

# THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

## The Marketing of The Crop of Last Year Finally at an End.

WHAT IT WAS—WHERE IT WENT TO. A Very Remarkable Clearing up of The of The Large Previous Surplus.

### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF YIELDS.

Reminiscence of The Famine Scare Which Was to Make American Wheat \$2.00 per Bushel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The marketing of the great wheat crop of 1891 may now be considered at an end, and with the issue of the preliminary statement of wheat exports for the past month the material is at hand for closing up the account of an unusual harvest. It appears that we have exported during the last 12 months, of wheat, and flour as wheat, some 224,831,483 bushels. The crop was placed by the agricultural department at 611,780,000 bushels. Reckoning domestic consumption on the basis of a little above four and a half bushels per capita, about 300,000,000 bushels have been disposed of at home. Some 56,000,000 bushels were used as seed last fall and spring. This accounts for 580,831,000 bushels, leaving some 31,000,000 bushels to be carried over, plus, of course, the amount carried over from the crop of 1890, which is generally estimated to have been at least 20,000,000 bushels.

Thus from the crop, exceeding by nearly 100,000,000 bushels any previous yield, we shall carry over a surplus of some 50,000,000 bushels, and if the crop of 1891 actually exceeded the estimate, as is commonly asserted, the surplus is larger. Considering the extent of the yield, this should be counted a very remarkable clearing up of supplies. That will appear more clear by comparing the yields and exports of a few previous years:

Year.	Yield, bushels.	Exports, bushels.
1891.....	611,780,000	224,831,483
1890.....	399,262,000	106,181,316
1889.....	490,560,000	109,430,466
1884.....	512,765,000	132,570,396
1882.....	504,185,470	147,811,316
1880.....	498,549,868	186,321,514

The exports are for the fiscal year immediately following the crop year. We have not only the years of largest wheat yield, but the year of the largest wheat exports prior to the present year. But while the crop of 1880 was 113,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, exports were only about 38,500,000 bushels less. And as against the previous years of 1890 and 1889 it will be seen that we have escaped with a remarkably small supply of old stocks on hand. But in the light of the predictions made a year ago the outcome appears very different. That wonderful famine scare is still fresh in mind. It was confidently predicted when the failure of the Russian crop was heralded, that our exportable surplus of wheat would all be wanted in Europe at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel, and then a shortage of over 100,000,000 bushels was declared to be certain.

Farmers were advised to hold their wheat and name their own price. A Kansas statistician came to the front and was given free run of eastern periodicals, with a great mass of crazy figures, showing that the whole world was about to starve, or that the United States was about to be under the necessity of importing breadstuffs. And now, instead of a shortage, there is a large surplus; and, more than this, a large surplus in the face, not of prices running above \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel, but in the face of a price less than 90 cents at New York, which has prevailed now for two months or more. Indeed, it appears that the whole crop has been marketed at an average New York price for No. 2 red winter wheat of just \$1, against an average of \$1.06 for the previous crop. What the grotesque predictions and expectations of a year ago did, then, in the way of helping on the marketing of the great crop, was to hold it back until Europe had supplied itself as far as possible from other sources, and then to force it out upon the market at steadily declining prices.

### Sir Charles Cox.

Independent. There passed away, by the death in London a few days ago of Sir Charles Cox, a character whom Thackeray would have delighted to portray. Sir Charles was a man whose unusual stature and expressive thinness would have made him noticeable in any circumstances, and these physical eccentricities were accentuated by his singular attire. He wore invariably a dress coat of antique cut, gray trousers, open buff waistcoat, high Gladstonian collar and an immense neckcloth. His hat was of a style of several generations ago. Sir Charles was a constant perambulator of the streets, and a noted attendant at weddings.

### Telegraphic Flashes.

A special from West Superior, says the deputy collector of customs has been ordered to return all papers and instructions relating to Soo canal tolls. These proceedings are customary only when the law has been repealed or ceases to be enforced. Customs officers here regard the movement as an indication that Canada has backed down.

Arizona is having copious showers. In the southern, central and eastern portions, mountain streams are filling up, and the grass is getting such a good start, that feed for livestock is assured for fall and winter, and cattle are rapidly advancing in price. The Colorado is nearly a foot higher than the average for the past thirteen years.

A London dispatch says that while walking in Hawarden Park yesterday, Mr. Gladstone was thrown down and trampled on by a stray cow. He was severely shaken up, but not seriously injured. The cow was bought by one of Mr. Gladstone's tenants, on Thursday at the Chester fair, and became so wild from restraint that she broke away from the barn. In the evening a guest of the castle, while out walking, was attacked by the same cow, and was seriously injured. The cow was shot.

