

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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

THE CHICAGO HOG SHOWING UP

"The porcine character of the trades people, and all others who have anything to sell, is developing so rapidly that they are being taken severely to account by the press, and one paper advises tourists, who can do so conveniently, to bring their food along. Already most of the restaurants have raised the price of coffee and tea 5c and added 5c to all cuts formerly sold for 25c, and 10c to higher priced ones. Pastry costs 5c more a cut than formerly, and all ordered meats and fish are lesser in quantity than heretofore. This was not done at all in Philadelphia or New Orleans and not done much in Paris or Vienna. At the stores all canned goods and groceries have been advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. Sausage has risen from 8c to 12c, and pork chops from 10c to 15c. Tea and coffee have been advanced from 5c to 10c. Beef has gone from 10c to 12c and 24c per pound, and fish from 10c to 15c. Servant girls, whose wages range from \$3.50 to \$5 per week, are having meetings, and are threatening from \$7 to \$12. There are other pettiatou trusts that are making employers uncomfortable."

The above is from a private letter written at Chicago. The writer goes on to say that a number of hotels have been built to accommodate the great crowd of people who will visit Chicago during the time the fair is open. He says they are mostly fire traps, and that two or more people will be put in a small room, which will cost each person \$2.50 to \$5 for lodgings only, and where board will run the daily bill to \$8 to \$10. It would look as if Chicago would be a very good place to stay away from this summer.

The trans-Mississippi congress, assembled at Ogden, had for its chief topic yesterday the Nicaragua canal. Good argument was presented why it would be as likely to prove a curse as a blessing. The narrow isthmus between North and South America has long been a vision of possible gigantic commercial magnitude. Since 1880 when poor old De Lesseps started in on his Panama project with the avowed intention of completing it in 1889, at a cost of one-fifth of what it would actually be, the nations of the world have at different times devoted their attention to the scheme. It is the most gigantic undertaking ever devised by man for commercial gain, and after all is known, will probably prove that an enterprise can be of too great magnitude to ever pay. That is, that by the immense cost of the undertaking and the time employed in finishing it, counting interest on the original investment, and operating expenses, and comparing it with the probable amount of traffic, it would never pay.

It develops that the great flurry in gold is not a matter to get excited about after all. Notwithstanding all the late heavy demands, the reserve is still above the \$100,000,000 mark, and as the secretary very truthfully says it is placed there to be used and he indicates a disposition to use it if necessary. News comes from London that the European gold demand is completely exhausted. The truth is that there is a great quantity of gold in the United States, and is capable of supplying extraordinary demands before any special stringency would be felt. The coast is flooded with gold, and it is believed if requested by the secretary, our banks would come to the rescue with all the patriotism in the world.

The outrageous hazing performance in the Ohio Wesleyan university will recall the treatment of the negro Whittaker some years ago, whose ears only sufficed to satisfy the craven instinct of hazing. The difference is that the performance of the girls is yet more shocking and disgusting. They got a strong solution of nitrate of silver and proceeded to brand their school friends on the necks, breast, arms and hands for the purpose, it is claimed, of disfiguring them so they would be unable to wear an evening dress. It is believed the law will be invoked to teach a salutary lesson in this case, which could hardly be too severe, whatever the penalty within its power.

The Oregonian published a rounder recently, to the effect that two men were discussing the origin of man when one asserted "all men are animals;" and thereupon his vis-a-vis called him an ass. That is exactly where the latter made a highly important mistake; all animals are not alike; and any one who cannot discuss a grave philosophical question without insulting his opponent is a self-evident burro.

Two philanthropic newspaper men who are office-seekers have started to walk from Washington to New Orleans, not because they had to, but merely to encourage those office-seekers who have no other prospect of getting away from the National capital.

To be a good newspaper man on an eastern metropolitan journal, the main qualifications is to be able to write on all sides of all questions at all hours of the night or day, and both sides of the paper, when necessary.

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

The Portland Dispatch says: "The question naturally arises, what is all the gold going out of the country for at present? It is not being exported for foreign speculation, but to pay debts due the foreigners. Hence, if this gold is used for this purpose, the obligations, be they railroad, state, national or other bonds, will be brought back in place of the gold and in future, the interest on these obligations will be paid to our own citizens, and with our surplus exports will force this same gold back, and in the end it will be better and a reaction will be the natural result. This export simply means that foreign speculators have been compelled to draw in their investments in this country and that there is the necessary coin here to meet this demand; besides the securities are sought in this country as investments. It is very evident that our government can stand the strain and successfully meet all its obligations. The resources of this country have not yet been fully tested."

Against this statement is that of the Wall street Investigator, which ascribes a totally different cause for the export of gold. That paper says:

"It is not necessary to go far to find the explanation for the continued exports of gold. The foreign trade figures for the port of New York alone furnish this. In the past week the imports of foreign merchandise at New York were valued at \$15,575,594, and the exports at only \$6,006,746, which must be paid for in something besides goods. Since January 1st, the imports at this port exceeded the exports by \$92,646,756, and the movement still continues. How is this large balance against us to be settled? We are not selling Europe any big amount of our securities, and the only other way to make payment is to send gold, as we are doing."

