

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

Entered at the Postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL (POSTAGE PREPAID) IN ADVANCE. Weekly, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, \$1.00; 3 months, \$0.75; Daily, 1 year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.50.

Harrison, Miss., has a negro named Coleman Blackburne, who stands without a rival for strength of neck. On the 20th of last month he was hanged for murder.

The Albany Democrat came out a few days ago in an article on F. A. Moore, republican candidate for Supreme judge of this state, charging him with having drawn a will for a dying woman whereby her three daughters were defrauded of their rights to a piece of real estate in East Portland valued at \$15,000 and afterwards took a fee of \$1,000 to set the will aside, and through the agency of a third party purchased a third interest in the property for \$2,000.

The People's Party of Crook county, have nominated candidates for representative, sheriff and county commissioner, leaving the other offices to be filled by the old parties.

It is amusing to one who knows the facts in the case, to read in the Prineville News the following panegyric on state senator C. A. Cogswell of Crook, Klamath and Lake. The News says: He is a Democrat. He has brains. He has pluck and vim, and although one of the very few democrats in the legislature he soon became a leader, and was Governor Penneyer's right hand man and the many victories won in that body for the people were owing to Cogswell's generalship.

One democratic power that is not whooping for Cleveland is the Denver News. Editor Arkins will never consent to the nomination of the man who declined to recognize Colorado as a distinct democratic influence in 1886.

The Walla Walla Statesman believes that to the victors belong the spoils. It therefore serves the following warning notice on "Monsieur De Buffalo." If Grover Cleveland should again receive the democratic nomination it should be understood before hand whether he is going to keep the republicans in office or turn the rascals out.

The Walla Walla Union Journal states that reggar ore has been discovered in the Cascades in this state, a specimen of which is on exhibition in that city. This specimen contains 70 per cent. arsenic and 29 per cent. sulphur. It is said to be the first discovery of the kind ever made on the American continent, this ore being heretofore only found in Spain and Italy.

Hon. J. H. Slater, democratic candidate for the second Oregon congressional district has written a letter to the Oregonian in which he severely scores that paper for charging him, among other things, with having, while a member of the United States senate, voted for free wool. Mr. Slater takes pains to prove that the charge is untrue. Mr. Slater did not vote for free wool because no such proposition was before the senate. Technically, therefore, the charge of the Oregonian is false. But Mr. Slater, like an honest man that he undoubtedly is, is neither ashamed nor afraid to tell the Oregonian, up to its teeth, that he wants to go to congress to vote for free wool notwithstanding, and that if elected, he will certainly vote just that way and do so in "the interest of the wool grower, and also in the interest of that much larger class, numbering in Oregon and on this Northwest coast, fifty to one of the wool growers, who are clothed and warmed by the manufactures of wool." Mr. Slater proves from an old speech of his delivered more than ten years ago, that from 1825 to 1880 raw wool in general brought higher prices under the lower than under the higher tariffs of that period. So out of affection for the wool grower he wants wool placed on the free list—became a low tariff, on his own showing, always raises the price—and out of a similar affection for the consumer he wants wool on the free list because he wants cheap clothing for the fifty to one who don't raise sheep. According to Mr. Slater's logic, therefore, free wool, will, at one and the same time, raise the price of wool for the producer and lower it to the consumer. And further to show that he is right in line with his party and has the full courage of his convictions he adds: "Coupled with my vote for free wool I will also advocate and vote for * * * an ad valorem rate of 35 per cent. on manufactures." Why Mr. Slater wants to protect the manufacturer he does not say. According to his treasury statistics a tariff always lowers prices. Is it possible that he thinks the manufacturer does not know what he wants when he asks for protection and that he is willing to accede to his demands because of his affection for the "fifty to one" who want cheap clothing? Such a supposition might reflect on Mr. Slater's honesty but it would leave his logic perfectly consistent and nothing else in the world can.

The political conventions which are declaring for the "money of the constitution" are not talking to the point. Gold and silver are the money of the constitution, and everybody want to have both kept in circulation, if this be possible. The free-coinage men say that gold would remain in the currency if the mints were thrown wide open to silver, while the opponents of free-coinage are convinced that free-coinage would drive gold out and in other ways result disastrously for the country. This is the situation exactly and it is believed the anti-free-coinage men have all history and precedent to support their opinion. But conventions that are demanding the "money of the constitution" would act more honestly if they came out plainly and told what they want.

