

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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

Mr. Blount will leave the Hawaiian islands about June 5th and will set sail for Washington, expecting to reach that city about the 17th. It is stated that he has thus far pleased Secretary Gresham, with the exception of the indiscreet admission made by the commissioner on the occasion of his reception of a delegation of Hawaiian women who came to pray for Queen Liliuokalani's restoration. Mr. Blount received their memorials, and in reply to their address said that he would submit them to his government with all other information gathered during his mission, but he was not authorized to take any steps looking to the queen's restoration. This would have been of little consequence but for the practical effect the incident has had upon the queen's party. So long as Commissioner Blount was supposed to have authority to restore the queen they were quite willing to leave the whole matter to him, but now that they understand the real situation, and believe that weeks, and perhaps months, may pass after the commissioner leaves the island before the United States government shall indicate its intentions with regard to Hawaii, it is only natural that they should feel like taking the matter into their own hands and making the most of a favorable opportunity to start a counter revolution, dispossess the provisional government and restore the queen. It remains for Mr. Blount to please and satisfy the other 65,000,000 people of the United States over his conduct while at Hawaii, which is quite an undertaking for one of Mr. Blount's age.

Judge Bellinger deserves the credit of already doing one good thing, says the E. O. In sentencing three men, convicted of selling whisky to Indians, he placed the fine at \$25, instead of the usual \$10 imposed heretofore. A fourth victim explained that he had been led unwillingly into the commission of the offense, a job having been "put up" on him, for when he undertook to procure some whisky for a suffering, thirsting siwash, he found the fellow in company with a deputy marshal on his return, and on handing the coveted fire-water to the man, the marshal at once arrested him. This looked so much like collusion that the court suspended sentence and allowed the prisoner to go at large on his own recognizance. The court will not look with favor on any such business or attempts to entrap unsuspecting or ignorant persons into the commission of the offense of furnishing whisky to Indians, and if any one is proven to be interested in such a scheme he will be made to suffer for it. This is gratifying news in this section where selling whisky-to-Indians has been followed as a regular business at the expense of Uncle Sam.

The following doubtful excuse for Chicago is taken from the Spokane Review: Complaint in made from the world's fair grounds that it is "pay, pay, pay, from the moment you enter the fair until you leave." By all that is thrifty and economical, what do the people expect to encounter there? Any person of ordinary intelligence ought to expect that sort of treatment. If immunity from toll is desired, Chicago is the wrong place to find it. People desiring that should seek "a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade," which will be found incomparably cheaper, and a deal more comfortable in July and August.

John Ruskin has been proffered the position of poet laureate of England. Ruskin has been a very popular writer, though his physique has not been in consonance with his mental abilities. The position of poet laureate, with a stated salary attached, is peculiarly English, and such a place in the United States would seem very ridiculous, and would be rendered more so by the frail tenure of government positions in general consequent upon changes of administration.

The editor of the Farmington Forum has been sued for libel and required to give bonds in the sum of \$300 to appear before the superior court. In commenting on the case the editor says: "The time for the trial by the superior court has not been set, but we hope it will not take place for some weeks, as it would be doubly severe for us to go to making jute sacks while all life, beauty and gaiety in the outer world."

Twenty walnut trees standing near Goshen, Ind., were sold recently to a lumber syndicate for \$4,000. A transaction of this kind excites the wildest vagaries of the forestry enthusiast who pleads not only with the "woodman" to spare the trees, but to the agriculturist to plant and protect them from vandalism.

H. B. Luce, the new state food commissioner, is an energetic officer, and yesterday made several arrests in Portland for selling adulterated milk. The trouble is not that we lack for good laws, but men to enforce them, and Mr. Luce seems to be an agreeable exception.

