

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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The Australian system of registering titles to land, when it becomes better known, is likely to become as popular as the Australian system of voting. It is popularly known as the Torrens system, from its author Sir Robert Torrens who introduced it into South Australia in 1858.

The Albany Democrat undoubtedly voices the sentiments of a large number of persons in the democratic party when it says: "It is possible, but not certain, that the raid now made on the democracy by Senator Hill for a presidential nomination may defeat the selection of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate; but there is no possible contingency in which Hill could effect his own nomination. The democrats of the nation are not prepared to enter one of the most important contests in our political history with a candidate who symbolizes the purpose to nationalize saloon politics, with political theft as one of the jewels of the new political constellation."

The Astoria Herald says: The secret of the beginning of the foundation of the Vanderbilt fortune is out at last. The old Commodore was a shrewd boy and speculated in oysters when he was very young. He would buy them at wholesale of owners of oyster beds and then hire boys to sell the oysters by peddling in New York city. Young Vanderbilt lived at that time across the bay on Staten Island. After paying his boy peddlers their wages he would sit down with them in a game of "ehocmaker's loo" and win all he had paid them.

Ex-Senator Blair, self-sacrificing old soul that he is, has written a letter announcing that he is a candidate for the presidency. Just why modesty forbade him to announce himself a candidate also for the throne of England or the kingdom of heaven does not appear, but he is as fairly in line for the succession to one position as the other. Blair is as insuppressible as he is insupportable.

Editor Jackson of the East Oregonian vigorously denies that he is a candidate for congress. In connection with his denial he has given to the world another of his famous philosophic aphorisms that will surely cause his name to go thundering down the ages. Here it is, "To seek greatness is strong evidence of smallness and inferiority." So Mr. Jackson, to the great grief of Eastern Oregon, refuses to be small or inferior. He would rather be a great editor than a small congressman.

State Fruit Inspector D. M. Jesse reports that Goldendale orchards are ruined by scale having attacked the trees and killed many of them, others being in a bad fix. The orchardists, however, have taken the matter in hand and are earnestly trying to kill off the pest.

Pendleton has decided that the city is in need of good roads, and a local paper suggests work to procure them. It says: "Let's have all roads lead to Pendleton, as they did to Rome, in the days when she was the greatest city on earth."

The Southern Pacific company will not submit to the new schedule of the Oregon railroad commissioners, but will carry the fight to the highest court. The submission of the Union Pacific to the rates fixed by the commission will effect an estimated saving to the people of Oregon, on grain and stock alone, of \$45,000.

The East Oregonian says: "An open river will increase the value of the productions of the Inland Empire without in the least increasing the cost of living to the consumers." That's the right kind of progress. If the result were to be otherwise, an open river would not be needed.

The Salem Journal still has hopes that Governor Penney will throw political ambitions to the winds, call the legislature together and secure for Eastern Oregon the building of the second port-railway for the year of 1892.

HERMANN ENDORSED.

The CHRONICLE heartily believes that it would be nothing less than a calamity and loss to the whole state of Oregon if the office seekers and their strikers should be successful, and Binger Hermann should not be re-elected to the position he has so long filled, with honor to himself and advantage to the whole state. No candidate has been yet named to succeed Mr. Hermann who is in any way to be compared with him. We therefore most sincerely endorse the following extract, from a strictly private letter, written to a gentleman, of this city, by one who has the best possible opportunities of knowing the work and worth of our representative at the National Capitol. While we, east of the mountains, have no longer any direct voice in the election of a representative from the first congressional district we have an abiding interest in the election of any officer who may represent the state at the National Capitol, and our only regret is that we are deprived of an opportunity of showing, by our votes, how, sincerely we appreciate the services of one who has served us in the past so faithfully and well.

Perhaps I have expressed myself to you upon this subject, at less or greater length, heretofore, but the time appears propitious to a re-assertion of a few ideas entertained by your humble servant upon one phase of congressional representation. It is the right of many and the duty of but few to seek distinction in candidacy for public place. As a rule the office should seek the man although we must not be too severe upon any brother who does not try to hide himself from the people when nominating conventions are doling out the honors.

