

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge... Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff... J. A. Ward
Clerk... J. B. Crossen
Treasurer... Wm. Mitchell
Commissioners... Jas. Barnette, Frank Kloosht, Joel W. Koonis
Assessor... E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools... Troy Shilley
Coroner... N. M. Eastwood

John Ruskin, the great lecturer and art critic of London, England, has become an imbecile. He was born in 1819, his father being a London merchant. Physically weak, his mental powers have been remarkably great. His earliest literary efforts appeared when he was only 15. He graduated from Oxford in 1839, and four years later published the first volume of "Modern Painters," criticism of which brought him prominently before the public.

It is quite generally known that the largest wheat-growing farm in the world is owned by Buffalo men, but very few men of this city know that a Buffalo man is the owner of the largest farm in the world, that is used exclusively for breeding and raising trotting horses. The largest farm in the world devoted to this purpose, however, is located in Sedgwick county, Kansas, and is owned by Henry C. Jewett of Buffalo. Mr. Jewett has long been known as the owner of the celebrated Jewett farm located near Buffalo, but the Kansas farm is known to but few, and most of those who do know of it regard it as a branch of the New York farm, while the truth is that the New York farm is the branch of the Kansas farm, the parent which supplies it with the material to make up its stables that go out each year to do battle on the turf.

If proof were wanted that Mr. Allen's majority is artificial, misrepresentative and delusive, it is supplied by the paradoxical conduct of Senator Van de Venter of King, says the Spokane Review. For weeks Mr. Van de Venter has been the recognized and accredited leader of the Allen forces. Mr. Allen and Governor McGraw have publicly proclaimed his leadership and referred members of the legislature and others to him for advice and decision. Yet all this while he has been privately sneering at Allen and letting drop the most uncompromising expressions of his ability and manhood. At last he has openly bolted, with the declaration that he has cast his last vote for Allen. At least a score of others who have been voting for Mr. Allen feel the same way, and would bolt in a body if their shackles could be broken.

The Waldenses, descendants of the famous sect, so cruelly persecuted for centuries on account of their religious opinions, who still inhabit the mountain district of the Italian side of the Cottian Alps, are preparing to emigrate to the United States. Their chief business, clothmaking, has become so depressed, even with their frugality, that it is difficult for them to live. They are sending agents to North Carolina to make inquiries looking to settlement there. If the reports are favorable, 2,000 of them will emigrate in the spring. They are a hardy, thrifty people, retaining to a remarkable degree the virtues of their ancestors.

There are thousands of acres of marsh lands in the states of Oregon and Washington crying for capital to take hold and develop it. It is as fine land as can be found in the world. A large part of it is covered already with wild cranberries, and the rest would need only labor to utilize it for game ones. In these undeveloped marshes, many of which lie in Tillamook and other counties lies a fortune more sure than a mine, says the Pacific farmer, if properly utilized by energetic men, who will make a study of the business and try to supply the markets with this delicious berry.

A sympathy is manifested in Portland for the murderer Olegshlager. The Telegram very sensibly says: "This seeming sympathy for the murderer, Olegshlager, is foolish and ridiculous. He killed a man, he took a life and deserves severe punishment. There is no proof that he had excuse for his brutal deed. Murder is too often overlooked, and its terrible nature too easily forgotten. He is worthy of not one grain of pity, unless it be that he is so degraded."

Yankee cleverness is again coming to the front in affairs nautical. The steamship New York, now flying the American colors, was built in England and her owners were paid a handsome bounty by the British government. When the bounty played out, she sailed gaily to these shores and ran up the stars and stripes, a trick not relished by our British cousins, but which they can not prevent.

ABOUT THE BILLS.

Senator Butler's dower bill amends the existing statutes by giving a widow one-half instead of one-third of the estate or inheritance; one half instead of one-third of the residue from the satisfaction of a mortgage after her husband's death; one-half of the rents on the estate she lives on after his death; one-half of the mesne earnings of the estate when she has to sue other heirs for it.

