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HARD TIMES.

Communicated.]
This subject has been so generally discussed that further reference to it seems commonplace, yet the public interests demand that it be agitated.

The democracy says that the cause of the present financial depression is traceable to bad laws made by the republicans and enforced by past republican administrations. Largely, financial troubles are not from political causes at all, but in a great measure they are. Every intelligent person knows that the prosperity of this country depends upon the prosperity of the tillers of the soil. A great many people think that a scarcity of money is our only difficulty, when in reality we have money enough; but we have a lack of confidence in a wise administration of public affairs. A bank cashier can abscond with stolen money no difference who is president; a train robber can rob an express car no difference who is president. But let us see if the agriculturist and mechanic can do as well under democratic rule as under republican rule. This is a government of the majority. When the majority says democratic rule, we have democratic rule, and *vice versa*. Let us review the past a little for the purpose of comparing democratic rule with republican prosperity, and let the majority in the next election take their choice.

In 1856 there was a national election. The money of that time was democratic money. State banks and individual banking was the system. Paper money was issued by whoever wanted to issue it, redeemable, of course, in gold and silver upon demand if the holder of the paper could find the bank or the banker. In those days every Friday was a black Friday. They had black Mondays, too, and every other day of the week was black. The banks were all the time breaking. That was a part of their business, and when a farmer would receive the money for a load of corn, say at 3 p. m., before he could get to the bank it would be closed, and the next morning at 9 it would be broke. These were democratic "good times" in the '50s. I said there was a national election in 1856. Well, the democrats had been ruling the government for a long time, with but little intermission. Occasionally the Whigs would get an administration, which was worse, the Whig party being a compromise between slavery and aristocracy. In that campaign the democrats said if they did not carry the election they would dissolve the union. They said: "If you don't play our way, we won't play."

I want to say before proceeding further that these things are not said in sarcasm, nor to appear smart. I have learned long ago that there is no argument in abuse. But the truth is a two-edged sword, which will rip either up or down, and whenever you cut into the democratic anatomy, it makes no difference which way you rip, it is puss in all directions.

Well, in that election the democrats were successful. The republicans retired from the contest defeated, and the Union was not dissolved. In 1860 there was another national election, with virtually the same issues. The same threat was made by the democracy, that if the republicans won, the democrats would dissolve the Union. The money that was paid to the producer or the laborer all this time was worthless paper, generally called "wild cat." There was no security for it; its redeemer had not been mined out of the mountain yet, and no adequate laws were made to protect the poor man who had to receive that money if he received any. In the states where democracy had no opposition the lash was a legal tender for labor, and out of their bounty they allowed the laborer corn meal to live upon, and here is where the original democratic idea of the protection of labor came from. A paper dollar issued in Dalton, Georgia, was worth seventy cents in Peoria, Illinois; a dollar in Iowa was worth forty cents in Missouri, i. e., when the money fell into the hands of the poor man. I mention these things because at this time the issue is one of finance. The issue then was one of greater importance, before which the mere question of money and finance sinks into insignificance. It was of freedom or slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It was of liberty and equal rights under the law—a question

of the freedom of speech and of the press. In that election the democrats were divided, and the republicans elected the immortal Lincoln by a constitutional minority.

In the closing months of Buchanan's office his secretary of the treasury stole the treasury empty, and the democrats took the money to inaugurate the rebellion. The Pensacola navy yards were seized by order of the democratic secretary of the navy and our war ships sent to the farthest corners of the earth.

Now let us follow briefly some of the doings of the republican party. The president elect, you will remember, had to go to the capitol in disguise to escape assassination by the democrats, and was finally assassinated by a democrat near the close of the war. With the government torn to pieces; with subversions everywhere, and turmoil and discord; with a foreign policy not much better than Cleveland's foreign policy; with our flag disrespected on the high seas; with a depleted treasury; with the arms and munitions of war turned over to the revolting states; with no national credit, the republicans gathered up the fragments and carried on a four-years war with eleven revolted states and restored the Union. They made the nation's credit good all over the world and our flag respected wherever its folds touched the breeze; they freed four million slaves and made them citizens; they passed the homestead law and gave the public domain to the needy American citizen; they built the Union Pacific railroad; joined the oceans together with iron bands; they opened the gold and silver mines, and made the miserly mountains pour their vast wealth into the commerce of the world and furnish money to redeem the war greenback and the war bonds; they raised the blue smoke from thousands of factories; they protected the spindles and the shuttles that clothe the American people, and made American silk upon an American lady as honorable as Parisian silk; they protected the fleece upon the sheep's back, and protected the bare-footed shepherd boy that watched them graze; they protected the wool, the yarn, the cloth and the people that wear it; they made the best money and the most of it that has ever been known in the history of mankind in the time.