HIGH PASSENGER RATES.

It is not often that a newspaper can intelligently discuss the management of railroads, and it is very seldom that the compact formed between them is so capable of arraignment as a blunder as in the case of the transcontinental lines in making their rates to the Chicago fair. As far as arranging and preparing for the Pacific coast travel is concerned, it is no assumption to say that the course of the roads is one of stupidity. In the first place our rates should have been settled upon not later than the first of April. People from here who are undertaking such a journey and visit should know at least what they are going to do one month before starting. Failure to do this has lost to the companies the travel that they might have had at the outset, for there are many who, because they were not able to conclude that they would go in May, will not be able to get there at all.

Again, it was generally thought that the rate would have been about a one way fare for the round trip. This would have hastened the people who thought of going, in fear that the low rate would be raised if the travel was too free. The people of our cities reasoned, too, that it would be best for them to complete their visit before the travel of the eastern visitors to this coast began. This would probably be during the later months of the season. At such time they should be at home to reap what benefit was to come from that. From the country districts there is no doubt that the travel will not fairly set in until after harvest, and will be confined largely to the months of September and October.

Now, what is the situation? The rate is established high at the start, and the cars are empty, all hands waiting for a break in rates later on. Low rates now would have induced travel in the beginning when the roads needed it and could have furnished accommodation. The threat of an increase in fare later, when the eastern visitors could be relied upon to fill the cars, would have made these busy times for the roads, and our people, instead of waiting for cut rates, would have accepted reasonable ones. If there were to be any low rates they should have been at the start. This would have enabled the roads to feel of and learn the situation. They could then have dealt with it intelligently for the whole six months. They are, on the contrary, completely in the dark as to what the travel is likely to be.

Where the failure to reach an harmonious understanding is we do not know, nor is it our business to know. It may be with the roads east of the Missouri, or it may be with the southern lines, as we are informed that the Union and Northern Pacific are a unit for low rates that will make travel brisk during the whole season. We merely know that thus far the whole thing is a blunder, and it requires no expert railroader to see it. Neither the interests of the roads nor the people are being served. We venture these remarks in the face of the truism that every man thinks that he can build a fire, edit a newspaper, or run a railroad better than those who are engaged in it as a business.

The Senate adjourned without getting answers to these questions asked by Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Butler, of South Carolina: By whose authority was the American flag hauled down in Hawaii? and, by whose authority was the flag hoisted?

PROFITS IN PORK.

Pork brings 7 1/2 @ 8c on foot in Chicago. Here it is only worth 7c. What makes the difference? Why, indeed, should pork not be worth more here than in Chicago? The reason is because there is not enough pork raised in the country. We have barely enough for our home consumption, when by engaging in it as a business, and establishing packing houses, something similar to what Chicago is doing, if on a much smaller scale, pork-raising would be one of the most lucrative employments that a farmer could engage in. The Armour company drains all the states within reach of Chicago, even to Nebraska, and sell the same pork back to these people in cans for double the money they gave on foot or dressed. By the vastness of their business they are enabled to buy cheaply and make tremendous profits. We are not arguing for the Armour company, but for the Pacific coast. Given an incentive by the farmer in the shape of a large output of hogs, packing companies would spring up and pay them better prices for the meat. It is a sign of a tendency in this direction that farmers generally are now interesting themselves and making inquiries in the hog question, which will result in a larger output, at least in Wasco county, within the next year than ever before.

With Moses as his advance agent, God took forty years to get his chosen people from Egypt to the happy land of Canaan. He could have done it in less time but he did not want to do so; he wanted them to be fully prepared to enjoy the land when they got there. And that accounts why so many are walking to Chicago, they will be fully prepared to take a rest when they get there.

It would be interesting to know how many hand-shakes a president has during an administration. He has the shakes worse than a Southerner with the chills.

Mining Excitement.

The richest gold strikes in Southern Oregon since the days of '52 have been unearthed within two miles of Central Point, Or., in the last several days, and the entire country is wild with excitement. The scene of Hershberger strike was visited again recently. The rich pay streak continues to grow richer, and they are taking out gold in large quantities. Within two hours, more than \$500 in coarse gold was taken from the ledge. This mine is in the famous Willow Springs district, which has a gold-producing history dating back to 1852. Within a radius of one mile from the Hershberger claim, there are no less than six rich pockets being worked, and from \$50 to \$100 are being taken out each day by a single miner. Fred Dowling has unearthed about 100 feet on one ledge, which contains a number of pay streaks that show pieces of gold as large as a pea. The main body of the lode is free milling rock that will run \$300 to the ton, and several thousand dollars will be taken from each pocket. The soil from the surface of all the ledges is filled with coarse gold, and is being sacked and stored. The excitement has reached neighboring towns and prospectors are coming in on every train.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 27th, 1893.—The characteristic features of trade remain near the same as those of a week ago. In certain branches of trade there is an improvement. Sheep men have been more numerous in the city, who have come in for the purpose of getting supplies for the shearing season.