President Harrison was thrown from a surry Wednesday night while going to the station from Whitelaw Reed's ophir farm. His clothes were stained and his ankle was barked. He took the accident very coolly, however, and it seemed to have no effect whatever on his nerves.

A Madrid special says a Spanish gunboat has been dispatched to try to rescue eleven members of the crew of a Spanish ship that fell into the hands of Moorish pirates a few days ago, while engaged in trading between Cape Juby and Rio Dero.

The codfishing schooner Arago has arrived from Sand Point, Alaska, with 90,000 codfish. The revenue cutter Corwin fired two shots across the bow of the Arago in Behring sea. She was searched but as not a seal-skin was found on board and the cruise was a perfectly legitimate one. She pursued her course.

### Should Clean up.

Review. We have said that the United States is in no danger of the epidemic, and it is not, this year. Cholera is a germ disease, feeding upon filth, but usually remaining torpid during cold weather. The heated term is so nearly over as to obviate any great danger even were our quarantine regulations less stringent than they are. The danger will arise next year from the germs carried through the winter in old clothes that have not been fumigated or but partially disinfected. In the meantime it will do our cities no harm to profit by this warning and by cleaning up leave no speck of filth upon which the pestilent little germ can rest the sole of its foot and make ready for deadly work next year.

### On Geo. Wm. Curtis.

Review. George William Curtis, though an able man of pure mind and great integrity of character, was always more or less speculative, dreamy and impractical. This was strongly shown during his youth, when he joined the Brook farm association of ardent and sentimental enthusiasts, an association which speedily fell to pieces because of too much abstruse speculation on ethics and metaphysics, and too little hoeing of corn and mending of fences. As a citizen Mr. Curtis was patriotic and conscientious, and, as a writer, graceful and engaging, and the loss of such a man must always inspire regret, however visionary he might be in some of his ideas and projects.

### A Peculiar Situation.

Telegram. The state of Oregon has begun an action against Multnomah county to compel the payment of taxes alleged to be due. Attorney-General George E. Chamberlain and District Attorney W. T. Hume represent the state. The question is, since Mr. Hume will prosecute the county which elected him to defend it, and do its prosecuting, who will represent the state? This is a peculiar, as well as an amusing situation.

### Racing With Wolves.

Many a thrilling tale has been told by travelers of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveler are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life and death race against the wolf Consumption. The best weapons with which to fight the foe, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them) it is unequalled as a remedy.

### Our National Park.

Review. People of Oregon hope to see Mt. Hood and vicinity converted into a national park soon. The idea is a good one, and, if carried out, will preserve one of the most picturesque spots in that state.

# RICH MINERAL FOUND

## What a Mining Engineer Has Discovered Near Volmer.

### THE PROSPECTING FEVER SET IN.

Hillsides are Honeycombed With Promising Prospect Holes.

### KEPT BACK BY THE LAND LAWS.

In Future Farming Will be Secondary in That Region—A New State of Affairs.

SPokane, Sept. 6.—Some very rich mineral deposits have recently been discovered in the buttes and slopes along the boundary line between Latah and Shoshone counties, Idaho, and a regular prospecting fever has set in in that section of the country. Frank C. Loring, mining engineer, returned yesterday from the town of Volmer, where he went to make a number of mining surveys and in other ways to exercise his ability as an expert. He was greatly surprised. The prospectors there have unquestionably struck some very rich leads, and prospecting is going on at fever heat. The hill sides are fairly honeycombed with prospect holes, many of which are very promising and indicate wonderful richness of ore. Heretofore this has been considered an exclusively agricultural country. The surface is covered by a very rich soil several feet deep and is heavily wooded all along the hills in the valley. This fact has doubtless had the effect to keep the prospectors out in the past. But a new state of affairs is beginning to establish itself and in the future farming will be a secondary matter.

"I made some surveys for John P. Vollmer, while there," said Mr. Loring. "His prospects are situated about thirty miles east of the town of Volmer. One of these is a vein of galena ore, 15 feet wide, interspersed with quartz, and assays 200 ounces of silver to the ton at a depth of 16 feet from the surface. It is one of the finest ore beds that I have ever seen."