Wyoming is the only state in which women have unrestricted suffrage. They vote there on the same terms as men. They have had this privilege since 1870. In the state constitution adopted in 1889 in Wyoming the woman suffrage right of territorial days was incorporated, and congress knowing this provision was in its constitution admitted the territory to statehood. Women will vote for Presidential electors in that state next November, and the question of the constitutionality of this privilege will doubtless be brought up in the courts subsequently and definitely settled.

It is not at all improbable that the problem of cheap transportation for farmers is more likely to be solved by electric than by narrow-gauge steam railroads. An electric road could be built, says the New York Post, and equipped with power for \$5,000 to \$7,000 per mile with an annual cost for operation of about \$750, per mile. Such a road could carry from the farms to the steam railway station five times as much produce as the farmers could produce, and this excess of cost and capacity is the present great obstacle to its success.

Rep. Wilson's bill, to open the Colville reservation, finally passed the house yesterday. The bill has now to go to the Indians for ratification of the modifications made by congress. The commission which treated with the Colvilles provided too largely for appropriations and made it impossible to get the bill through.

A straddle sometimes is necessary in politics, says an exchange, but for a state convention to adopt a free coinage platform and then instruct its delegation to vote for an anti-silver candidate, is not straddling, but simply making the convention look ridiculous in the sight of sensible people.

The bill for opening the Colville reservation that passed the house a few days ago will open up 1,500,000 acres of land to settlement.

It is remarkable to what an extent men's judgements are governed by their interests. The silver producing states are the strongholds of the free silver advocates. Even in our state the First Oregon Free Coinage Silver League has been formed in Baker county and the members of the league are frank enough to say, that the time has come for the owners of silver mines to combine their strength and, in minor's parlance, "rake in a jack pot." At a meeting of the club held in Baker City last Sunday the members clamored loud and earnestly for free silver and the placing of the white metal, not simply the coined specie but the bullion itself, on an equal footing with gold. All this is perfectly natural from a purely selfish standpoint, but who is going to lose the more than thirty percent. difference if the silver miner makes it? The demand for free silver is based on nothing but selfishness. It is a scheme to enrich the silver miner at the nation's expense, or in his own words to enable him to rake in a jack pot, and is the baldest form of class legislation ever suggested to the American people.

The Hood River Glacier publishes the following "to show the productiveness of Hood River soil." THE CHRONICLE knows the acre referred to and does not wish to bate a tittle of the credit due to its productiveness, but something ought to be said for the water by which it is irrigated. The fact is, with sufficient water for irrigation, there are tens of thousands of acres of land in the Hood River valley and Wasco county just as good, and capable of producing equally as much as the acre referred to. The Glacier says: To show the productiveness of Hood River soil we give below the actual product of one acre of ground last year, the same being cultivated by Mr. D. D. Rogers, who is 78 years of age: Three tons of hay, forty bushels of apples, forty bushels of peaches, 1,000 pounds of carrots, 150 hills of tobacco, 300 pounds of tomatoes, a two horse wagon load of watermelons, 1,000 pounds of prunes, and berries, grapes and vegetables enough for his family.

The farmers of the United States sent abroad in March of this year, breadstuffs valued at \$23,000,000 against 12,000,000 of such exports in March 1891. It is thus the vicious reciprocity clause of the McKinley law is ruining our export trade.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A truck load of granite was stalled in Washington street, Portland, a few days ago, and a team of eight truck horses could not pull it out. At length the horses were removed, and the truck was chained to an electric motor car, and the modern Hercules, electricity, pulled the wagon out of the hole without it being necessary for any one to put his shoulder to the wheel. In a few years electric motors may take the place of truck horses as well as of car horses.

A snake has been found in Ireland at last. A Belfast newspaper says that a snake seven and a half feet long and nearly seven inches in circumference has been killed at Nora's Glen. It was taken to a contractor's yard in the town, where the reptile was inspected by a large number of people. The solitary snake of Ireland will be preserved in a glass case for the inspection of future generations.

Portland is having another spasm of virtue just now. Her grand jury, it is thought has got a long and steady pull on the police. When people are too busy to show their virtue except by fits and in connptions, it is merely a sign that such virtue as they have is in imminent danger of expiring in convulsions.

Archer S. Bowles, formerly a sheriff of Walla Walla has gone insane. Mr. Bowles is well and favorably known over the state of Washington. His trouble is said to have been brought on by financial difficulties.

The republican county convention of Walla walla county has nominated Polk Mays for representative of that county. In the event of his election Eastern Oregon can count one solid vote for the dalles portage.

G. H. Douglas of Reno, Nevada, has bargained for 10,000 head of sheep from the Baldwin Land and Live Stock company of Hay creek, Cook county.

