be in danger of dying of old age before Mr. Bryan outers the white house.

A SOLDIER OF 1861 TO 1865.

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We offer for a limited period the twice-a-week CHRONICLE, price \$1.50, and the Weekly Oregonian, price \$1.50, both papers for \$2 a year. Subscriptions under this offer must be paid in advance.

CAMPAIGN LIES.

Roosevelt Denounced Statements Being Circulated in Kansas.

The following telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Perry S. Heath, of the national republican committee, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt was given out today at republican national headquarters:

"Chicago, Ill.—Theodore Roosevelt: The following matter is being widely circulated on handbills in Kansas and other states:

"Governor Roosevelt said in a speech in Cooper Institute, in New York City, in 1896: 'The way to get rid of Bryanism and its child-labor troubles is to stand it up against the wall and shoot it to death,' and in a speech delivered in Chicago, just after the strike: 'Any person who would join a strike, or go near one, ought to be shot.' Will a man who earns his bread by labor support the Roosevelt ticket?"

"Please wire me today, if possible, a specific answer to the above, so that I may repeat it by wire wherever it is being used. PERRY S. HEATH."

"Elizabeth, Ky.—Perry S. Heath, Secretary Republican National Committee, Chicago: Both statements are absolute lies, without one particle of foundation of any sort, character or description. I never said anything remotely resembling either statement in Chicago or in Cooper Institute, or anywhere else. If responsible people circulated them, I would suggest a suit for criminal libel. I explicitly denied them in my Kansas City speech. They are slanderous lies, which could only be circulated by scoundrels, and which were known to be lies by the people who invented them and the people who circulated them. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

T. A. HUDSON, Notary Public. TIMOTHY BROWNELL, Attorney at Law.

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For full particulars call on O. R. & N. Co.'s agent The Dalles, or address W. H. HURLBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Or.

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