

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOS COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
 Sheriff..... T. A. Ward
 Clerk..... B. Crossen
 Treasurer..... Wm. Michell
 Commissioners..... Jas. Barnelle
 Frank Kinoshid
 Joel W. Kounts
 Assessor..... E. F. Sharp
 Surveyor..... Troy Shalleg
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... N. M. Eastwood
 Coroner.....

In a late interview ex-President Harrison briefly outlined his plans. Immediately upon his arrival at Indianapolis in company with Assistant General Passenger Agent Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Harrison will go duck hunting on the Kankakee river. After this recreation the ex-president will remain quietly at his home in Indianapolis, securing a much-needed rest. Mr. Harrison's engagement with the Leland Stanford university in California, he says, will require only about one month of his time out of each year. During this term he will deliver lectures on international law and jurisprudence. During next winter the ex-president will devote his time to writing a book. This book, Mr. Harrison says, will relate specially to a number of important matters connected with his administration that the public have not fully understood. They are he says, of such a nature that notwithstanding their importance, they will not become a matter of history, and it is his intention, by this means, to make clear certain things of which the public is now in ignorance on account of a misapprehension of what these subjects were. Mr. Harrison did not at this time, care to indicate what they were. At 6 o'clock the party returned to their train, where they remained, and at 10 o'clock that night the journey to Indianapolis was resumed.

The following message was forwarded by cable yesterday to President Cleveland by the Chilean executive from Santiago: The government of Chili and the Chilean people, recognizing your political attitude in the past, consider that your re-election as chief magistrate of the United States is a pledge that your government will preserve the tranquility and well being of all nations upon the American continent. On this day, upon which you assume the high functions of your office, I, as president of the republic of Chili, and in the name of the Chilean nation, as well as in my own personal capacity, assure you of our sincere regard for you and your people. Permit me to express the hope that your aims and motives will produce the best result for the people of the United States.

The young lady who was heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne does not seem to take a broad view of things. She thinks she ought to be seated on the Hawaiian throne because she has been educated to expect it. She has so little political sense that she has placed herself in charge of a British merchant connected with the Hawaiian islands trade, who is said to be a strong supporter of British interests on the islands. The little school girl does not seem to understand that the principal object of annexing the islands is to prevent the government from falling under British influences.—Ex.

Colonel Johnstone, former editor of the Phoenix, Arizona, Gazette, and William Condon, an experienced prospector, report the discovery of the ruins of an old Aztec city different from any before discovered. Among the many hieroglyphics are drawing of men, and on a novel shaped stone is a serpent, cross and anchor. Around these ruins is a stone wall or fortification in a good state of preservation. The place indicates that it once contained at least 60,000 inhabitants. It is singular that these ruins were not discovered long ago, but the country in the vicinity is mountainous and has been but little prospected.

A cable message says that Gladstone was subjected to a hostile demonstration on the aristocracy of Brighton yesterday. On leaving St. Paul's church in the morning with Lord Acton, he found a large crowd outside, including a number of young tory "bloods" who saluted him with vigorous shouting, hissing and cries of "traitor." The liberals present responded with cheers and the tumult was heightened. Gladstone's passage was blocked until a cab was fetched and he drove quickly away.

The search for the treasures of Atahualpa, the great Inca, said to be hidden in the Llangante mountains, now being prosecuted with great energy, is more than likely to be speedily brought to a successful issue. Some of the more important of the long lost traces of the route indicated by Valverde, the celebrated Jesuit historian and antiquarian, have been discovered.

Fustian! This girl has no throne. "Pretty Kaiaulani" has no more right to talk about "my" throne and "my" nation and "my" flag than pretty Sally Walker or pretty Polly-waitea-cracker. The day has gone by on this hemisphere when thrones and nations were the personal property of any human being.—Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

SAME OLD SWINDLE.

The "green goods" industry has not been attended with any fatality, as far as any records go, since Holland, the little Texan, shot and killed Tom Davis, the big crook, and alleged counterfeit money dealer, some years ago in New York, until the incident of Poughkeepsie, in which George Appo, the half-breed Chinese cook, who attempted to swindle two South Carolina rustics, was shot by one of them. The man who did the shooting, and who gave his name as Ira Hogshead, is now in the Poughkeepsie jail. A curious feature of these swindles is that the would-be purchaser of alleged counterfeit money, "which it is impossible to tell from genuine," come from South and Southwest. The game is old, very old, and the papers have teemed with instances of it for years past; yet victims are still gathered in. The men who come here with the idea of getting something for nothing generally get in to some disgraceful scrape, which exposes their names and identity to the public, and very frequently loses their money and other personal property, in their little ventures. Yet still they come. Perhaps they come from regions where the newspaper does not circulate, and so are ignorant of what a hopeless quest they are on. The funny thing about it is that they imagine they are unknown, while the fact is the frequency with which they appear has made their type a familiar one to the police, who can, and usually do, "spot" them very soon after their appearance in public. Since these poor fools never read the papers, cannot some means be taken to warn them of the folly, as well as the criminality, of their attempts to get rich by taking unfair advantage of their neighbors? Why can't clergymen in these benighted regions take up the subject, and give a general, impersonal warning? Of course, it is impossible that the moral side of the question would appeal to their natures, and perhaps is most likely, they consider themselves smart enough to outwit the New York thieves, not knowing how many have failed.—Astorian.

