

The Weekly Chronicle.

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THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

What a difference there is between the "honest money democrat," who always feels some sort of apology to his desertion to Bryan, and the Bryanite who joins the standard of McKinley, says the New York Sun.

"I was bred a democrat. In 1896 I stood by Mr. Bryan and his platform and spoke for him through Illinois, New York and New England. Now Mr. Bryan has named the application of the Monroe doctrine to Asia and the protection of savages in savagery by armed force against all civilized nations or the world as a paramount issue.

"I agree with him at least in this: Whenever there is an attack at home or abroad on the American flag and the sovereignty it stands for, that is the paramount issue; and on that issue every right-thinking citizen will stand up and be counted for the flag and against Aguinaldo and Bryan.

"For myself, I pray that God will forgive the American agitators at whose door it is to be laid the blood of our slaughtered soldiers in Manila, as I hope to be forgiven for every word of praise by tongue or pen that I have given to W. J. Bryan."

"Whenever there is an attack at home or abroad on the American flag and the sovereignty it stands for that is the paramount issue, and on that issue every right-thinking citizen will stand up and be counted for the flag." The remainder of this sentence of Mr. Coakley's shows in what direction the defenders of the flag must set their faces: It is against Bryan and the democratic party.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The last three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests.

Suppose the tariff were entirely removed from iron and steel products, would that in any way lessen the monopolistic aspect of the Carnegie Company? Not at all; it would probably let in the cheaper products of England and other countries, which would undersell a very large number of Carnegie's smaller competitors.

"Where is your boasted prosperity?" asks Candidate Bryan, and the New York Evening Post answers the question very neatly, in Bryan fashion, with another, "Where is your boasted adversity?"

to destroy the small iron producers and increase the size of the few large ones and thus concentrate the iron business in still fewer hands than at present. The truth is, that instead of promoting monopoly the tariff sustains the smaller competitors who could not otherwise exist, and thus checks the growth of monopoly.

The October statement of the controller of the currency shows the largest volume of money and the highest amount per capita in the history of the nation. Under the withering dread of free silver and the blighting effect of "tariff reform" the per capita circulation had fallen in 1896 to \$21.10, a reduction of \$3.34 below that of the last year of the Harrison administration. On the first day of October the total amount of money in circulation was \$2,113,294,983. Taking the population of the United States at 76,295,220, as officially announced yesterday, the per capita circulation is \$27.70, an increase of \$6.60 per capita of population in the three years and a half of the McKinley administration and under the gold standard. This is a larger increase of the circulating medium than millions of the most ardent free silverites ever dreamed of. And yet the demand for free coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, is part of the Bryanite platform and the man who votes for Bryan votes for the overthrow of the gold standard that alone has made this increase of circulation possible, as well as the destruction of the confidence and prosperity of which an honest circulating medium is the basis.

One of the most remarkable attacks ever delivered against Bryan was the likening of him to Satan by Carl Schurz on Sept. 5, 1896. In his famous speech at the Central music hall, Chicago, Mr. Schurz said: "Mr. Bryan has a taste for scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories in the world if he would fall down and worship the devil. He will also remember what Christ answered. So the tempter now takes the American people up the mountain and says, 'I will take from you half of your debts, if you will worship me.' But, then, brave old Uncle Sam rises up in all his dignity, manly pride and hoist wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: 'Get thee behind me, Satan. For it is written that thou shalt worship the God of truth, honor and righteousness, and him alone shalt thou serve.'"

The New York World has figured out that Tammany's committee is collecting \$4,150,000 a year through the police as a tax on crime, and gives a list of the forms of vice and the average rate of tribute, which is from \$75 per month to \$100 per week each, as follows: 150 pool rooms, \$780,000; 100 swell gambling houses, \$520,000; 1,000 little gambling houses, \$1,300,000; 500 policy shops, 650,000; 1,000 dives, \$900,000; illicit tax on crime per year, \$4,150,000. And this is the supply tank which pours revenue into the campaign fund of Bryan. Every dollar of it is tainted. Every dime and penny is smeared with the vilestness of the slums, of the criminal joints and drinking dens of New York City.

