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**Leading Jeweler.**



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All Watch Work Warranted.  
Jewelry Made to Order.  
138 Second St., The Dalles, Or.

**Kranich and Bach Pianos.**  
Recognised as Standards of the highest grade of manufacture.

**JUDGE NELSON'S DECISION.**

Speaking of patent medicines, the Judge says: "I wish to deal fairly and honorably with all, and when I find an article that will do what it is recommended to do, I am not ashamed to say so. I am acquainted with Dr. Vanderpool (having been treated by him for cancer), and have used his blood medicine, known as the S. B. Headache and Liver Cure, and while I am 75 years old, and have used many pills and other remedies for the blood, liver and kidneys, I must say that for a kidney tonic in Bright's disease, and as an alterative for the blood, or to correct the action of the stomach and bowels, it is a very superior remedy, and beats anything I ever tried."  
J. B. NELSON,  
Yakima, Wash.  
At 50 cents a bottle. It is the poor man's friend and family doctor.

**JOHN PASHEK, Merchant - Tailor,**  
Next door to Wasco Sun.  
Just Received, a fine stock of Suitings, Pants Patterns, etc., of all latest Styles, at Low Prices.  
Madison's Latest System used in cutting garments, and a fit guaranteed each time.  
Repairing and Cleaning Neatly and Quickly Done.

CHAS. STUBLING. OWEN WILLIAMS.  
**Stubling & Williams, The Germania,**  
SECOND ST., THE DALLES, OREGON  
Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Milwaukee Beer on Draught.

**W. H. Young, Blacksmith & Wagon Shop**  
General Blacksmithing and Work done promptly, and all work Guaranteed.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality  
Third Street, opposite the old Liebe Stand.

**The St. Charles Hotel,**  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
This old, popular and reliable house has been entirely refurnished, and every room has been repapered and repainted and newly carpeted throughout. The house contains 170 rooms and is supplied with every modern convenience. Rates reasonable. A good restaurant attached to the house. Frer bus to and from all trains.  
C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

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We offer a magnificent new stock for Fall and Winter at prices the lowest yet named for strictly **FIRST-CLASS GOODS.**

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- True Merit in Every Article.
- Honest Quality Everywhere.

**Furs, Muffs, Fur Trimmings. Silks in Every Shade and Style. Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, Rubbers & Overshoes.**

We show the latest novelties and keep the very finest selection in all standard styles.

**A. M. Williams & Co.**

**DRUGS SNIPES & KINERSLY.**  
THE LEADING

**Wholesale and Retail Druggists. PURE DRUGS**  
Handled by Three Registered Druggists.  
ALSO ALL THE LEADING

**Patent Medicines and Druggists Sundries, HOUSE PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.**

Agents for Murphy's Fine Varnishes and the only agents in the City for The Sherwin, Williams Co.'s Paints.

WE ARE  
The Largest Dealers in Wall Paper.  
Finest Line of Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars.  
Agent for Tansill's Punch.  
129 Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon

**J. O. MACK,**

**FINE WINES and LIQUORS**  
DOMESTIC AND KEY WEST CIGARS. THE CELEBRATED PABST BEER.

**FRENCH'S BLOCK,**  
171 SECOND STREET, THE DALLES, OR.

**WM. BUTLER & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN

**Building Material, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Lime, Plaster, Hair and Cement.**

A liberal discount to the trade in all lines handled by us.  
JEFFERSON STREET, between Second and Railroad.

**THE FINAL ISSUE.**

This is the Last Day in Which to Consider the Subject.

NOW LET US REASON TOGETHER.

Take for Instance the Matter of Foreign Prices of Our Implements.

THE LITTLE CUSS LIED, THAT'S ALL

A Hobby of the "Anything to Beat Harrison" Party Fully and Plainly Discussed.

The free-trade, tariff-for-revenue-only, tariff-for-revenue-with-incident-protection, peoples-party, anything-to-beat-Harrison democrat, has undertaken during this campaign, to answer the claim of republican protectionists that American industries need protection in order to succeed, by the bare declaration that American-made agricultural machinery and implements, by reason of the protective tariff, are sold in South America and even in Australia at a less retail price than at the door of the factory here. This old argument (?) has been answered too many times to require an answer now, and yet, like all other fakes, it always finds takers.