Senate bill 205 provides that where a will is admitted to probate, in addition to having it recorded in the county where it is admitted to probate, the executor or administrator with the will or a certified copy annexed, must be recorded in every county in which the testator left any real property in the record of deeds of such counties. The act contains the emergency clause.

A bill of Senator Denny's amends the code relative to the distribution of personal property of an estate. The existing law provides that the husband of an interstate shall inherit the whole of her property, issue or no issue. The new law gives, in case of issue, half the property to the survivor, either husband or widow, and all of it in case of no issue.

Senator Hayes' bill, authorizing county courts to offer rewards for fugitives, provides that a reward, not to exceed \$1,000, shall be offered by the county court for the arrest of any fugitive from justice charged with a felony. If the sheriff of the county apprehends the criminal he can either receive the reward of his regular fees, as he may elect.

Senate bill No. 128, introduced by Senator Cross, repeals with an emergency clause, section 2,795 of the code, which provided that the sheriff must post up three written or printed handbills in each precinct in his county to the effect that he or a deputy would be at the precinct's voting-place at a certain time for collecting taxes.

Senate bill 209 provides that a person meeting with an accident upon a public highway or bridge, in consequence of the poor condition of the same, shall be entitled to recover damages from the county to the extent of \$1,000, by an action in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred.

It has often been said that the Parian marble was exhausted by the ancients, but such is not the case. The chief Athenian sculptor of today, Mr. Brontos, uses it commonly for his finer work, though he also uses the Pentelic marble for large statues and groups. The Parian is whiter, the Pentelic inclining to gray. The latter is sandy and gritty as compared with the Parian, while the defect of the Parian marble is its larger crystalline character, especially if it is not carefully quarried. The best of the modern quarries are free from this fault, and it is this which Prof. Brontos uses. His reliefs of the Twelve Gods—all exceedingly beautiful, and particularly the Pallas and Mars—are carved in slab of most transparent Parian marble.

It has passed into a proverb that men can become too great to be president. In proof of it stand the names of Webster, Clay and Seward, and to the magnificent list may properly be added the name of Blaine. To the honor of the Maine statesman be it said that whatever the disappointments of himself and friends, however unfairly treated he appeared to be by the party for which he had done so much, he never faltered in his loyalty to his party and his country, and where the hardest work was being done and the greatest achievements attained, there was Blaine, surrounded by his unwavering friends. He gave his strength, his life to his country. They whom he opposed respected him. Admiration of the man was not circumscribed by party lines. For many years his magical name has been saluted as that of the greatest living American, and his death will be recognized as an immeasurable national loss.—Cincinnati Commercial.

There are several millions of people in the United States who will engage to build the Nicaragua canal on the terms proposed by the present company. There are in effect that the builders are not to spend a cent of their own money until they have used \$100,000,000 of Uncle Sam's, with the provision that if the enterprise pays they will have the dividends and if it doesn't the government shall pay the bills. The promoters have what the wise would call "a soft snap."

An Indian chieftain died recently on Vancouver island who remembered the coming of the Hudson Bay company people to this coast. Eight of the island tribes turned out in full force to do honor to him when he was buried.

It is reported in British Columbia that a number of Australians will settle in that province this year, having been attracted thither by the rich resources of that section.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE DALLES, Or., March 3, 1893. Notice is hereby given that there will be a stockholders' meeting of The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Co. at The Chronicle hall on Tuesday, April 4th, 1893, for the purpose of electing seven directors, and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the President.

S. L. BROOKS, Sec'y.

IDAHO DIAMONDS.

The New York World, which of course cannot be said to favor Idaho diamonds from a local prejudice, thus speaks of them: "One of the Tiffany experts and others recently pronounced against the alleged diamonds from the Idaho fields, but Herman Vreishlander, an experienced diamond cleaver from Amsterdam, who is now in an office at No. 51 Maiden lane, disagrees with them. About three weeks ago he received from a correspondent in Boise City three stones which he says are genuine diamonds. Mr. Vreishlander says: 'About January 13th, when the papers were full of stories of diamonds found in Idaho, I wrote to all the persons with whom I had previously corresponded on the subject, giving references and asking for samples. Eventually I received a package containing three small stones, with a letter saying they were found on the sender's own property. The stones are fine diamonds, aggregating in weight 1-9-16 carats, and are unlike any others that I have ever seen. In color they resemble somewhat the Jagerstontein stones, but, in my opinion, are superior to them, their delicate aquamarine tint indicating that on polishing they will possess a finer whiteness than the bluer African stones.'