Mr. Loring showed the reporter some very rich specimens of chloride of silver from a property belonging to Henry Ables, in the same district, the assay value of which is very high. The richest specimen, however, which Mr. Loring has to show is the chunk of horn silver from the Delamar mine in southern Idaho. This ore assays 80 per cent. silver. The same mine is now yielding large quantities of native silver as well as sulphates and carbonates. Hon. John M. Burke and others own a claim right adjoining the Delamar, which is said to be very rich. The latter mine is reported to have \$4,000,000 in sight at the present time.

### Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says: The receipts of horses at the yards for the week ending Aug. 31st have been quite liberal, but the demand was urgent enough to absorb the offerings at good prices, work horses generally had the greater call about in the following order: Draft horses, streeters and chunks. The demand for good drivers and coach teams is still on a limited scale, with extra good ones selling at sight. Yesterday he held what might properly be called the first regularly advertised sale of range horses, and while some got for their horses considerably more than their expectations, others were disappointed. The range of prices was from \$25 to \$41. Following is summary:

22 not broken, 1,000 lbs.....	\$41.00
44 not broken, 1,000 lbs.....	30.50
36 halter broken.....	34.50
23 not broken, poor.....	22.50
27 not broken.....	35.00
26 not broken.....	30.50
24 not broken.....	32.50

### Antelope's Day.

Moro Observer. The citizens here have concluded to hold a hi-u jubilee at Antelope sometime about the middle of October. We have a splendid quarter-mile track here, and horse races, foot races, hurdle races, jumping, tumbling, shooting match, climbing grease pole, catching greased pig, base ball game and, (we hope) other sports will be indulged in. Prizes will be given to all winners. We want the Fossil, Mitchell, Grass Valley, Dufur and all sports to prepare for this time and have a big day with us.

### A Democratic Surrender.

East Oregonian. It is idle for the democrats of this state to talk about carrying it for Cleveland and Stevenson, this year, although we would like to see it done. The best thing for the democrats to do is to fuse with the people's party and wrest the state from the republicans by such combination. This is feasible and practical, and we believe the result would be victory for the fusion ticket. Otherwise the republicans will carry the state by at least 5,000, if not 10,000.

### WE ARE IN DANGER.

Not Even Ordinary Precautions Taken by Canada.

The dispatches announce that, although the United States, on the Atlantic seaboard and along the Canadian frontier, has established a sufficiently vigorous quarantine, still the Canadian authorities are not taking even ordinary precautions to prevent the introduction of contagion. Nor are the American authorities on the Pacific coast paying that attention to regulatory measures as would seem wise. It would appear an easy matter for the cholera to be introduced in the Pacific Northwest through British Columbia, and ordinary prudence would suggest that quarantine measures be put in force along our northern frontier, and in the various ports immediately.

The question is often asked, what is cholera? The fearful epidemic that is now decimating the cities of Europe and Western Asia. The health officer of New York says the first and invariable symptom of the disease is diarrhea. The collapse which follows it generally comes in a day or two, but a certain diagnosis of a suspicious case can be made without waiting for the appearance of secondary symptoms. It is essentially different from many other contagious diseases in that infection is possible only when the disease germ is communicated to the stomach of the person exposed. The mere presence of an infected person in a community does not directly endanger those in the vicinity. If the disease germ does not somehow or other find its way to the stomach they run no risk. The trouble is that there are so many ways in which the germ may be taken into the stomach. It may find its way there by means of polluted water or food.

A person may touch his hand to some infected object, and unwittingly convey the germ to his stomach when eating. There are various other ways of producing infection, and only the greatest care and thoughtfulness on the part of those exposed can place them beyond the reach of danger. The period of incubation of the disease is an almost certain guarantee of safety. Varying, as it does, from twenty-four hours to three days, it makes it certain that no infected person can reach this country before active symptoms have manifested themselves. Hence a primary case is certain to develop before a vessel has reached quarantine. Secondary cases, those contracted on the vessel, often develop before the vessel reaches port, and it is not impossible that even tertiary cases would be discoverable by the health officer.

### Inland Empire R. R. Talk.

A correspondent of the Pendleton Tribune, from Camas Prairie, says: "Some of the head men of the Northern Pacific were through here recently looking over a possible route over the O. & W. T. from Pendleton through Camas and the John Day to the California line. This would bring San Francisco 400 miles nearer than it is at present, and would relieve the Inland Empire of the tribute it has been compelled to pay Portland for the past ten years. From Pendleton the road will probably strike Birch Creek as early as possible, thence up the creek to Jack canyon, thence to the canyon to the top of the divide, thence along the divide to the mountain, thence east around the side of the mountain to the summit, thence down Camas creek canyon to the North Fork of the John Day, thence up the river to Meadow creek, thence up that creek to Middle Fork of John Day." If the above mentioned project materializes the Eagle says Long Creek can expect a railroad at an early date. This place will also be made a point in view by the Union Pacific. The more the merrier, so we say let them come.