In certain persons are found faculties desirable in an executive, others are endowed with qualification for administrative office. The gifts of men are various, of such and such an individual we hear, now and again, "He has a judicial," or "He has a legal mind." Occasionally one appears equipped with all the essentials of a legislator.

Of the numbers who seek and gain congressional honors comparatively few are entitled to be rated successful, men of mark; for there is, perhaps, no such place as a legislative body to test a man's capacity and ability. The number of short lived (one term) representatives and senators is legion, and this not only because the people refuse to return them; but, in very many instances, the once coveted distinction has proved a sad disappointment. Behind the glamour of the honors there is a world of constant care, anxiety and unrequited toil. It seems to me that the fortunate representative of the people, like the poet, is born, not made.

I have no time to rehearse, in detail, what I deem necessary qualifications for a member of congress, but it is my belief that Binger Hermann is gifted with many of them. During the years he has served his district; bounded only by the limits of the state; he has proved a faithful, fearless representative of the welfare of Oregon. "Nor have his services been wanting in the advancement of the interests of the entire Pacific slope. Beyond state and section his consideration and treatment of national questions has also been marked by broad and liberal views." He is a fluent speaker and, whenever he desires, can command the respectful attention of the house. He is, however, not frequently conspicuous upon the floor, but in committee is an acknowledged power, because of his vigorous and untiring industry.

Originally possessed of many qualifications essential to a successful career at Washington, years of education and experience have developed those natural abilities and he has become thoroughly versed in all honorable methods of dealing with public men and measures.

The people of his district cannot do better, by themselves, than return him as his own successor. It would be a serious mistake on the part of his constituency should they consent to relegate him to private life, or impair his usefulness, by preferring him to any other place of honor, so long as he consents to represent them at the National Capitol. Change may be useful or unavoidable; but, in itself, or of itself, it simply results in a change which may be for the worse.

The translation of representative Mc Kenna, of California, to the ranks of the judiciary leaves Mr. Hermann, in length of service (in the house), senior member from the Pacific coast states. That distinction is not to be under valued, or regarded as unimportant. His position in this congress, as fixed by the prestige of five consecutive re-elections, will endow him with greater potency for the benefit of our state hereafter. In the organization of the fifty-third congress our present representative, if returned, will have gained a position of great advantage. Two years ago an Astoria paper published the following, or a similar, sentence: "Hermann can get anything he wants in Washington." When the record of this session of congress is completed you need not be surprised to learn that this same man has secured Oregon's fair proportion of appropriations, even under the niggardly conditions of Holman's drastic application of economies. Yours truly,

A NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

Last year the Oregon State Grange appointed a committee to draught a new assessment law to be presented to the next legislature. The committee consisting of R. P. Boise, J. Voorhees and R. A. Irvine have finished their labors and submitted an advance copy of the bill to the Salem Journal. It provides:

First. For precinct assessors. Second. By more clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of assessors and requiring of them that they use greater diligence in discovering property subject to taxation and also that all property be assessed at its true value in money.

Third. By requiring taxpayers to make to assessors more full and perfect lists of their property subject to taxation, and providing adequate penalties for their neglect or refusal to make such lists.

Fourth. By providing that all property shall be assessed to the person, company or corporation who shall be the owner thereof at 6 o'clock a. m. of the first day of April of each year.

Fifth. By making more ample provisions for the taxation of foreign corporations doing business in this state.

Sixth. By limiting the amount of deductions of indebtedness of taxpayers.

On the subject of deductions of indebtedness the committee say: "Bona fide indebtedness (which always has a corresponding credit,) could be justly deducted if both the credit and debit could be ascertained by the assessor. Yet it is shown by our assessment rolls that the amount of indebtedness deducted greatly exceeds the amount of credits taxed. And it is believed that the privilege given the taxpayer to deduct all indebtedness has been fraudulently taken advantage of by many taxpayers who have created indebtedness for the sole purpose of deducting the same, in order to escape their just share of the public burden."

MARKET REVIEW.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892.

Commonly speaking business has been quiet during the week in all lines of trade unless it is in the grocery and provision branches. Our dealers are receiving large invoices of merchandise by the Regular constantly, and at the present time stocks are well sorted up. Prices are without change in all lines of staples.