"The remarkable feature of these Idaho stones is their peculiar shape. They are what are known in Holland as 'packwajtes,' otherwise stones with blunt edges. Now, while such stones are found in most diamond mines, the specimens are rare. This peculiarity makes it improbable that these diamonds have come from anywhere except Idaho."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weather bureau, department of agriculture, station, The Dalles, Oregon, for the month of February, 1893.

Table with columns: Date, Temperature (Max, Min, Mean), Precipitation, Wind, etc. for the month of February 1893.

Mean temperature, 33.2. Mean max. temperature, 39.6; mean min. temperature, 22.7. Maximum temperature, 55; date 29th, 24th. Minimum temperature, -6; date 1st. Total precipitation, 1.94 inches. Greatest precipitation in any 24 consecutive hours, .41; date 11th. Number of cloudless days, 4; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days 18; on which 21 or more precipitation fell, 12. Prevailing direction of wind, S. Depth of snow on ground on 15th, 2 inches. Depth of snow on ground at end of month, none. Total snowfall during the month, 22 inches. Dates of sleet: Light on the 11th. Dates of sunset, 7:11; sunrise, 6:54. Time used on this form, 2:55. S. L. BROOKS, Voluntary Signal Corps Observer.

THE DALLES MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 2.—The clearing weather and the bright sunshine has had a fine effect in drying up the roads, and putting new life into business circles during the past week, in which there is a marked improvement. Large stocks of merchandise are being received daily by our merchants who anticipate a very active trade for the year. While former prices have been maintained up to the present, advances in staple dry goods are probable in the near future, especially so, as to cottons, which will be dearer than they have been for years. Woolen fabrics, and clothing will continue at their minimum rates, as raw wool is exceedingly low and the supply is large in reserve.

In staple groceries, some changes have taken place, for instance coffee has advanced 1/2 a cent per pound, with an indication of another advance soon.

Canned goods are dearer, also dried fruits are in better inquiry, and have turned dearer on a shorter market.

All kinds of beans are reported as having advanced 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent per pound. The rice supply is fair and the market quotations are unchanged.

Sugars remain steady, without any evidence of fluctuating market for the near future.

The meat market is feverish and for the past month a steady advance has been noted for hams and bacon and lard. Yesterday an advance was made on all kinds of hog meats and lard. One of our prominent dealers said yesterday owing to the shortage of the hog product in the east we must expect still higher prices for all meats during the year.

In farm products the market is in better supply than a few weeks ago. Eggs are freely offered and the market is almost lifeless; 18 cents per dozen is all that is offered today, and a sharp decline will follow daily. The Portland

market is overstocked and is flat.

Fresh butter is plentiful at 35 to 50 cents per roll. Packed butter in brine may be quoted at 28 to 35 cents per roll with few buyers.

Potatoes and onions are in fair stock, and have not suffered any decline in prices. A 1 potatoes for table use \$1.35 per sack and \$1.25 for ordinary.

Mill feed, and also baled hay, has not undergone any change from former quotations.

Portland market is depressed in the breadstuff line. Salem flour declined yesterday to \$3.30 per barrel, and other brands to \$3.00.

There is no change in the cereal markets. European markets are dull and have no apparent coloring of promise for an immediate improvement, but for lower quotations.

Wool is quoted low, 10 to 16 for Eastern Oregon wools, and 13 to 15 for valley.

WHEAT—52 to 56c per bu.

BARLEY—The market is nearly lifeless in barley, prices are down to 80 and 85 cents per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is stiff and offerings are light at \$1 25 cents per 100 lbs. Rye 75 cents per bushel.