In the first place, the true answer to their claim is like the answer to the conundrum: "A farmer had twelve horses and a stable containing eleven stalls with no room for more. He ordered his boy to put the horses in the stable, and when the boy reported that he had obeyed orders the farmer said: 'You must have put two horses in one stall?' 'No sir,' was the boy's answer, 'I put all the horses in the stable, and no two in the same stall.'" The answer is: "The little cuss lied."

Like all lies this declaration of our democratic what-is-it, is all the more a lie because it contains a grain of truth. It is undoubtedly true that American manufactured goods have been sold in foreign markets at a less price than they could be purchased for at home, and a moment's consideration of the conditions of trade in foreign markets makes it perfectly plain that this is in no way the result of a protective tariff, and would be the same under a free trade policy.

First, the character of agricultural implements required by the trade of some of the countries of South America is cheaper than required by the trade in this country; plows which an American farmer would not have on his farm find ready sale in Brazil; if you ask an American manufacturer why it is that goods bearing his trade mark are sold there for less than he sells them at home, he will tell you that he is compelled to furnish that trade a class of goods which he would not dare to put upon the market of the United States. The goods resemble and bear the mark of the goods sold here, but are made of culled material and if sold here would soon drive from the market the makers goods. This is more true of smaller implements than of harvesting machinery, but this fact also has something to do with reapers and threshers.

Secondly, the gross profit of middlemen in this country in the class of goods included under the term "agricultural implements and machinery," is greater than in any other class of goods; and the reason for this exists in the method of their business. Few goods of this kind are sold for cash. Dealers expect to carry their purchasers paper from year to year, and the risks of the trade are therefore greater and the length of time their capital is tied up is greater. If they exercise good judgment in the taking of paper their net profits are generally large; whereas, if they are unfortunate in this respect their losses are heavy and consequently their net profits are small. The foreign middle dealer, being beyond the usual agencies for the collection of debts receives little assistance from the manufacturer in the way of credit. He pays cash for his goods and must sell for cash. The risks of the trade are therefore removed and he can afford to sell for a less gross profit than in the case of the home dealer.

Under free trade the same conditions would exist and the same results would follow.

Thirdly, while the prices in the United States are in one respect independent of competition, in that each manufacturer

more desirable than that of any other, there is no line of trade in which competition is so close. In every county in the United States where agricultural implements are sold each manufacturer has an agent, who sells only one maker's goods, and upon the number of his sales depends his profits. He crowds the trade as much as it will bear; and sometimes more than it will bear, while the manufacturer is protected to some extent by his patent, and thereby has a limited monopoly, this fact does not enable any one to ignore his competitors and make prices independently of theirs.

While one farmer thinks the Woods mower better than any other, his neighbor thinks another make is better; yet each would yield his opinion if the prices differed materially, inasmuch as the actual difference is slight. The conditions of the trade, as before suggested, necessitate a greater gross profit from the home trade, than if the trade were conducted on a cash basis. If therefore the manufacturer can ship his goods into a foreign market, a market upon which he does not usually depend, and dispose of them at any profit at all for cash, whatever profit he makes is clear gain and his home market is not affected by the sales.

Should a consumer from the northern coast of California come into the Portland market to buy a bill of goods and make known his residence, and the fact that the goods were to be used there, he would be able to buy to better advantage for cash than would a regular customer from The Dalles. He would be from a point outside the usual trade of the Portland merchant, and if any profit at all was made it would be a clear gain; whereas, goods sold at the same rates within the territory usually supplied by the Portland merchant would simply disorganize his market and render it impossible to maintain his trade in the future with other merchants. If he could cut into the trade of the San Francisco merchant by reduced prices he would not be doing his trade any harm, but on the other hand, would be making a small profit and opening a new market and encouraging a new trade. And so it is that the Walter A. Woods manufacturing company can afford to sell machines in Australia or South America at a less profit than at home. They could and would do the same thing under a tariff for revenue only, or free trade. The price at home is scarcely affected by the protecting tariff, but the home market is protected from the incursions of foreign manufactures such as the home manufacturer is enabled to make in the foreign market. Under free trade the foreign manufacturer, after supplying his home market would dump his surplus in here and sell it at a less profit than what he could afford to do business at home for, and if he made a profit, however so small, it would be clear gain and no resulting disadvantages.