In the produce market there are some changes. For instance, potatoes are dull sale at 50 c. per 100 lbs., and large quantities are offering. Good cabbage is in demand at a slight advance. Other garden vegetables are in good supply at regular quotations. Poultry is very scarce, and find ready sale at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per dozen. Turkeys and ducks are out of the market, consequently there are no quotations.

The egg market is not so well supplied, as the supply does not keep up with the demand, although prices are on last weeks' quotations. In Portland eggs are quoted at 18 c., eastern 16 c.

In dried fruit prices are low, and the market is well stocked up with a general assortment. Green apples are in good demand at an advanced price per box.

The grain market is just as in active as it has been for the past month. In Portland prices remain quite steady, but throughout the interior prices have declined. In Europe the markets or demand for arrivals is anything but encouraging for the shippers. Prices are fluctuating, and give no confidence for futures. In New York and Chicago May and July deliveries have a downward tendency.

The former quote yesterday 96 1/2 for May, and 96 for July.

The latter quote 88 1/2 for May, and does not enter the field for the new crop, as yet fearing still lower prices. The condition of things in Europe is set forth in the following:

CHICAGO, March 9.—The London correspondent of the Northwestern Miller, says that stocks of grain in United Kingdom ports, gradually diminishing, now amounts to 7,275,000 quarters, against 3,000,000 quarters January 1 and 1,200,000 quarters September 1 last year. Some English authorities, who are in position to know better, persist in stating that the United Kingdom port stocks of wheat and flour amount to about 3,500,000 quarters. Now the actual return from seventeen ports January 1 only showed 2,500,000 quarters of wheat and flour, and it is quite certain that the remaining few minor ports did not contain 300,000 quarters, which made a total of 2,800,000 quarters, while since January 1 the actual imports have been about 200,000 quarters below requirements. If the present quantity afloat, which is 2,945,000 quarters, be added, it will be seen that the United Kingdom trade has in eight 5,670,000 quarters, against 3,700,000 quarters last year. At least 500,000 quarters of the present quantity afloat for the United Kingdom will be diverted to the Continent, so that the United Kingdom has not much more than 5,000,000 quarters afloat and in store, of which 1,500,000 may be called the normal stock. Therefore, out of 8,000,000 quarters required by the United Kingdom from now to August 31, about 3,500,000 quarters are assured, leaving 4,500,000 quarters still to be bought. An almost equal quantity remains to be obtained for France. Those bears who talk so glibly of the European wants for the season being already satisfied will find ere long how wrong their premises

are. The trade, nevertheless, is suffering from the fear of overwhelming supplies from America, and especially from cheap American flour. The latter is probably the most serious obstacle to any immediate improvement.

The wool situations remain unchanged. The earliness of the season precludes the establishing of any figures for the new clip. It is however concluded that prices will be lower than those of last year.

The Dalles markets remain steady at last weeks quotations with but little doing as there is nothing coming in at present.

WHEAT—We quote 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Seed wheat finds ready sale at \$1.00 per bushel.

OATS—The oat market is short of supply. We quote 1.20 cents to 1.25 per cental.

BARLEY—The barley supply is fairly good with a limited inquiry. Brewing \$1.00 per cental. Feed barley at 80 to 90 cents per cental.

FLOUR—Local brands wholesale, \$4.50 per barrel at the mills @45.00 retail.

MILLSTUFFS—We quote bran at \$20.00 per ton. Retail \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Shorts and middlings, \$22.50@25.00 per ton.

HAY—Timothy hay is in good supply at quotations \$15.00 to \$17.00. Wheat hay is in market at \$10.00 per ton loose, and 12.50@13.00 per ton, and scarce, baled. Wild hay is quoted at \$14.00 per ton. Alfalfa \$12.00 baled. Oat hay \$13.00.

POTATOES—Abundant at 50 to 55 cents a sack and demand limited.

BUTTER—We quote A1 .50c. 65 cents per roll, and more plentiful.

EGGS—Are not coming in freely and the market strong, we quote 14 to 16 1/2 cents.

POULTRY—Old fowls are in less supply at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per dozen.