F. A. Falkenberg, head consul, Woodmen of the World, will be in The Dalles in a short short time in the interests of that order. A full attendance of members of Mount Hood Camp is urgently requested tomorrow evening. Further notice will be given to the public of Mr. Falkenberg's arrival.

A reply to Wm. Shackelford of The Dalles, by Prof. C. V. Riley, through the Scientific American says: "I will state that the insect which he sends is the San Jose scale, aspidiotus perniciosus. This is one of the worst pests of deciduous fruit trees on the Pacific coast. Many experiments have been tried against this insect by my California agents, with the result that the most satisfactory has been found to be a wash made as follows: Resin 30 lbs., caustic soda (70 percent) 9 lbs., fish oil 4 1/2 pints, water to make 100 gallons. At twice the dilution it will be safe to apply it to foliage, but it will not then be so effective. This preparation should only be applied during winter, or during the dormant period; applied in the growing season it will cause the loss of foliage and fruit." This may be of benefit to some of our pomologists.

Prohibition Rally.

A comfortably filled house greeted the representatives of the prohibition party last night who may be said to have fired the first gun of the campaign in The Dalles. The first speaker was C. J. Bright, candidate for congress for the second Oregon congressional district, who attempted to explain why he was a prohibitionist, giving, during the course of a long and tedious speech two reasons; first because prohibition was right, and second, because the prohibition party believed in woman's suffrage. He bitterly arraigned the republican party for refusing, four years ago, to recognize the petition of Frances E. Willard for the placing of a prohibition plank in the republican platform at the convention that nominated Harrison. He charged the convention with having thrown the petition on the floor "stamped upon it and spat upon it," and that the convention afterwards sent a message to Sheridan Shook, president of the brewer's association, requesting him to get up a temperance plank for the national platform, and when the platform was issued to the world every republican paper in the nation "hallelujahed and hurrahed." While the republicans were bad Mr. Bright doubted if the democrats were any better. Mr. Bright said the liquor drinkers of this nation consumed an average of 80 gallons each of intoxicating liquor a year. The republican party had legalized 200,000 saloons, that made 700,000 drunkards a year and had reduced to a state of starvation 10,000 children in New York city. Mr. Bright closed by saying he could "go on till morning" giving reasons for being a prohibitionist but thought those given were sufficient.

Rev. Hodgeson of Prineville, followed with a few earnest words on the evils of intemperance, when Rev. W. C. Curtis took the floor and said he was not a politician and knew nothing of the workings of the republican party but had seen the working of prohibitory legislation within the lines of that party in the state of Maine and knew that before prohibition can succeed anywhere there must be public sentiment at the back of it. We have a Sunday law in this state and the public officer who would try to enforce it could not get a corporal's guard to elect him to office.

Rev. Shultz of Kansas, paid a glowing tribute to our fine scenery and surroundings and, referring to the vacant shoe factory at North Dalles, said this country needs a back-bone factory. He was from Kansas and he had children from 14 years old and under who had never seen a saloon. A number of amusing stories were told which were not unfamiliar to a Dalles audience as most of them had been told a few weeks ago by Mr. Wolfenberger.

Rev. Dennison of Wasco, said he was not like his brother (Mr. Curtis). He knew the republican party. He had been reading up lately, for the present campaign and he had found that that party had made a tariff law that compelled a poor man to pay a tax of 30 per cent. on everything he ate and wore, while what the rich ate and wore was only taxed 20 per cent. He was in the fight for the utter annihilation of the republican party.

The democratic party had begun to putrify one hundred years ago, and since then it has become petrified. The republican party began to putrify twenty-eight years ago, and soon the rotten carcass would be wiped from off the earth. Vice-President Morton, the gentleman said, had lately spent \$100,000 fixing up the bar-room of his saloon in Washington. He was amazed to find a Methodist preacher voting the republican ticket. During the gentleman's five minutes speech his voice was pitched to a perfect screech, while his lips and face were livid with rage at the republican party. Scarcely any enthusiasm was manifested by the audience during the evening, as many true friends of temperance, some of them to the personal knowledge of the writer were simply disgusted with the intemperate language and distorted facts of the first and last speaker. If Mr. Bright's speech was simply dull and stupid that of Mr. Dennison was rabid, bitter, unchristian, uncharitable, and altogether disgusting for lack of candor and truth. Poor Mr. Curtis! His speech was full of good, solid, christian common sense, but it was like a wet blanket on a December morning.