Prices of dry goods remain steady, while in groceries and provisions, some lines have experienced an advance. Sugar has advanced 1/4 of a cent during the past week, making 3/4 of a cent within the past three weeks. Beans have advanced in sympathy with the advance of the season and the shortness of supply. Flour has declined from \$3.75 per bbl. in ton lots to \$3.50. Retail dealers sell it at \$1 per sack or \$3.75 per bbl.

Produce has been more active and the market is stiff in most things, others dearer.

Eggs are firm on former quotations with a shaded advance.

Potatoes are dearer and the market is becoming quite bare of home growth, and good table potatoes find a ready sale at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Our provision dealers are receiving large shipments of valley which have a good inquiry.

Onions have advanced to 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound, and are very scarce.

The green apple supply is nearly exhausted, and former quotations have been advanced.

The poultry supply still continues short at last week's quotation.

The meat market is steady, although a prominent buyer is responsible for saying that the country east of the mountains is completely cleared of beef cattle and buyers are compelled to go to California and Nevada to get a supply for western markets. Mutton sheep, that is to say prime, are in good demand and prices are firm. Fat hogs are scarcer and prices remain steady with a dearer tendency.

The grain market is firm as far as feed is concerned. Oats are very scarce and

the demand is good at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cental. Barley is shorter in supply and is a little dearer than a week ago.

WHEAT—52 to 56c per bu.

BARLEY—Prices are up to 95 to \$1.00 cents per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is stiff and offerings are light at \$1.50 to \$1.60 cents per 100 lbs.

MILLETTIFFS—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 \$3.50 per bbl. per ton and \$5.75 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 fair supply and good fresh eggs sell at 15 and 15 1/2c.

POULTRY—Chickens are quoted at \$4 to \$5 per dozen.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in moderate demand at \$2.50 per 100 weight gross to \$2.75 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. Cured hog meats are quoted at 12 1/2 cents hog round.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

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

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack, \$5.50; Extra C, \$5.75; Dry granulated \$6.50 in boxes, D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2.50. Ex C, \$2.00. GC \$1.85.

SYRUP—\$2.00 @ \$3.00 pr keg.

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

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

SALT—Liverpool, 50lb sk, 65c; 100lb sk, \$1.00; 200lb sk, \$2.00. Stock salt, \$1.30 per ton.

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 12c per lb, by box. Evaporated apples, 10c @ 12 1/2c per lb. Dried grapes, 7 @ 8c per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

POTATOES—Peerless, Buffalo whites, Snowflake and Burbank seedlings quoted at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—The market quotations for A 1 onions is \$1.30 @ 1.40 per 100 lbs.

GREEN FRUITS—Good apples sell for \$1.75 @ \$2.00 per box.

HIDES AND FURS.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 6 1/2c lb; green, 2 @ 2 1/2c; culs 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, \$5 @ \$5.5c; coon, 35c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 45c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.

WOOL—The market is reported 13 to 15 Wool bags, 35 cents.

CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

The first report of the condition of winter grain makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 77.4 against 81.2 last year, and that of rye 85.7.

A Safe Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, always itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, 329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order from the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco county, made on the 16th day of November, 1892, in the matter of the estate of A. B. Moore, deceased, I will, on the 20th day of May, 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, sell at public auction, at the door of the county court house in The Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, the following described real property belonging to the estate of A. B. Moore, deceased, to-wit: Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, and 10 1/2 feet off the west side of lot 11, all in block 6 of Laughlin's Bluff Addition to Dalles City, Oregon; said property to be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

SARAH A. MOORE, Administratrix.
Dated The Dalles, Or., Nov. 15, 1892.
4-21th-1893

Jersey Bull.

The Jersey Bull, ST. LAURENT, will stand for the season at the

Columbia Feed Yards.

For service and particulars apply at the yards, near the Brewery.

4-21wlm SILLAS OSBORNE.

Imported English Shire Stallion

LORD HAWKE.

PEDIGREE.

No. 142, Lord Hawke, 6087, Brown, foaled 1885. Sired by Mrs. Coward, Womersley, Fountains, Yorkshire. Imported 1888.
Sire, King of the Valley, 3171; he by Devonshire Lad, 595; he by Conqueror, 358; he by Hertford, 1077; he by Honest Tom, 1082; he by Hertford, 1286.
Dam by Waxwork, 2285; he by Waxwork, 2272; he by Black Leg, 144.
Grand Dalles by Honest Tom, 1101; he by England's Hero, 788; he by Derbyshire Hero, 552; he by Derbyshire, 589; he by Derbyshire (Piggott's).

Having purchased the celebrated Stallion, LORD HAWKE, he will make the season at W. L. Ward's on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at DuFour on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Charges for the season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The best of care will be taken of animals, but no responsibility for damages will be assumed.

Lord Hawke won the £100 premium at Hexam, England, in 1888.

The pride paid for Lord Hawke was \$2500.

A. J. McHALEY.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Building Material and Dimension Timber, Doors, Windows, Moldings, House Furnishings, &c. Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Fish Boxes and Packing Cases.
Factory and Lumber Yard at Old Ft. Dalles

DRY Pine, Fir, Oak and Slab WOOD Delivered to any part of the city.

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