HIDES—Prime dry hides are quoted at .06 per pound. Culls .04@.05. Green .02 1/2 @.03. Salt .03 1/2 @.04. Sheep pelts 1.00 to 1.75; butchered, 75 to 100 cents; bear skins \$6 to \$8; coyote .60; mink 50 cents each; martin 1.00; beaver, 1.75 @3.00 per lb.; otter, \$2.00@5.00 each for A1; coon, .30 each; badger, .25 each; fisher, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each; Red Fox, \$10.00; Dillon gray, \$25.00; Black Fox, \$25.00; Pole cat, \$3.25; Wild cat, \$5.50; Hedgehog, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Horns—Beef on foot clean and prime .02 1/2, ordinary and firm.

Mutton—Choice weathers \$3.25; 4 1/2 per lb in carcass.

Hogs—Live heavy, .05. Dressed .06.

Country bacon in round lots .10.

Lard—5 lb cans .12 1/2; 10 lb 40 lb .08 1/2 @.09 1/2.

Lumber—The supply is fairly good. We quote No. 1 flooring and rustic \$26.00. No. 2 do. \$21.00. No. 3 do \$16.50. Rough lumber \$9. to \$12. No. 1 cedar shingles \$2.50@2.60. Lath \$2.85. Lime \$1.65@1.75 per bbl. Cement \$4.50 per bbl.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica is quoted at 23 cents by the sack;

Sugars—Chinese in 100 lb mats, Dry Granulated, \$6. 1/2; Extra C, 5 1/2 cents C, 5 1/2 cents.

American sugars—Dry Granulated in barrels or sacks, 6 1/2 cents; Extra C, in do., 5 1/2 cents; C, 5 1/2 cents.

Sugars in 30 lb boxes are quoted: Golden C \$1.80; Extra C, \$2.10; Dry Granulated \$2.25.

RYE—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per can, kegs 1.90 to \$2.00 per keg.

RICE—Japan rice, 6 1/2 @6 3/4 cents; Island rice, 7 cents.

BRANES—Small white, 4 1/2 @5 cents; Pink, 4 1/2 @4 1/2 cents by the 100 lb.

STOCK SALTS—Is quoted at \$17.50 per ton. Liverpool, 50 lb sack, 70 cents 100 lb sack, \$1.25; 200 lb sack, \$2.25.

Apples—1.00 @ \$1.50 box and scarce.

Vegetables—Cabbage, turnips, carrots and onions, 1 1/2 cent per pound.

A Prosperous Firm.

Yesterday a CHRONICLE representative visited the store of the new firm of Byrne, Floyd and Co., successors to C. E. Dunham and found it chock full of new goods and every clerk busily employed waiting on customers. From an interview with Mr. Byrne, the head of the firm, we learned that notwithstanding the proverbial dull times their business for the month of February was over 25 per cent. greater than for the previous month. Two registered pharmacists are kept busy almost night and day filling prescriptions and in every line of their business they were meeting with most encouraging success. "Here is something we are selling in large quantities" said Mr. Byrne, as he handed the reporter a bottle of liquid, labeled "Byrne's Magic Clothes Cleaner." "We warrant this prescription to be the best in the world for removing grease from silk or woolen goods, without injury to the finest fabric or the most delicate colors." "Here is something else, we sell in large quantities" said the same gentleman, as he handed the reporter another bottle labeled "Best Tonic." "This is a concentrated extract of malt and hops. It is a specific for loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, for nursing mothers, and as a beverage. It is manufactured by the Pabst Brewing company, of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the largest brewing concerns on the American continent. Every bottle has their label which is a guarantee that the article is all that it is claimed to be. We make a specialty too" said Mr. Byrne, "of toilet soaps, of which we keep as fine a variety as one can find anywhere. We have just received a large invoice of trusses at prices greatly below former ones. We have in fact everything to be found in any first class drug store and we have a line of cigars ranging in price from 5 cents to the best made, that cannot be excelled for the money anywhere." The attention of the reporter was then called to a handsome line of clocks, watches and jewelry presided over by the junior member of the firm, Mr. Stacy Shown. This new branch of the business bids fair to become popular and prosperous. The line of watches, clocks, watch chains, rings,

charms, brooches, etc., showed evidence of fine taste in their selection and comprised a little of everything usually found in a first class jewelry store. The prosperity of the watch repairing and cleaning department may be referred from the fact that 46 watches were found hanging on hooks awaiting the skillful manipulation of Mr. Shown.