### Damages from Locomotives.

Walla Walla Statesman. Friday afternoon, sparks from a passing engine on the narrow guage railroad, set fire to a stubblefield of Mr. J. Cochran, about six or seven miles from this city. It communicated to Milt Aldrich's fine peach orchard, which was almost entirely destroyed, and considerable fencing was also burned. Just what the loss is could not be learned, but it is considerable. From Mr. Chris. Sturm, a reporter learns that fires caused by sparks from locomotives along this road are of almost daily occurrence, from the fact that there are no spark-catchers on the engines. This is a dangerous menace to property along the line, and steps should be taken at once to see that it is remedied.

### All's Well That Ends Well.

Fossil Journal. It is said that "the course of true love never runs smooth," all's well that ends well," both saws are truly applicable in the Alderson-Newman romance. Tomorrow Alderson goes to Condon to get a license from the county clerk, and the last scene in the drama will be enacted on Sunday, September 4, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Baptist church, when the Rev. James Howerton will perfect with the marriage rite the indissoluble bond of love which now links together Scott Alderson and May Newman. Everybody is invited to the marriage ceremony. A general feeling of rejoicing prevades the town, and everyone is glad that a seeming tragedy has been so happily converted into a comedy.

# FOR THE WAGON ROAD

## A Very Notable Convention Held at Des Moines, Iowa.

### DISTINGUISHED MEN ASSEMBLED.

Speech by Governor Boies on the Debt of Gratitude to the Movers.

### HISTORY OF THE PLAN REVIEWED.

Government, State, County and Township to be Invoked in Aid and Co-operation.

DES MOINES, Sept. 6.—Pursuant to the call of the meeting of August 16th the better roads state convention re-assembled in this city yesterday, and it is a notable gathering of about three hundred delegates, comprising distinguished men from every nook and corner of the state and every station and walk in life. Chairman J. M. Cummins of this city, called the convention to order and introduced Governor Boies, saying that as this was a convention for the improvement of the highways of the state it was fitting that the executive should welcome the delegates to the city. Governor Boies said he looked upon this convention as one of the most important to the state of any that had been called for many years. He was happy to welcome every delegate upon behalf of the state to this convention. The state owed a great debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who had first set the movement on foot. The governor then reviewed the history of this movement, telling how, through the efforts of Judge Thayer and the Des Moines commercial exchange the project started. The governor said he felt intense interest in the action of the convention. One reason for his interest was that he might ascertain from the deliberations of the convention what he ought to say in his message to the next general assembly. Gov. Boies in closing said he not only heartily welcomed the delegates to the city, but extended them on behalf of the citizens of the state their profoundest gratitude for their efforts. Judge E. H. Thayer of Clinton, was then introduced as temporary chairman of the convention and made an extended speech, discussing the road question from the ground up. He advocated government aid and a system of state, county and township aid and co-operation.

### Eastern Oregon Weather.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—Crop-weather bulletin 23 says of Eastern Oregon: The consensus of the weekly reports from correspondents in this section is: Fine weather for harvesting purposes and general farm work. There has been no rainfall at all during the week, but the indications are for a few scattered showers before long, to clear up the smoke and dust floating in the air, and perhaps improve the ranges. The temperatures have not been quite so high this week; the extremes have ranged from 33° to 39°. A light frost is reported from Union county on the 4th; it did hardly any damage at all. Threshing operations continue in full activity. In portions of Grant county the wheat crop is expected to turn out almost as good as the average crop. Haying has been going on steadily; there will be an abundance of it this year. Stock is looking very well. Potatoes are deucedly scarce, is the cry now heard everywhere, except in Malheur county. Our Gilliam correspondent writes that there is hardly a bushel of merchantable tubers in his district today. Oats are now being harvested in Sherman county, and the yield will be fairly good. Fruit is reported as ripening fast; apples especially. These are remarkably free from insects this season.

### Hood River Irrigation.

Glacier. At the request of many citizens, we publish the fact that a meeting will be held at Armory hall, Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the water question. The object being to see if some plan can be devised by which the water can be supplied by the people themselves. The crop from five acres of strawberries on each side of the river, will pay the cost of building a ditch carrying water enough for all, in four years. Or if one-hundred farmers will each plant 100 feet square to strawberries, the crop will pay for the ditch in one year. And yet we hesitate about tackling the job.