While at intervals a religious question arises in one or another of the Protestant churches which threatens to disrupt the church, the Catholics are at times agitated as violently. A question has just come up in New York which affects one of the oldest customs of the church, and which will be a great present trouble or if not remedied, a continued annoyance. It is in relation to celibacy of the priesthood. In some quarters of the globe the priests are permitted to marry, and with their emigration to America they come in conflict at once with the sentiment of the church. With the arrival of the first married priest in America came trouble, and shortly afterward the bishops within that diocese urged the propaganda to do something that would prevent the complication which would inevitably arise, but without sufficient success to induce them to take any action in the matter. The bishops will now turn to Monsignore Satolli and try to induce him to sustain the custom of the church, even to the extent of dismissing the married priests. As their numbers are not few in the Oriental part of the world, who if dismissed, could and would do a great deal of damage to the church, it follows that trouble is in store for the Catholics.

The advantages of possession of the Hawaiian islands by the United States, in the event of a war with any foreign power, is set forth at length by Captain A. T. Mahan in his article in the March Forum. Summing up, he says: "Upon one particular, however, too much stress cannot be laid, one to which naval officers cannot but be more sensitive than the general public, and that is the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles, as this is, of every point of our coast line from Puget sound to Mexico. Were there many others available, we might find it difficult to exclude from all. There is, however, but the one. Situated from the Sandwich islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000, going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well-nigh prohibitive."

Seattle marine men say that there are not now in commission near the number of steamers and towing crafts that there were two and three years ago. Since the advent of the railroads, which have cut into the business, down Sound steamboating has not paid as it did at one time. There was a time when probably seventy-five or eighty steamers and tow boats and sailing vessels radiated from Seattle to various points.

Mr. Cleveland does not propose to be hurried in the matter of making appointments, and whatever significance may be gathered from other utterances, it is shown that he is at least decided on this proposition. The office-seekers now at Washington are in fear and trembling, and the majority dare not approach his democratic highness. The great army of them, with their importunities, cannot help but be a great bore, but it would be as well for the lesser ones to wait a little while, and give Mr. Cleveland a chance to dispose of other more

important business and in the meantime strengthen their fences as much as possible for it is evident that the administration is to be business throughout.

IT WAS ILLEGAL.

At the recent meeting of the school taxpayers held in The Dalles a 3-mill tax was levied, which conflicts with a law just enacted by the Oregon legislature, and as it stands at present there is no money in sight with which to pay the old liabilities or any deficiency in the current expenses. We shall have to wait until an assessment roll is compiled by the county assessor, and until the aggregate of the assessable property of this district, as shown by that roll, is certified to us by the county clerk. This will be sometime in the coming fall or winter. This same question has occurred at Salem, Eugene and Portland, and the law has been interpreted as above.

Many people wonder why a man like Mr. Thurber should accept a position as private secretary of the president. He was one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers of Detroit, and his income was fully five to six times greater than will be his salary. Recently Mr. Thurber was asked to explain his acceptance. Without a moment's hesitancy he replied that he would rather leave a record for his children that he was called upon to accept this office by President Cleveland, and that he had discharged his duties faithfully, than to leave them a great fortune. This is indeed a lofty sentiment from one who occupies a position which is too often not regarded of much importance. But what is the real responsibility of a private secretary? In short, there is no man nearer to the president than he. There is no cabinet member that will be so often called upon to lend advice, and no friend that will know so much about the motives of the president in taking this and that step which may concern the whole nation. By comparison it might be stated that the private secretary of Chancellor Bismarck is commonly credited with having drawn up the imperial German constitution. The president has not half the time to personally consider most important phases of different great issues, and to a large degree this is left to his private secretary. Mr. Thurber, though the name of his position may not be high sounding, occupies a place equal to any other in personal responsibility to his chief under the new administration.—Telegram.