Important to Timber Culture Claimants.

The following circular has just been received at the United States land office at this place. It will be of importance to parties who may desire to commute their timber culture claims:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 29, 1892. Register and Receiver, The Dalles, Or. GENTLEMEN: All commutation proof made before the receipt of this circular in which publication of notice has not been made will be accepted if satisfactory in other respects, but in future, you will allow no commutation of timber culture entries without the required notice by publication and notice. If a day has been designated for the business of such proof in any case, and the proof has not been taken, you will advise the party that publication of notice of intention to submit such proof will be required.

W. M. Stone, Asst. Commissioner.

Picnic at Wapinitia Gulch.

A grand basket picnic will be given at Wapinitia on the 14th of May, instant under the auspices of the farmers' alliance. A number of prominent speakers belonging to the two great political parties as well as to the alliance are expected to be present and prominent candidates of both parties are also expected. The picnic grounds are in the Wapinitia gulch, easily accessible from all points and where water and shade are abundant. No reasonable pains will be spared to make the day one of absolute pleasure and enjoyment. Everybody is invited.

Council Proceedings.

The regular monthly council meeting was held last night with all members present except Councilman E. B. Dufur. A petition to authorize the formation of two hose companies on the bluff was read and placed on file.

The city attorney submitted a report on matters which had been referred to him which was also read and placed on file. He advised that it will be necessary to draft new ordinances and new notices in the matter of grading streets but that such should not be done unless the council is satisfied that there is a mistake in the original survey. The ordinance for the creation of hose companies Nos. 3 and 4 for the bluff and east end respectively, was also submitted. In the matter of the sale of certain city lots the attorney asked the council to allow the matter to lie over to the next regular meeting or an adjourned meeting to be held in the course of ten days when he would be ready to report.

The committee on streets and public property, to which was referred the matter of the Flynn water right, reported that there is a water main adjacent to the Flynn property; that the Flynn family have already received a fair equivalent for the money they have expended in placing the pipes they now have, in the free use of water. Taking into consideration that the city attorney had advised that the Flynn family have no rights in the premises the committee recommended that they be required to connect with a new water main. The report was accepted and placed on file. It was signed by Hans Hansen, C. N. Thornbury and Paul Krefl.

Reports of street commissioner, marshal and treasurer were read and placed on file.

The ordinance for the organization of the new hose companies, was read and passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed judges and clerks of election for Dalles City for the coming municipal election.

- First Ward Judges: E. L. Schmidt, Theodore Cartwright, George W. Runyan. First Ward Clerks: E. B. Johnson, William Butler. Second Ward Judges: S. B. Adams, C. L. Phillips, John Cates. Second Ward Clerks: M. McInnis, E. P. Fitzgerald.

The assessor was ordered to retain the city assessment roll until the 12th of May.

An ordinance fixing salary of recorder, was read and referred for correction to the city attorney.

The committee on fire and water reported that they had furnished hose company No. 4 with cart and 600 feet of hose, and had purchased 600 feet with extras, from Long & Scott, for \$1.10 per foot. The report was approved.

On motion Max Vogt & Co., were requested to build a sidewalk on the west side of Federal street between Second and Third.

- After the following bills had been allowed the council adjourned to the next regular meeting. Frank Menefee, recorder, \$102 40; R. V. Gibbons, marshal, 104 00; J. F. Stanleys, street commissioner, 78 00; O. Kinerly, treasurer, 50 00; George J. Brown, engineer, 80 00; George Munger, fire warden, 12 00; M. J. Roberts, surveying, 10 00; J. A. Taylor, 2 00; Water commissioners, water rent, 32 00; J. J. Norman, drawing jury, 3 00; C. L. Phillips, 3 00; Jos T Peters, lumber, 9 18; Frank Smith, labor, 1 75; W. R. Brown, 3 50; F. Pieper, 10 40; J. W. Morton, 4 00; E. Riggs, 14 60; F. M. King, 20 00; G. W. Runyan, 20 00; A. S. Cathart, hauling, 35 60; Wm Butler & Co, sewer pipe, 59 15; Mays & Crowe, mdse, 3 72; Oregon Iron and Steel Co, TS, 60 40; Maier & Benton, mdse, 1 00; J. C. Miens, sawing wood, 75 00; J. W. Blakeney, hauling, 75 00; George J. Brown, cash, 1 75; L. Payette, blacksmithing, 25 75; Mays & Crowe, mdse, 3 40; Jos T Peters & Co, wood, 11 50; Electric Light Co, lighting engine house, 3 75; Electric Light Co, lighting streets, 247 35; J. W. Blakeney, hauling, 1 60; C. E. Haight, feeding prisoners, 3 00; Com Howe, night watchman, 75 00; G. C. Bills, 60 00.