What was the democracy doing all this time? Well, I will tell you: In 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880 they told us to fetch in that grindstone if we did not want it eaten up. In 1884 they said they wanted "a change." They wanted an income tax for revenue only, and not for protection of American labor or commerce; they wanted less money in the treasury, and they wanted the surplus absorbed. They have their wishes gratified now, but still are not happy. The democrats regarded prosperity as a crime, and today we are reaping the fruits of "a change" that the people thought they wanted. You must remember that the United States has been suffering for many months from the results which follow democratic rule. The democratic party, with an inflated president and an inflated treasury, has brought the people to the very verge of ruin. The shadows of a semi-free-trade policy are already cast upon the entire business of the nation. The viciousness of its provisions are beyond my power of description. The whole spirit of the administration seems to be to prevent the doing of anything in the United States, and to encourage and help the business men of every other nation. There is no reason for this, nor no good sense or justice in it. The flag is just as large as it ever was, the soil is just as rich, the sunshine just as warm, and the rains come in their season, corn will grow just as good as it did when Harrison was president, cows will give the same quantity of milk under the same treatment, sheep will yield the same fleeces, but the democrats stand between the producer and his markets with a three years' lease of power. The republicans want to give every American citizen an equal chance.

The party who has just voted for the Wilson bill was voted into power by wage earners who were led to do so by false pretenses, they were told that a revenue for tariff only meant far better wages. They were told *e. g.* that free tin meant that they could get a dinner bucket for 12½ cents that under republican rule would cost them 15 cents. But the democratic orators omitted to mention that they could get no dinner to put in the bucket. They were promised cheap goods, but were not told that they would have no work. Cheap goods is a doubtful blessing with no money in one's pocket to buy them with. The democratic party formerly paid for the labor that made their prosperity with the lash; then labor was degrading, they took something for nothing.

In the Chicago platform the democrats foreshadowed that they would cut down the profits of men who owned and managed large factories to the benefit of the men who did the work. Enough people believed that to elect a democratic president. Enough people now disbelieve it to retire them in good order when the time comes.

THOMAS HARLAN.
Chris Evans was to be sentenced today at 2 o'clock to the penitentiary. An Oregon boot adorns the bandit. It would be better if a necktie of manilla was used instead.
President Cleveland has sent another

batch of correspondence to congress, of Minister Willis' eatings at Honolulu, which bears a belabored attempt at an apology, as much as to say, "I didn't mean half what I said," "I only meant peace and good will."

It is said the distillers of the United States will have no cause to complain on account of the Wilson bill, as they are not put on the free trade schedule.

Since the wagon and machine factories of Racine, Wisconsin, have reopened after a closing down of long, weary months, it will be very interesting to know how their pay rolls compare with 1892.

"BOSS" M'KANE SENTENCED.

He Will Serve Six Years in Sing Sing Prison.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—A great crowd assembled at the court house this morning in anticipation of the sentence of John Y. McKane, the Gravesend political boss, convicted of election frauds. An extra detail of police was necessary to keep order. McKane came into court apparently the least concerned man in the room, and laughed and chatted with his lawyers. When court opened McKane's attorney moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment which were denied. It was then asked that the prisoner's previous good character be taken into consideration, which the court said he could see no circumstances to warrant the exercise of such a decision. His lawyer then asked for a stay of execution of 20 days to move on the notice for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The court suggested that it could be done as well after sentence. McKane was then called for sentence. When asked what he had to say he declared he was not guilty of doing or counselling anybody else to do anything wrong. The judge then sentenced him to six years' imprisonment in Sing Sing prison.

McKane was at once taken to jail, pending an application of stay of judgment to the supreme court. If it is not obtained before McKane will be taken to Sing Sing tomorrow.

Trial of German Anarchists.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—A sensational trial was begun in secret here today. It is that of 12 anarchists arrested last September for distributing incendiary literature and plotting against the life of Emperor Francis Joseph. Concealed in furniture in the lodgings of the leaders, in a most ingenious way, the police found a most complete printing outfit, a large quantity of anarchistic literature and a regular battery of bombs ready to be charged, with chemicals for charging them, together with coats with hooks on the inside to hang the bombs on, and a regular armory of weapons and ammunition. The literature seized showed the men were in communication with anarchists in America and followers of Herr Most. Testimony of the most sensational character is expected to be brought out at the trial, and, though it is secret, the Associated Press has made arrangements which it is expected will enable it to give a substantial report of the proceedings.

The Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The indications tonight are that the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill, absolutely free sugar and no bounty, will be reported by the senate finance committee without change, but with the understanding that the question is to be fought out on the senate floor, the committee standing in the attitude of making no recommendation on the subject. This course, it is said, has been practically decided upon because of the absolute inability of the committee to make any recommendation on the question that would be satisfactory. Senators representing the sugar interests of the Southern states and the beet and sorghum interests of the Northwest reluctantly state that they have no hope of any favorable action in committee, but they still threaten a "Kilkenny cat fight" in the senate.

Mitchell Is Tired of England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Last Saturday night a reporter saw Charles Mitchell at the Hoffman House. It was the first time in many weeks that the English boxer had visited the place. He was engaged in a game of billiards when the reporter saw him. When asked what his plans were, he replied: "I have made up my mind to remain in this country indefinitely. I will leave for Jacksonville next Sunday afternoon to stand trial for my battle with Corbett. I expect to be acquitted of having violated any law. I might do some more boxing in my career, but I have made up my mind not to fight to a finish again. Perhaps I shall make a book at the tracks when the racing season begins. It all depends on what happens to me in the next two months. My family will probably go to England as soon as my father-in-law gets out of that little trouble with Conductor Cohen." Mitchell is of the opinion that the battle between Jackson and Corbett will be a great one. He says Corbett should win.