Gresham's appointment has precedent. History is always repeating itself. When Lincoln formed his cabinet he took into it Stanton as secretary of war, who had been in Buchanan's cabinet. Furthermore, he also had as members of his council two democrats, Montgomery Blair and Gideon Wells. And, what is more, Gresham voted for Cleveland, but none of these men are known to have voted for Lincoln.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has taken possession of his office after courtesies between him and ex-Secretary Foster. When he assumed charge the treasury had on hand \$1,250,000 free gold, and a net balance of \$25,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is in national bank depositories, and \$11,000,000 in subsidiary coin, and \$500,000 in minor coins.

Apportionment by Counties.

The total amount of revenue to be raised being \$1,066,897 99, the resulting rate of taxation on each dollar of the taxable property is 6 23.35 mills, and is apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker.....	\$16,427	Linn.....	58,042
Benton.....	28,038	Malheur.....	6,762
Clackamas.....	36,554	Marion.....	62,324
Cleatsop.....	37,947	Morrow.....	9,001
Columbia.....	9,344	Multnomah.....	395,493
Coos.....	29,737	Polk.....	29,861
Crook.....	9,483	Sherman.....	7,312
Curry.....	3,391	Tillamook.....	7,475
Douglas.....	30,940	Umatilla.....	46,944
Gilliam.....	6,408	Union.....	27,263
Grant.....	7,842	Wallowa.....	5,539
Harney.....	10,298	Wasco.....	21,718
Jackson.....	28,318	Washington.....	35,887
Josephine.....	9,438	Yamhill.....	35,339
Klamath.....	8,531		
Lake.....	9,885	Total.....	\$1,066,897
Lane.....	43,722		

The Tax Levy.

The state has made a levy of 7 mills for public buildings and public works, the university of Oregon and the Oregon National guards. Secretary McBride says this levy is just 1 mill larger than the tax levy of January 6, 1890, although it carries about one-half the appropriations for the jute mill, the Eastern Oregon insane asylum and all the other new buildings and improvements authorized by the recent legislature. This also carries the \$125,000 appropriations for the purchase of the Northwestern foundry plant and the exhibit at the world's fair, and the further sum of about \$130,000 for the debts and deficiencies of 1891 and 1892. He says that considering these unusual items the levy for current expenses shows that the appropriation bill for the maintenance of our public institutions was quite economical.

Notice to Taxpayers.

All taxes not paid by the first Monday in April, which are now due, will be turned over to the county court.

T. A. WARD,
 Sheriff of Wasco County.
 Early Rose potatoes at J. H. Cross'.

DALLES MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 9th.—The clearing weather has been the means of stimulating business in all lines of traffic. Our dealers are in better spirits with the opening spring. Their stocks are replenished and trade is more active than a week ago. Prices have undergone some change. All grades of cotton have advanced in price from 15 to 20 per cent. Woollens have a downward tendency, and consequently are weak on the market.

In hardware, there is a decided weaker tone. Nails, iron, etc., have but one base to quote from. All kinds of canned goods are firmer, especially as to corn and tomatoes, which are held at an advance.

Stock salt is held at old rates, but advices from below report a decline in all grades. Coffee is up to 25 cents, and firm at that. Sugars remain steady on last week's quotations. Syrups have turned dearer, and are quoted 2 to 3 cents above last week's report. Dried fruits are steady, with a stiffening in prices.

The meat market continues steady with a good supply on hand. Hogs, both alive and dressed are in better demand. Although prices have not changed since our last week's quotations there seems to be a slight scarcity and offerings have fallen off. There is no change in the markets for cereals.

Country produce—Eggs are coming in freely and prices have dropped to 14 cents per dozen; a further decline is looked for in a few days.

Fresh roll butter is in fair supply at old rates, 40 to 50 cents per roll. Potatoes are reported at former quotations. Shipments are coming in from down the river daily, and indications point to a weakening market at reduced prices.

Other products are in good supply and former quotations are maintained with a steady market.

WHEAT—\$2 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.

MILLSTUFFS—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 \$ 5 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.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 22c. Arabuckles, 25 1/2c.

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 @ 6 1/2c; Pink, 4 1/2 @ 5c per 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool, 50 lb sack, 65c; 100 lb sack, \$1 10; 200 lb sack, \$2 00. Stock salt, \$1 60 per ton.

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

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 @ 75c per box.

HIDES AND FURS.
 HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 6 1/2c lb; green, 2 @ 2 1/2; culls 4c lb.
 SHEEP PELTS—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 @ \$3; martin, \$1 @ \$1 25; mink, 50c @ 55c; coon, 30c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 45c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.
 WOOL—The market is reported 13 to 15

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