Fourthly, it is probably true that American manufacturers have sold goods, particularly farm machinery, in foreign markets for actual cost delivered there. Trade in this class of goods is periodical only, and goods made today must be carried until the next season. In the meantime the trade is absolutely at rest; his capital is tied up and he stands in danger of having his goods become unsaleable by reason of improvements in the same class of goods made by other manufacturers. New patents are constantly being taken out and new improvements being made. If, therefore, he errs in judgment as to what the demand will be for his goods when the next season comes around he may have a large stock which cannot be sold in the home market at such a profit as will enable him to continue in business. To force the sales here by selling at cost would ruin his trade for future years; he therefore does the only business like thing he can do; unloads in the foreign market, the market heretofore supplied by European manufactures; sells his goods for actual cost, gets his money out of them and is then prepared to make improved goods for his home market for the next season. Under free trade he would do the same thing under the same circumstances, and so would the Englishman, the Frenchman and every other man who had more goods than he wanted to carry.

We believe in protecting our home market from the incursions of foreign manufacturers who would be only too glad of the opportunity to unload their goods here at actual cost to them; at prices less than what they could afford to sell them for at the doors of their factories; we believe that the competition of our own manufacturers is sufficient to keep prices down to a fair basis, a basis upon which the manufacturer can live and make a fair profit upon the capital invested; and we believe that the competition of our own manufacturers is sufficient to keep prices down to a fair basis, a basis upon which the manufacturers can live and make a fair profit upon which the capital is invested; and we believe that if the market were thrown open to those who would like to see it unstable and therefore unsafe they would strive to make it so by disposing of their goods at cost. We believe, in other words, in the protective tariff advocated by the republican party, and we believe that tomorrow's election will indicate that a majority of the voters of this country believe as we do.

Grover Cleveland, when he was president of this United States vetoed the appropriation for the improvement for the Columbia river. What assurance have we that he would not so obstruct a contract to complete the Cascade canal and locks as to leave the Inland Empire bottled up for another century?

Electoral Vote, 1892.

Under the new apportionment the states will be entitled to electoral votes this year as shown below. The states giving pluralities for Cleveland in 1888 are printed in italics; those giving pluralities for Harrison, in Roman. The new states are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

STATES.	Electoral Vote, 1892.	Plurality in 1888.
Alabama	11	60,113
Arkansas	8	27,210
California	9	7,080
Colorado	4	13,224
Connecticut	6	336
Delaware	3	3,441
Florida	4	12,902
Georgia	13	60,029
IDAHO	3	
Illinois	24	22,042
Indiana	15	2,348
Iowa	13	31,721
Kansas	19	79,961
Kentucky	13	38,986
Louisiana	8	54,760
Maine	6	23,252
Maryland	8	6,182
Massachusetts	15	31,457
Michigan	14	22,903
Minnesota	9	38,965
Mississippi	9	55,375
Missouri	17	25,701
MONTANA	3	
Nebraska	8	27,873
Nevada	3	1,989
New Hampshire	4	2,370
New Jersey	10	7,149
New York	36	14,373
NORTH DAKOTA	3	
North Carolina	11	13,118
Ohio	23	19,599
Oregon	4	6,769
Pennsylvania	32	79,458
Rhode Island	4	4,427
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	
South Carolina	9	52,085
Tennessee	12	18,798
Texas	15	146,003
Vermont	12	28,404
Virginia	12	1,530
West Virginia	6	839
WASHINGTON	4	
Wisconsin	12	21,271
WYOMING	3	

Total electoral vote, 444; necessary to choice, 223.

\*The legislature of Michigan passed a law requiring election of 12 of the 14 electors by congressional districts.

The situation has so developed in the past 24 hours as to give the supporters of Harrison and Reid every assurance of success. Early in the campaign the democrats made so much noise and such extravagant claims, that their chances were over estimated. Added to this was the uncertainty of the strength of the people's party. That organization, founded solely upon the discontent of the people, was so active, so belligerent, so confident of success in the south and west, that the complication of no majority for either in the electoral college seemed possible, thus ensuring the election of Cleveland by the democratic house of representatives. It seemed as though Cleveland thus had two chances to come. But the situation is now entirely altered.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE