

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor, W. P. Lord; Secretary of State, H. R. Kinsey; Treasurer, Philip Metchan; Rpt. of Public Instruction, G. M. Lewis; Attorney General, C. M. Idleman; Senators, G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis; Congressmen, W. H. Leeds; State Printer, W. H. Leeds.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Robt. Mays; Sheriff, T. J. Driver; Clerk, A. M. Kelsey; Treasurer, C. L. Phillips; Commissioners, D. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple, J. B. Gott; Assessor, J. H. Mitchell; Superintendent of Public Schools, C. L. Gilbert; Coroner, W. H. Butts.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President, WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Ohio; For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, New Jersey; For Presidential Electors, T. T. GEER, Marion County; S. M. YORAN, Lane; E. L. SMITH, Wasco; J. F. CAPLES, Multnomah.

THE GREAT CRIME OF 1866.

Since the free silver coinage agitation began and the people have talked, written and published tons of matter about silver and its coinage, the advocates of free and unlimited coinage have been incessant in their denunciation of "the great crime of 1873" and "demonetization of silver." That "great crime" consisted in the representatives of the people passing an act codifying all previous laws relating to coinage, and, in the list of coins, omitted, or, as it is sometimes said, dropped, but by the free silver advocates demonetized, the silver dollar. They adopted this latter term probably because it is a long word and can be used indefinitely to indicate the demonetization of silver entirely; which has never been done. Silver has been coined continuously from the establishment of the mint down to the present time.

Has anybody ever heard a free silver advocate in speech or in print denounce Thomas Jefferson for discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars in 1806, inquires an exchange? Under that order not a single silver dollar was coined for thirty-four years. That order was issued, not by any special authority of an act of congress, but by the fiat of Mr. Jefferson, through James Madison, his secretary of state.

Now, it is a pertinent question to ask those who prate of "the great crime of 1873," whether that act was any greater crime than that of Mr. Jefferson in 1806? Jefferson and Madison were distinguished among the most able statesmen of the revolutionary fathers, the latter having been prominent among the framers of the constitution of the nation. Think you that Jefferson and Madison had a suspicion they had committed a great crime against the people and their country, and that posterity would, when an act was lawfully passed by the representatives in congress effecting the same thing which had been done 67 years before, declare that act "the great crime of the century?"

If that act was a great crime in 1873 it was no less a crime in 1806, and those sterling patriots and statesmen are more deserving denunciations because they set a precedent which congress followed.

It is also remarkable and worthy of the attention of all who delight in anathematizing those who voted for that act as criminals, that during the ensuing 34 years following the order of Mr. Jefferson's secretary discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars, in all the discussions in congress on the subject of coinage, not one in congress or out of congress, is known to have denounced that act as a "great crime" or even objected to it. It caused no popular storm to sweep over the country demanding the remonetization and coinage of the neglected silver dollar to disturb

the stability of business and the peace of the people. Panics came and went during all that period of 34 years and nobody attributed them and their attending distress to any great crime which Mr. Jefferson had committed by his order stopping the coinage of the silver dollar, which his successors failed to discover.

Twenty-three years after the passage of the act of 1873, people speak glibly of the "great crime" who have little conception of the "crime" of which they prate, or if they do it is for purposes of deception for selfish motives. They have neither the interest of truth or the people in view. Millions have grown into manhood since 1873 and millions who have attained that age were then unborn; these have little or no true personal understanding of the condition of the country when the "great crime" was committed.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD

The fundamental principle of the free silver statesman is that the "demonetization" of silver has enhanced gold, and the increase in the price of gold has made it more difficult for wage earners to acquire it. In relation to what has gold increased in value? It has not increased in value in its relation to what the wage earner has to exchange for it; relative wages and prices in gold in the United States of all occupations, taking wages of 1860 as 100, are given by statisticians as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Wages, Prices, Wages. Data for years 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890.

From 1860 to 1891, wages have increased 60.7 per cent, and during the same time prices of articles for which the laborer must exchange his earnings have decreased 7.8 per cent. In Great Britain the increase in wages has been 23 per cent during the 15 years ending with 1892; in France the increase from 1875 to 1883 was, among carpenters and laborers, 33 per cent and among ten classes of common day laborers from 1805 to 1883 120 per cent. During these periods these nations were upon a gold basis or went from the silver to the gold basis.

From 1873 to 1891 the average fall in price of eleven of the chief agricultural products of this country was 26 per cent; during the same period the average fall in twenty-three of the principal manufactured and other articles consumed but not raised here was 55 per cent. Measuring the price of gold by corn, the agricultural product of this country which is least influenced by foreign competition, foreign demand, new methods of cultivating and harvesting, we find that it has enhanced 6 per cent from 1873 to 1891. We believe that a careful examination of all statistics will show, when considered in the light of increased production and improved facilities for producing and transporting, that the relative price of gold has fallen and not enhanced. It should also be borne in mind that gold and silver are not consumed; the existing volume is rapidly increasing; while all agricultural products when once used lose their existence.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The state portage railway, last seen at the Cascades of the Columbia, has disappeared. One rumor says that this railroad, which cost the people of Oregon \$60,000, disappeared between two Days and no one knows what has become of it; another is to the effect that the canal swallowed it, the last appropriation of congress having been too small to satisfy its rapacious maw. If the latter rumor is correct we hope the State Portage Commission will not go near that awful canal; having lost the railroad we can't afford to lose our commission also.

The Cascade forest reserve is a great benefit—to the government officials who have a salary as a member of a commission or who get fees for serving processes; these dependents upon the government take pleasant outings to Cloud Cap inn and Crater lake and return to report the baneful effect of pasturing sheep in the timber, never having seen a sheep except such as were on exhibition at some county fair. They travel the roads used by tourists, are enter-

tained as dead heads and when they return to Portland write out a report that sheep men believe in burning the pasturage upon which they depend to maintain their flocks. A short time ago several sheep owners were arrested, taken to Portland as common criminals in charge of two deputy marshals, were advised by the aforesaid marshals to employ counsel and were then allowed to return home; an injunction case was begun against one party which was to be a test case and this was indefinitely postponed, presumably until such time as the sheep owners could conveniently remove their sheep. Every lawyer, outside the U. S. Attorneys' office, to whom the matter has been submitted finds no authority of law for the exclusion of the sheep, and yet deputy marshals are now threatening to arrest every herder who does not immediately remove the sheep in his charge from the reservation. The sheep men, if no one else, have discovered that there is something radically wrong with this administration.

"It (the free coinage of silver) would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory, nor make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the nation."

These utterances from McKinley's letter of acceptance cannot be refuted. Talk about the lap of indolence and the brow of labor sounds well in a stump speech; they are, however, nothing but appeals to prejudice and their use is an attempt to influence men, not by reason, but by hatred. McKinley is no "boy orator." He speaks forth "the words of truth and soberness."

The percentage of silver coinage has been increasing ever since 1873. In 1872 we coined \$21,812,645 of gold and \$2,504,488.50 of silver; in 1890 we coined \$20,467,182.50 of gold and \$39,202,908.20 of silver; in 1872 the coinage of gold was nearly ten times that of silver; in 1890 the coinage of silver was nearly one and a half times that of gold. Will the silverites if they come into power, ever treat gold as well as the gold bugs have treated silver?

The Dalles has recently felt the effect of a good example in the matter of sidewalks. The appearance of the principal business portion of town has been improved 100 per cent during the past three weeks by the construction of cement sidewalks. Times are hard but The Dalles is growing and rapidly improving in appearance even under the regime of a gold standard.