The seeds that Bryan has been sowing broadcast over the country for the past four years ripened in Elmira, New York, the other day when a mob of Bryan's disciples assaulted the governor of the state, pelted him with eggs and vegetables and assailed him with the vilest epithets, not while the governor was speaking, else there might be some apology for passions excited by hot words, but while he was offensively on his way to a political meeting. There is the "imperialism" the country has to fear—the rule of the mob. Bryanism has sown the wind. This is the prelude of the whirlwind.

"Where is your boasted prosperity?" asks Candidate Bryan, and the New York Evening Post answers the question very neatly, in Bryan fashion, with another, "Where is your boasted adversity?"

WERE THEY DECEIVED? "It" (the election) "will be decided by the common people—the wealth producers of the country. Four years ago they were deceived into following the lead of the favored class, but this year they are doing their own thinking."—Times-Mountaineer.

Who deceived them? In what way were they deceived? Four years ago millions of the "common people" were either absolutely idle or working at starvation wages, or living a hand-to-mouth existence, or on the verge of actual want. The only flourishing industries were the free soup houses. Four years before that time they had listened to Cleveland's siren song of "tariff reform" and this was what came of it. They wanted a change and got it. They voted to destroy the "robber barons" and in the collapse that followed the "common people" found themselves in the basement of the ruins. All this is history, true as words of holy writ. Along came Bryan with his "crown of thorns and cross of gold," his brand new 16-to-1 soap bubble, a panacea for all the ills that afflict humanity. The gold standard was the crime of the ages. It was grinding the "common people" in the dust. Open the mints and poverty will vanish as the mists before the rising sun. But the people heeded him not. This, too, is history. They had been deceived before and too recently and too bitterly to soon forget. Then above the roar of Bryan's silver trumpet, from the "vine clad porch" of a little cottage in Canton, Ohio, came a voice which said, "Open the mills, and the mints will take care of themselves." This voice the "common people" heard with gladness and as gladly obeyed.

Have they been deceived? Let the fact that wages were never higher, remunerative employment never more easily obtained, the masses of the people never more prosperous, money never so cheap and plentiful, answer. They followed the lead of the "favored classes," four years ago, did they? Well, suppose they did; they showed infinitely more wisdom, as the results prove, than they did when they followed the lead of the enemies of the so-called "favored classes," that is to say the enemies of thrift, in 1892. Does the American voter need a reminder of what followed the last time he followed the lead of the democratic party? Here is one from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, descriptive of the prevailing conditions in that city in the winter of 1893: "Thursday night was the climacteric of poverty and hunger. Whether it will stand as the sad climacteric or whether its pitiful record will be surpassed by the record of future nights, depends upon whether the shaken confidence of the mercantile and manufacturing classes can be restored speedily. Never before since Chicago had a name and a place among cities was it in such an evil case that, after the station-house and all the charitable institutions were crowded to excess, there was an overflow of a thousand penniless, shivering and hungry men sheltering from the storm of a winter's night in the city hall, and fighting with the ferocity of brutes for a few mouthfuls of bread. We do not care to comment upon the sad story. It is its own comment. Narrated in the plainest words it is horrible. It needs no other adjective. The famished, frozen crowd was not made up of tramps. It was made up largely of honest men who would be industrious could they find work to do."

The Bryanites may declare paramount any issue they see fit, but the thing they have the most difficulty in contending with is republican prosperity.

And now abideth bronchitis, laryngitis and Bryanitis, but the greatest of these is Bryanitis, says the Pioneer Press.

Paint your house with paints that are fully guaranteed to last. Clarke & Falk have them.

Forward Movement Convention. Wednesday's Daily. The Twentieth Century Movement meeting at the First M. E. church opened Tuesday evening.

The following ministers of the Dalles district are in attendance: E. Baker, G. R. Archer, C. D. Nickelsen, U. F. Hawk, F. L. Johns, J. G. Alford, W. C. Smith, H. L. Beightol, G. W. White, S. A. Hornbrook, Louis Dillinger, W. J. Baldwin, Nathan Evans, G. M. Booth, D. D., of Moscow, Idaho, the superintendent of the Fourteenth district, which embraces all that part of the church west of the Rocky mountains, is also present.