Between The Dalles and Antelope there is but one guide board for the information of the traveler. As there are several important roads leading off from this it is necessary that others should be put up. All through the county the same fault might be cited. Our county roads are often traversed by people ignorant of the country through which they are traveling, and as in many places farm houses are miles apart, it results in a good deal of doubling on the same track, which, as all those who have had to do this know, is most tormenting. A recent law makes the placing of these guide boards a duty of the road supervisors, and as the law provides that they shall not be allowed their pay until they have proven to the county court that they have placed these guide-boards, it ought to be an easy matter to have them all put up within a short time. The CHRONICLE hopes it will not be necessary to touch upon this subject again.

The method of killing murderers adopted by New York state by electricity may prove to be unsatisfactory. A test is proposed at the world's fair, by which it is hoped to be shown that the human body can stand any number of volts. The theory is that man is a perfect conductor of electricity, and given the proper conditions of as free passage out of the body as into it, even the lightning bolt is harmless. A sensational story was lately circulated, under the signature of a French physician, that electricity does not kill under any circumstances, but reduces the body to a state of coma, which counterfeits death so closely as to be perfectly deceptive. This is perhaps purely sensation, though the matter should be investigated, and the fact of death established without a doubt. Public sentiment is growing against death as the extreme punishment.

The cost of discovering America by Columbus, says Prof. Ruge, in the "Globe," was 1,140,000 maravedis, or about \$7,296 of our money. The money of Queen Isabella, of course had a higher purchasing power than the dollar of today. Of the sum named, Columbus received an annual salary of \$320, and the two captains each \$192 per year. Each sailor, in addition to his subsistence, received \$2.45 per month, or one ducat.

Superintendent Tucker, of the department of admissions, gave out the official statement that the attendance at Chicago on the opening day, as near as he could ascertain, was 315,000. "The methods of getting at the number of tickets used by deadheads are very crude. There were no turnstiles to aid us. I have put down the number of free admissions at 140,000 leaving the number who paid 175,000. This I regard as a conservative estimate."

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is one of the convinced bi-metalists, writes to the Nineteenth Century on this interminable subject. He has a suggestion of his own which he thinks both good and practical: "Assuming that the existing market value of silver showed a ratio between it and gold of something between 23 and 24 to one, he would provide that the mint receive silver bullion and grant certificates therefor which should be legal tender at the ratio of 25 to one. Five years ago I joined with my friends in deprecating any attempt to establish an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. I have advanced, with further reflection, to the belief that such an agreement is to be desired, and that it could be accomplished with the minimum of change and with great advantage to the empire and the world on the conditions I have suggested."

Weather at Lake Owen.

The following is the monthly meteorological report for April by Vol. Olm.

K. N. Staehr, at Lake Owen.

Date.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
1	40	51	43
2	32	39	30
3	32	39	30
4	32	39	30
5	32	39	30
6	32	39	30
7	32	39	30
8	32	39	30
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25	32	39	30
26	32	39	30
27	32	39	30
28	32	39	30
29	32	39	30
30	32	39	30

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Maximum temperature, 57, date 21st and 20th.

Minimum temperature, 25, date 17th.

Total precipitation, 2.36 inches.

Greatest precipitation in any 24 consecutive hours, 0.90, date, 27th.

No. of days on which 31 or more precipitation fell, 2.

Prevailing direction of wind, south and west.

Date of frost, light, 12th.

On the 7th thunder from north last 3 23 seconds.

TREES are planted along the slopes of railroad cuts and banks in Austria and in other places where there is room. A recent statement shows that these plantations include about 370,000 fruit trees and 2,500,000 forest trees.

ETHEL STOUT, aged eleven years, runs a quarto temperance paper, called the Midget, in Ohio, sets a great deal of the matter, and edits it all. Her father is a newspaper man.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 11, 1893.—The activity in the markets is marked with an improvement worthy of notice. The volume of trade has been more satisfactory of late. Large orders have been received from the interior and were filled promptly and shipped. Prices remain steady and all lines are in good supply. An exception is made in sugar which has advanced another 1/4 of a cent during the past few days. The opinion prevails that best grades will advance to 7 cents per pound in the very near future. Coffee is reported to be firm on the outlook, with an opinion of an advance soon.