Mr. Bryan said at Syracuse yesterday: "We want enough standard money to keep pace with the demand for money and increase of population." He knows, if he knows anything about the money question, that under the gold standard of the last forty or more years the per capita circulation of standard money has been steadily increasing.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the Bryan Sewall ticket offers the American people nothing, except the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which the present administration has not forced upon us; all they promise, aside from free coinage, is what we have had to endure during the past three and a half years.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance which was made public today is a declaration of principles from the pen of a statesman and a man of large experience in public affairs; it has nothing of the politician but everything of the statesman. Its essence is that we need open mints, not open mints.

Mr. Bryan asks: "Is there a man who believes the age of oratory is gone?" Taking Bryan's idea of oratory, such a man has been beyond the reach of newspapers since the Chicago convention was called to order, and must live where there are no Populists.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN

The campaign of 1896, more than any during the past thirty years, demands of all parties fairness and freedom from deception or error. The financial question has become, through the agitation of the combined forces of the advocates of a greater supply of money, the prominent issue. It is an issue that must not be determined by trickery or fraud, for such a determination would be a source of danger to the ultimate prosperity and possibly to the very existence of the nation. It must be an educational campaign in the truest and highest sense. Oratory of the sky rocket order, vituperation and appeals to prejudice will move some voters, but the intelligent laborers and farmers who constitute ninety per cent of the voters of the nation will attempt to understand the effect of free coinage before they will vote for it, and in this lies the assurance that this latest proposed experiment of Democracy will not be tried. Between now and the November election the truth, so far as history and reason can reveal it, can and should be found.

It is utterly useless for the advocates of free coinage to quote single passages from the utterances of Lincoln, Grant, Blaine and others of the illustrious dead, to support their claims. The American people know—the Popocrats and Populists who quote these statesmen know—that were they able to speak to the American people today their advice would be in the words of McKinley and of Sherman—not in the words of Bryan, Altgeld and Mrs. Lease. Said Mr. Blaine Feb. 7, 1878, in the U. S. Senate: "At current rates of silver, free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage, which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar." What would Mr. Blaine say as to the free coinage of a dollar worth only 53 cents in gold?

The Populists of Portland are brighter than the Popocrats—they have discovered that Penoyer is a demagogue. What will become of Penoyer when the Popocrats find him out? There will then be no wigwag at all.

ONCE MORE IN A TRANCE.

The Semblance of Death Again Visits Mrs. Mary Albertson.

There is a sequel to the escape of Mrs. Mary S. Albertson, of Columbia slough, from being inhaled alive early this month.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Albertson had sufficiently recovered to accept an invitation from friends near Grant's Pass. She was taken very sick two days after her arrival there. On the third day she was apparently dead. But from her narrow escape from being buried alive before, she certainly would have been subjected to one of the most horrible fates the human mind can conceive, on the Southern Oregon farm. Blochmeier, whose family Mrs. Albertson is visiting, writes that a Grant's Pass physician applied a galvanic battery immediately after death had claimed the woman, but it proved unavailing till last Tuesday noon. Then the cataleptic attack gradually abandoned the patient, and at 4 o'clock she asked for a drink of water. She, however failed to realize where she was, and complained bitterly at being removed from the society of her parents (who are dead), with whom she was having a delightful visit. In this instance she was perfectly unconscious of terrestrial life, and as the theosophists have it, her astral body had been meandering about in celestial realms.

Blochmeier adds that it was fully two hours before Mrs. Albertson could grasp who he and his family were, and it was almost impossible to convince her that she had been in a death-like trance for five days.

"She remembered nothing about her leaving home," continued the writer, "and for several hours she raved like one demented for having been brought back to this earth. At nine o'clock at night, however, she grew calmer and quite lucid. She then was able to realize her phenomenal situation. When she was bright enough to appreciate her second narrow escape from a living burial, she went into convulsions, and at midnight she again was in a trance." The letter in Thurman's possession says that since then, up to Friday, even-

ing, Mrs. Albertson has but once been brought to herself by means of a galvanic battery. She has not taken any nourishment since her attack on the farm, and she was wasted away to a mere shadow. A strange feature in this connection with this case is that while in the trance condition, Mrs. Albertson's respiration and pulsation are absolutely imperceptible. Yet she must breathe, and her heart must be in action. Her medical attendant, who is a skilled one, says the afflicted woman's life hangs on the slightest thread, and certain death is likely to ensue, at any moment. But in this case there will be no interment till decomposition has set in.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which there are many, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. A. McCrum and wife to Merchants National Bank of Portland, north half nw q sec 36, tp 1 r s 8 e; \$1.