The meeting opened last evening with a sermon by Rev. Ed. Baker, of Arlington, on the subject of "Prayer."

This morning the meeting opened with a prayer service at 9 o'clock, led by Rev. G. W. White, of Monkland. At 10 o'clock Dr. Booth delivered a very inspiring address on the "Twentieth Century Movement." This was followed at 11 with a sermon by Rev. H. L. Beightol, of Waco.

This afternoon at 1:30 Rev. W. J. Baldwin led the prayer meeting. This was followed by an address by Rev. G. R. Archer, of Fossil, after which Rev. J. G. Alford preached a sermon.

Thursday's Daily. The meetings at the M. E. church are interesting and profitable. Those in attendance speak very encouragingly and look hopefully into the future, expecting much fruitage as the result of the meeting.

Much encouragement came by the arrival of Presiding Elder Robert Warner, who was detained out of the city by sickness. He arrived yesterday afternoon much improved, and today seems in his usual vigor. All plans and the direction of the meeting were in his hands, and everyone was glad to see him. Other new arrivals are Rev. W. O. Benadom, Puyallup, Wash., formerly of this conference, and Rev. H. N. Fisher, D. D., editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate.

Last evening the devotional service was led by Rev. S. A. Hornbrook, after which Rev. C. D. Nickelsen, of Heppner, preached an enthusiastic sermon on "Go Forward."

This morning the devotional, led by the presiding elder, was turned into an experience meeting. It was a profitable season. The topic, "The Relation of the Laity to Revivals," was effectively presented by Rev. H. C. Clark, of Lone Rock. The morning session closed with a very clear and helpful sermon on "Laying Up Treasures in Heaven," by Rev. W. C. Smith, of Dufur.

Friday's Daily. The meetings at the Methodist church are now numbered with past events, but the influences set in motion will go on.

The convention closed last evening with a sermon by Dr. Booth on "Sent Forth to Save Souls."

The services in the afternoon were opened with devotions, led by Rev. F. L. Johns. The presiding elder then presented the topic "The Practical Aspect of the Forward Movement." This was followed by an open discussion in which most of those present took part. Dr. Fisher was requested to say something concerning the praying bands of nearly half a century ago. His address added much interest to the meeting, and it is hoped may prove a means of inspiration in the conflict. Rev. W. O. Benadom upon being requested, also responded with an address to the meeting.

Everyone voiced the sentiment that the meeting was a success.

surpassed that of any given on former occasions. The evening was a perfect, typical southern night. The beautiful grounds that encircle their handsome home were brilliantly illuminated; the house decorated with handsome foliage plants and rare cut flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Luettmann were assisted by Mesdames Sampson and Pride in presenting to their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Linstow Luettmann. The groom is the youngest of three sons and has made his home for three years in the state of Oregon, where he has gradually climbed the ladder of success and won the admiration of a host of friends. On the 25th of September last he was wedded to Miss Bessie French, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of a prominent citizen and banker of The Dalles, Oregon.

The guests numbered more than a hundred, and composed the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. Luettmann, of Sheffield and this city. The music was inspiring. The refreshments rich and dainty and elaborately served in the handsome dining hall. Punch was served by Misses Frieda Luettmann and Mary Sampson. We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Luettmann and hope that their stay in our city will be pleasantly remembered by them. They will leave in a few weeks for their Oregon home via New Orleans.

We join with those present in expressing congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. G. Luettmann for this charming reception.—Tusculum, Ala., Dispatch.

Strict Quarantine. At an adjourned special meeting of the city council held last night, the following ordinance was passed by the unanimous vote of all present:

The people of Dalles City do ordain as follows: Section 1.—That section 7 of ordinance No. 263, an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to protect the public health and safety and prevent the spread of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, and to provide for a board of health and the prevention and removal of all public nuisances," which passed the council of Dalles City May 3, 1893, and was approved by the mayor of Dalles City on the 8th day of May, 1893, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 7.—No person having, or recently having had, any contagious disease in Dalles City, shall go out in public, or pass from house to house or building to building, or appear in any street, alley or other public place in said city for a period of twenty-one days after he or she shall have become convalescent in said disease, and until he or she shall have so far recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection, and shall have first obtained and caused to be filed in the office of the recorder of Dalles City a certificate of a duly licensed physician of the state of Oregon certifying that said person is so far recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection.