If You Are a Miserable Sufferer

With constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness seek relief in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle.
Haworth the printer, at home 116 Court St., Feb. 1st.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The Astoria school district bonded itself for \$12,000 by a majority vote of 32.

The Pendleton Chinaman, charged with attempted rape, has been bound over to the grand jury.

Considerable quantities of chinook salmon are being caught down the Columbia. The Portland market takes the bulk of the catch.

The Medford city council has passed an ordinance taxing gentlemen dogs \$1.25 and lady dogs \$2.25 for the privilege of living in that midst.

Herman Reinhart, the defalcating bookkeeper of Dittenhoefer, Haas & White Company, Portland, was sentenced to three years by Judge Bellinger.

Heppner's revival is genuine. Sixteen persons were baptized in Willow creek Sunday. The revival has been in progress for eight weeks and still continues. So far there have been 125 conversions.

S. L. Howland, a salesman in the employ of Levy & Speigel, Portland, attempted suicide yesterday by trying to sever the main artery in his wrist. He was discovered by a lady while sawing away on it with a razor, who hastily summoned a physician and the police. Howland succeeded only in severing a tendon, which destroys the use of his arm. Drink was the cause.

Ten days loss of time on account of sickness and a doctor bill to pay, is anything but pleasant for a man of a family to contemplate, whether he is a laborer, mechanic, merchant or publisher. Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas, was sick in bed for ten days with the grip during its prevalence a year or two ago. Later in the season he had a second attack. He says: "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with considerable success, I think, only being in bed a little over two days. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of the remedy." It should be borne in mind that the grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. When you wish to cure a cold quickly and effectually give this remedy a trial. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mexican Silver Stove Polish causes no dust.

Does this Apply to You?

There are many families in this section who do not take THE CHRONICLE, some in fact who do not read any paper regularly. To all such who may chance to see this, we desire to say that one of the first duties a man owes to his family is to provide them with instructive and entertaining reading matter. It is knowledge alone, intelligence gained by the exchange of ideas, by contact of mind with mind, which raises man above the grade of an animal. There is no better, no cheaper, medium of instruction than the modern newspaper, hence the newspaper should find a place at every fireside. It is one of the things which makes life worth living. For the trifling sum of three cents a week we offer all an opportunity to procure two of the best papers of their class in America.

THE CHRONICLE is a family newspaper which makes every effort to give all the general and local news. It will keep you informed of the world's doings, of the projects of government, of the trend of politics, and of what is going on among your neighbors. You cannot keep posted on home affairs without THE CHRONICLE. It is as necessary to your well-being as food and drink.

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The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the head of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving, prosperous city.

ITS TERRITORY.
It is the supply city for an extensive and rich agricultural and grazing country, its trade reaching as far south as Summer Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

The Largest Wool Market.
The rich grazing country along the eastern slope of the Cascades furnishes pasture for thousands of sheep, the wool from which finds market here.
The Dalles is the largest original wool shipping point in America, about 5,000,000 pounds being shipped last year.

ITS PRODUCTS.
The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of thousands of dollars, which will be more than doubled in the near future.
The products of the beautiful Klickitat valley find market here, and the country south and east has this year filled the warehouses, and all available storage places to overflowing with their products.

ITS WEALTH.
It is the richest city of its size on the coast and its money is scattered over and is being used to develop more farming country than is tributary to any other city in Eastern Oregon.
Its situation is unsurpassed. Its climate delightful. Its possibilities incalculable. Its resources unlimited. And on these other stones she stands.

Common Sense.

This invaluable quality is never more apparent in man or woman than when shown in his or her choice of periodical reading matter. First in order should come the Local Newspaper, so that the pace may be kept with the doings of the busy world; it should be a paper like THE DALLES WEEKLY CHRONICLE, which gives all the latest Home News as well as the General News, Political News and Market News, with seasonable Editorials on current topics. No one can get along without his home paper. The newspaper should be supplemented by some periodical from which will be derived amusement and instruction during the evenings at home, where every article is read and digested. Such a paper, to fill every requirement, should possess these qualities:

- First—It should be a clean, wholesome paper that can safely be taken into the family. It should be illustrated with timely engravings.
- Second—A paper that is entertaining and instructive while of sound principles. Its moral tone should be beyond question.
- Third—A helpful paper, one that tells the household of home life, thoughts and experiences, and keeps her in touch with social usage and fashion.
- Fourth—A paper abounding in original character sketches, bright sayings, unctuous humor and brilliant wit.
- Fifth—It should contain good stories and pleasing matter for young people, that the children may always regard the paper as a friend.
- Sixth—Literary selections and stories suitable for older people should be given, for they, too, like to enjoy a leisure hour.
- Seventh—In short, it should be a good all-round Family Journal, a weekly visitor which shall bring refinement and pleasure to every member of the household.

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