A deed covering 30 pages of the record has been filed at the clerk's office between A. Marcus, Chas. S. Fairchild and Chas. C. Beaman to O. R. & N. Co. None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the world's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the world's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

No people suffer so much from physical disabilities as those whose business requires little or no muscular exertion. The lack of exercise causes the liver to become sluggish and the result is constant Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness and Sick Headache. To prevent this take Simmons Liver Regulator; it keeps the liver active and makes one's condition as comfortable as those who have much exercise.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

Situation Wanted.

A young woman would like a situation by the day or month. Inquire at this office. ang17-3*

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANCKER, M. D., 113 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARSONS, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 37 Murray Street, N. Y.

LOSS OF VOICE After Acute Bronchitis CURED BY USING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

EAST AND SOUTH via The Shasta Route

Southern Pacific Comp'y.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with 3 columns: LEAVE, FROM JUNE 23, 1895, ARRIVE. Lists train schedules for various routes.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS AND SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS Attached to all Through Trains.

Through Ticket Office, 134 Third street, where through tickets to all points on the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street.

Leave for OSWEGO, week days, at 6:00, 7:20, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:30, 6:25, 8:00, 11:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 7:10, 8:50, 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:10, 5:10, 7:05 p. m., and 12:45 a. m. Leave for RIVERSIDE only (daily) at 5:25, 8:15, 10:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland at 6:10, 10:20, 11:20 p. m. Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a. m. Leave for ALBIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:40 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:05 p. m. Sunday trains for OSWEGO leave at 7:20, 8:40, 10:40 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:30, 6:25, 8:00, 11:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland at 8:30, 10:30, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:15, 5:10, 7:30, 9:05 p. m., and 12:35 a. m. R. KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS, Manager, Asst. G. P. & Pass. Agt.

LATIN AND GERMAN TAUGHT.

GERMAN.

The undersigned desires to organize a class in German. Every American citizen who can afford both time and expense ought to be master of at least two languages. The German language has many advantages over modern languages on account of her profound and scientific and yet unadulterated fountains of knowledge, must master the language which contains the key to them. The undersigned will organize a class in German, and will begin with actual work on the first day of September. The class will meet two or three times a week in the evening or when most convenient to the pupils. Rapid progress guaranteed to those who will get down to earnest labor. All who desire to participate in this work will please announce their intention to the undersigned at an early date, as the class will be limited to a certain number. Charges will be very reasonable. LATIN.

The undersigned will also organize a class in Latin. There are so many reasons why those who desire to advance their knowledge beyond a common school education should take at least a course in Latin, that probably everybody is familiar with at least some of them. I will not take space here to speak of the beauties of the Latin language nor of the many advantages in life possessed by those who have mastered it. I will here only announce my intention to organize a class in Latin. Rapid progress guaranteed to those who will work hard. Charges very reasonable. All desiring instruction in Latin are kindly requested to announce their intention to the undersigned before September, if possible. Awaiting your application, I am, very respectfully yours, ang-1mo Evangelical Lutheran Pastor.

Notice of Final Account.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that G. J. Farley has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Joshua W. Reedy, deceased, and that said final account will come on for hearing on Monday, July 14th, 1896, at which time a hearing will be had as to any and all objections to such final account, and the settlement thereof. This notice is given by order of Hon. George C. Blakeley, county judge. Dated this 11th day of June, 1896. G. J. FARLEY, Adm'r of the estate of Joshua W. Reedy, deceased. 1618-44-11