"And it is hereby made the duty of every physician to furnish such certificate to all persons under his care having any contagious disease, when in said physician's opinion all danger of infection is passed.

"And if the marshal of Dalles City shall see or be informed of any person violating any of the provisions of this section, it shall be said marshal's duty to cause such person to be taken forthwith to his place of residence.

"Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof in the recorder's court be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100."

Death of Mrs. J. P. Lucas. Friday's Daily. It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of Elsie Sturgill Lucas, wife of J. P. Lucas, register of the U. S. land office at this place, which occurred at 6:30 this morning from blood-poisoning, after an illness of only a few days.

The deceased was born Dec. 28, 1872, near Baker City. She was educated in part at Camden college, Mo., and graduated with honors from the Monmouth state normal school. She taught a number of terms in the schools of Baker county and Baker City. October 13, 1897, she was united in marriage to Mr. Lucas and resided with her husband for a short time at North Yakima, moving to Arlington, Or., November, '97 and to The Dalles in August, 1898, on the appointment of Mr. Lucas to the registration of the land office.

During her short residence here she made a host of friends, who mourn her untimely death. The heart of this community goes out in profound sympathy for the bereaved husband.

The remains will be taken on the night train for interment near Baker City.

NEWS FROM SCHOOL. What is Going on at the High School Building. Told by a Student. Everything is progressing harmoniously under the new course of study. The revision of the course last summer, besides modifying the work of the lower grades, very materially strengthened and enlarged the high school course. Instead of a single three-year course, there is now a four-year Latin course, a three-year English course, and a business course of two years. This gives a better opportunity for preparation for college and for life work, without material additional expense to the school.

The class of '01 has not organized, but has held a call meeting or two. It is not customary for the class to effect a regular organization till the beginning of the second term. There will not be so many to finish the work this year as last, owing to a number choosing to take the four-years instead of the three-year course.

The pupils of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades seem to enjoy the departmental method now being followed in the high school building. The teachers, instead of being assigned to a particular grade, instruct by subjects, thus giving them an opportunity to specialize more.

At the beginning of the fall term the number of pupils enrolled did not equal that of last year; but it has gradually increased till the enrollment now stands about the same as last year. There are more non-resident pupils this year than in the past two or three years.

In addition to his regular work in the high school, Supt. Linders has recently been taking charge of the rooms in the lower grades a part of the day and allowing the teachers to visit other rooms and see how the work is done there.

Those who have kept themselves informed as to the work of the High School Literary Society may be pleased to know some of the changes made this year, and the encouraging prospect before the members. Instead of a senior and junior society separate, there is now one strong organization of both divisions, rendering a program every two weeks. The program last Friday was unusually interesting. The quotations answered at roll call were from Joaquin Miller. Then in the program which succeeded every number possessed more or less merit, some being very good indeed. The program of November 24 promises to be good. We extend an invitation to all interested to be present and enjoy the meetings with us.

Last year there was organized a debating club in connection with the literary society by some of the boys of the high school. This club is becoming an important factor in literary work. Its next debate occurs November 9th.

A correspondent was appointed to each of the city papers from the high school, and if the editors will kindly consent and the public desire it, we will furnish items from school every week.

WILLIAM CROSS. The Wheat Trade. The markets here and all over the world are extremely dull. Eastern and foreign markets especially have been decidedly weaker, resulting in lower values all around. Trading here is very inactive and sellers are slow to accept the situation, but exporters are very indifferent whether they buy or not, and will not pay above the ruling price unless for future business. It must be admitted that at present there is little encouragement in foreign or Eastern advances favorable to the holding interest. Stocks of wheat in all leading European ports continue heavy, while exporting countries are rushing supplies to market, and a free selling movement seems to be general. With perhaps the largest stocks "in sight" known in the history of the trade so early in the season, and a growing impression that this year's crop will amply meet the world's requirements, it is not surprising that buyers move cautiously and that whatever strength should develop as the season passes will be of slow growth.