The bonded debt of the United States has been reduced \$259,000,000 during the present administration and the people are at the same time relieved of taxation to the amount of \$60,000,000 a year.

The cheapest tax dodge scheme on record is that of a churchman in Lincoln county, Maine, who has organized a bogus religious and charitable society, has made himself treasurer, and has turned all his personal property over to the treasury of this non taxable corporation. He defies the assessors and they don't see how they can get at him.

The friends of W. R. Ellis, says the Hepper Gazette, consider his chances for nomination much brighter now than ever before. There is one thing sure, he is the choice of the Eastern Oregon republicans, if the majority may be allowed to select. The western part of the district will, without doubt, endorse the selection of Eastern Oregon.

Arlington will shortly invite members of town councils, boards of trade, etc., from the counties of Morrow, Sherman, Klickitat and Gilman to confer with them to organize a district board of trade for the purpose of inducing immigration and to bring about, as soon as possible, an "open river."

Danger in Decayed Teeth.

If the teeth are allowed to decay until the attention required will permit of no further delay, and it is then desired to preserve them for further usefulness, much that could have been avoided by early care must now be submitted to, the time occupied in the dental chair is greatly lengthened, more of the natural tooth is sacrificed (to be replaced by artificial material) and increased pain and discomfort usually attend the operation, while not the least weighty among other considerations is the additional expense incurred.

Neglected teeth are not only unsightly and offensive to others, but frequently occasion painful nerve complications, distressing neuralgias, secondarily injure the eyesight, induce deafness, while cases of resulting insanity are well authenticated. Then the effluvia arising from decaying teeth is not only unendurable, but the air taken into the delicate lung structure (over 30,000 respirations each twenty-four hours) is affected by it, and in time surely has a deleterious effect on the health.—B. C. Cornell, D. D. S., in Philadelphia Press.

Human Beings in the Mammoth Age.

Near Brunn, the capital of Moravia, important discoveries of prehistoric remains have been made which are likely to attract the attention of paleontologists all over the globe. As a canal was being dug 4 1/2 skulls were brought to light of dolichocephalous (long headed) character and of an exceedingly low stage of development. The same place contained bones and teeth of mammoth rhinoceros and reindeer.

Close to the skulls lay more than 600 fossil snails, several calcareous stones, with holes in the middle, a rude figure cut out of a mammoth's tooth, with a hole running through the middle. This discovery is the first of the kind in Austria and is highly important from being a proof that there were human beings in the mammoth period.—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

Spurious Shawls.

A good deal of indignation has been excited by a discovery recently made by the Calcutta customs of a trade in spurious Cashmere shawls. It appears that large quantities of shawls have been imported into India from Germany, with imitation Cashmere marks on them.

On arrival in Calcutta the shawls are treated by some peculiar process and then sent into the interior and sold there as real Cashmere productions. Their actual cost in Calcutta is about \$5, and they fetch when sold about \$35.—Exchange.

A Winter Charm.

A Wilmington man carries in his vest pocket a piece of skin that was taken from a man's neck and then tanned. He—the Wilmington man, not the other man—claims that the possession of that piece of tanned skin will keep him from slipping on the ice. The boys in the neighborhood are watching him now to see what virtue there is in the odd charm. The owner of the piece of skin argues that if its possession does not prevent him from falling it will, at least, not cause him to fall.—Wilmington News.

In Charge of One Family Forty Years.

The postoffice at South Deerfield, N. H., has been in charge of one family for forty years. F. J. White was appointed postmaster by President Pierce and held the office for thirty-five years. At the time of his death his son, Charles E., was appointed and held the position until 1888, when another son, W. R. White was appointed, which position he held until the first of the present year.—Exeter Letter.

Supporting the Principle.

Last June a young man was arrested in Natick, Mass., because he would not pay his poll tax, amounting to two dollars, and he has been kept in jail ever since at an expense to the taxpayers of \$1.75 per week. The town is losing money on the transaction, but it is vindicating an eternal principle with great success.—New York Tribune.

Government Control of Telephones.

At the end of next year the Telephone Company of Austria will cease to exist, the government assuming control of all the telephone lines in the kingdom.—New York Journal.