### A Temporary Epidemic.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There were more and worse labor disturbances in 1877 and 1886 than there have been in 1892, but the country recovered from them all right. The English papers are too hasty in predicting the collapse of the social and political fabric in the United States.

### CASS SPEAKS AGAIN.

Affairs About Cascade Locks—Some Historical Suggestions. Special to The Chronicle.

CASCADE LOCKS, Sept. 6.—Events transpiring during the past week have not revealed anything of importance, save the old routine, which is reposing on the couch of delay, and is cause for comment. You were informed that the plans and specifications of the locks and canal were partly completed, and sent to the chief of the engineer department at Washington, and that the other portion would be forwarded in a few days; which I believe has been done, or will be done in a short time; and as soon as examined and passed no doubt will be advertised, if former advices are to be relied on. There is a deal of red tape in the whole thing, and there is a great deal of railroad influence for and against it, continually worked in, and it will be one of the seven or eleven wonders of the world if you or I ever have an opportunity to get through the great thoroughfare any other way than on sole leather.

The D. P. & A. N. Co, flatter themselves that they soon will send their steamers through to Astoria, laden with the products of the Inland Empire, by this route. We think they may, but when they do, their steamers will be new ones, instead of what they are running now.

We hear that some of your enterprising citizens are planning to bid on the canal; also, that there are several large contractors in Portland hankering after the job when the good time comes. Forest fires, and especially fires along the river, have done a deal of damage. A few days ago, Mr. Hamilton had nearly one hundred cords of wood burned near Herman creek, and several farmers had fences burned and more or less property destroyed. These fires along the railroad track, which are frequent, are caused by sparks from engines, without a shadow of doubt.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The old block-house, just opposite, is almost ready to lay its glory down, and be numbered with the things that have been. This old structure was built in the winter of 1856-57, by order of Gen. Wool, I believe, and was occupied by a detachment of infantry for a short time during the Yakima Indian war. Just below, on the river bank, about two miles away, was another one, in which Gen. Sheridan, then second lieutenant, was quartered, and where, it is said, he "smelled the first gunpowder." This one has long since fallen and partly washed into the river, by the crumbling banks giving away to the influence of floods. The place is only known now by the name of Sheridan Point.

The upper block-house, while historic in a degree, has none of the glory that hovers over the spot of Sheridan Point, for there was where men's souls were tried in defending themselves and those who were under their care, against the hostile tribes who congregated at the Middle Cascades for the purpose of massacre and to hold the whole country from being occupied by the whites. I think the last log is gone, and the spot is only known in memory.

Col. Sinnott, of your city, conceived the plan of taking down the upper block-house some time ago, and removing it to the world's fair at Chicago. The idea was good enough, in its way, but if the Colonel will put it in repair where it is, and terrace the hill on which it stands, and beautify the grounds by putting in fountains, etc., and make a summer resort, which he is thoroughly capable of doing, he will have a better thing; and, besides, hand his glory down to future posterity, as what he is, a pioneer of marvelous works. The day is coming when the cascades will be the center of attraction for summer resorts, and whoever gets there first will be in the swim. CASS.

### Dry-Hollow and 3-Mile.

In company with Messrs. Emil Schanno, and H. M. Beall and daughter, we enjoyed a drive up Dry Hollow and across to 3-Mile, to the summit below Oreighons. This ride, and what is to be seen, beats all we yet seen about The Dalles. We deviated from the main beaten road at W. H. Taylor's and took a turn through his orchard. Peaches, prunes, plums, etc., beyond calculation, met the eye; and as for size, quality and flavor—none can excel. The next place to attract the eye is the 50 acre melon patch of Mr. Cooper, from which several car load lots are shipped daily, east and west, commanding the highest market prices everywhere. The bright stubble fields and piles of filled grain sacks along the way attest that fruit is not alone the only crop harvested on these high hill lands. Wheat, oats and barley have yielded their stores in bountiful return for the labor of the husbandman. Pondering on the fact that but a few years ago this land was considered worthless for fruit or farming, the results of the past six years ought to be very gratifying to the public, as well as to the hardy tillers of the soil who have certainly made the desert blossom. Citizens of The Dalles can never realize what fruitful resources surround them until they get out and take a look for themselves. This is just what Mr. Schanno keeps a team for. Ask him, if you doubt THE CHRONICLE.