Produce and Merchandise Prices.

The past week has shown up better than the former in the volume of trade. Collection day which is on the second of the month to use a stony phrase, as a dealer put it, was a "rocky" one, money was short on calls for settlement of the monthly bills, and creditors were put off, but on the whole there was a healthy tone. There has been a decline of 15 cent on flour since last quotation, and

an advance of 3 1/2 cents per dozen on eggs. Butter has declined, and the market is full of the different grades. Potatoes are getting scarce, and 75 cents for 100 pounds is being paid for good ones. In other lines there are no material changes to note.

The wool market is lifeless and has no settled price to offer. Wool is coming in freely and some is being shipped to San Francisco, while the most is being put on storage for futures.

WHEAT—We quote 55 to 60 cents per bushel. Corn in sacks \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is in good supply with a limited demand. We quote 1.20 cents to 1.25 per cental.

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

FLOUR—Local brands wholesale, \$4.00 in 100 lbs. lots; \$4.50 per barrel at retail.

MILLSUTTS—We quote bran at \$20.00 per ton. Retail \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Shorts and middlings, \$22.50 to \$25.00 per ton. Chop corn at \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton. Rolled barley at \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton.

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

POTATOES—A bit scarce at 75 cents a sack.

BUTTER—We quote Al. 52c. 50 cents per roll, and very plentiful.

EGGS—Are not coming in freely and the market strong, we quote 16 to 18 cents.

POULTRY—Fowls are in better supply at \$4.00 to per dozen.

Apples—1.75 to \$2.00 per box and scarce. Vegetables—Cabbage, turnips, carrots and onions, 1 1/2 cent per pound.

HIDES—Prime dry hides are quoted at .06 per pound. Culls .04 to .05. Green .02 1/2 to .03. Salt .03 1/2 to .04. Sheep pelts 1.00 to \$1.75; buthered, 75 to 100 cents; bear skins \$6 to \$8; coyote, 60; mink 50 cents each; martin \$1.00; beaver, \$1.75 per lb.; otter, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each for 4 1/2; coon, \$3.00 each; badger, .25 each; fisher, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each; Red Fox, \$10.00; Dilon gray, \$25.00; Black Fox, \$25.00; Pole cat, \$2.25; Wild cat, \$5.00; Hedghog, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

BEEF—Beef on foot clean and prime 2 1/2c. for ordinary and 3c. for prime.

MUTTON—Choice weathers 4 to 4 1/2 cents, and scarce per lb in carcass.

HOGS—5c. Dressed, and quite scarce. Veal—6 to 7 cents per lb.

COUNTRY BACON in round lots 10c. Lard—5 lb. cans 12 1/2c; 10 lb 40b. 8 1/2c to 9c.

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 to \$2.60. Lath \$2.85. Lime \$1.65 to \$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, 26 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.

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

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

BEANS—Small white, 4 1/2 to 5 cents; Pink, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents by the 100 lbs.

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

Monthly Meteorological Report.

Weather bureau, department of agriculture, Station, The Dalles, Oregon, for the month of April, 1892.

Latitude 46° 32' 15". Longitude 121° 12' 1/4" west. Altitude 110 feet above sea level.

Table with columns: DATE, WIND, TEMPERATURE, RAIN, etc. for the month of April 1892.

Mean barometer, 30.012; highest barometer 30.415, on 7th; lowest barometer 29.385 on 14th. Mean temperature 49.8 highest temperature, 73, on 30th; lowest temperature, 30, on 19th.

Greatest daily range of temperature, 37 on 13th and 20th. Least daily range of temperature, 11, on 5th and 30th.

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THIS MONTH IN 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

Total deficiency in temperature during the month, 4.7. Total excess in temperature since January 1st, 1891, 2.5 deg.

Prevailing direction of wind, west and south-west. Total precipitation, 1.00; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 10.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR THIS MONTH IN 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

Total excess in precipitation during month, 0.20 inches. Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 1891, 2.05.

Number of cloudless days, 12; partly cloudy days, 5; cloudy days, 13. Dates of frosts, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 23d. Solar halos on the 7th, 23rd and 29th. Thunder and lightning in southwest on the afternoon of the 29th. Note—Barometer reduced to sea level. T indicates trace of precipitation.

SAMUEL L. BROOKS, Voluntary Meteorological Observer.