MILLETTUFS—Bran and shorts are quoted at \$18 00 per ton, middlings \$22 50 to \$23 00 per ton. Rolled barley, \$23 00 to \$24 00 per ton. Shelled corn \$1 25 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Salem mills flour is quoted at \$4 25 per barrel. Diamond brand at \$3 75 per bbl. per ton and \$4 00 per bbl. retail.

HAY—Timothy hay ranges in price from \$12 00 to \$15 00 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$10 00 to \$12 00 per ton. There is no inquiry for oat hay, and prices are off. Alfalfa hay is not much called for, and is quoted at \$10 00 to \$12 00 per ton. These quotations are for baled hay exclusively.

BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 40 to 50 cents per roll, in brine or dry salt we quote 30 to 40 cents per roll.

EGGS—The egg market is in good supply and good fresh eggs sell at 18c.

POULTRY—There is a fair demand for fowls for a home market and for shipment to Portland. Chickens are quoted at \$2 00 to \$3 50 per dozen; turkeys 8 to 10 cents per lb.; geese \$7 to \$8 per doz, and ducks \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle is in moderate demand at \$3 00 per 100 weight gross to \$3 50 for extra good. Mutton is quoted at \$3 50 and \$4 50 per head. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight and 7 1/2 cents dressed.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 22c. Arabica, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack \$5 00; Extra C, \$5 10; Dry granulated \$6 00; In boxes, D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2 00. Ex C, \$1 85. GC \$1 75.

SYRUP—\$2 00 @ 2 75 per keg.

RICE—Japan rice, 6 1/2 @ 7c; Island, rice, 7 cts.

BEANS—Small whites, 5 1/2 @ 6c; Pink, 4 1/2 @ 5c per 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool, 50 lb sk, 65c; 100 lb sk, \$1 10; 200 lb sk, \$2 00. Stock salt, \$15 00 per ton.

DRY FRUITS—Italian prunes, 12c per lb. by box. Evaporated apples, 10c per lb. Dried grapes, 9 @ 10c per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

POTATOES—Peerless, Buffalo whites, Snowflake and Burbank seedlings quoted at \$1 25 per 100 lbs. Extra good \$1.35.

ONIONS—The market quotations for A 1 onions is \$1 30 @ 1 40 per 100 lbs.

GREEN FRUITS—Good apples sell for \$1 25 @ 1 75 per box. Fall and early winter pears are quoted at 60 @ 70c per box.

HIDES AND FURS.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 6 1/2c lb; green, 2 @ 2 1/2c; culis 4c lb.

SHEEP SKINS—75 @ 100 ea. Deer skins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75c lb. Bear skins, \$6 @ 12 ea; beaver, \$3 50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 @ 5 50; silver gray fox, \$10 @ 25; red fox, \$1 25; grey fox, \$2 50 @ 4; martin, \$1 @ 1 25; mink, 50c @ 55c; coon, 35c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 45c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.

WOOL—The market is reported 13 to 15

Trifles Light as Air.

Highlanders have the habit of intersecting the personal pronoun "he" where not required. They will say, for example, "The king has come," instead of "The king has come." This habit got a worthy Scotch minister into trouble. He began his sermon as follows; "My friends, you will find the subject of discourse this afternoon in the first epistle general of the apostle Peter, chapter 5 and verse 8, in the following words: 'The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.' Now, my friends, with your leave, we will divide the subject of our text into four heads: Firstly, we shall endeavor to ascertain 'Who the devil he was.' Secondly, 'Where the devil he was going.' Thirdly, 'Who the devil he was seeking.' And lastly, 'What the devil he was roaring about.'"

Institute at Dufur.

There will be a local institute for teachers, parents, school officers and all interested in educational work, held at Dufur Friday and Saturday, March 10th and 11th, both day and evening. Dufur people are proverbial for hospitality, good music and good cheer, so come everybody and enjoy a pleasant and profitable meeting as heretofore. The entertainment for one evening will be furnished by the pupils of the Dufur public school. The programme of exercises will be published next week.

No Change in Montana.

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