The provision market is well supplied, and prices for eggs are unchanged, with a good supply on hand. Butter is in better supply and prices are lower. Potatoes are still scarce and have a very firm tendency.

Poultry are offered more freely, but quotations have not changed.

Oats are very scarce and may be quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per cental. Barley is more scarce, and good clean barley is quoted at \$1.10 per pound.

The wheat market is quiet, although there is some movement. Prices have varied from 58 1/2 to 58 cents during the week. The Eastern and foreign markets are not active enough to give any interest or stimulating influence in the markets. Portland quotes valley at \$1.17 to \$1.22 1/2, and Walla Walla at \$1.10 to \$1.12 1/2, with a light movement.

The wool market has not opened here yet, though some buyers speak of 10 to 12 1/2 as the probable price for an opening.

We give the following clipping from the Boston Advertiser of the 28 ult., which is a clear statement of the wool statement of the situation at present.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 7,696 bags and bales domestic and 1,301 bales foreign, against 6,455 bags and bales domestic, 7,635 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1893, comprise 131,849 bags and bales domestic and 84,781 bales foreign, against 115,457 bags and bales domestic and 81,475 bales of foreign for the same time in 1892.

The sales for the week comprise 2,050,000 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 794,000 lbs. foreign, making the week's transactions for up 2,754,000 lbs. against 2,129,500 lbs. for the previous week, and 1,461,000 lbs. domestic, and 784,000 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week last year.

There is a dull tone to the market, and while a week ago, it does not follow that the present demand has improved, as some of the larger sales recorded, are the result of former transactions. The present situation is very flat taken as a whole, and holders of domestic wool are anxious to sell where they can get any fair bids. Reports from the new clip are coming in freely, but buyers at this end can give the grower little encouragement. Eastern buyers who are generally doing a large business in the country at this season of the year, are now at a complete standstill. They are not inclined to pay within several cents per pound of what their wool cost last year, and as a result, are not doing much, as they fear to name a price, they will give, in most cases, but prefer to wait.

The outlook at present is not encouraging in any direction. Latest reports from Washington say that the president has announced his determination to call a special session of congress Sept. 1st or earlier, and at that session the tariff will be revised. This announcement will settle the rumor that no tariff revision would be attempted until the regular session of congress, and will make a decided difference in the plans of wool buyers. The mills are busy at present on old orders, but they have covered a good share of their business through purchases of wool already made. Their principal wants hereafter will be to purchase wool against new orders taken, and it is safe to predict that under present conditions no one will care to buy a pound more wool than is absolutely needed to be used at once. A revision of the tariff means lower prices for wool, and in addition to this a very dull trade until the market becomes settled to the new order of events.

Lower duties on goods or not, will not allow clothiers to hold entirely out of the market until the revision on the tariff goes into effect, however, as they have got to have some goods on hand all of the time. They realize this and have placed very free orders for all goods, but the tendency will be to purchase no more than they are absolutely obliged to have. Whatever the after effect on the market will be when the trade gets settled down to the new order of things, there is no disguising the fact that while the change is being brought about, business will be seriously impaired, and this is what wool dealers are obliged to bear strongly in mind, when they are making their fall purchases in the country. With clothiers not ordering goods, and manufacturers only making up what are already ordered while preparing for the change, the outlook is for a small consumption of the raw material, and under these conditions it is more than probable that values will have to rule very low to tempt operations. When the tariff has been revised so that the maker know what to base operations on, the market will settle itself to its place in the world's business, but in the meantime the prospects are far from encouraging.

General stocks of wool here are small but at the same time prices are softer all around and dealers are more anxious for business, even at lower quotations.

Territory wools are easy in price and the market favors the buyer, where the latter can be induced to purchase. New wools are beginning to be available in many sections of the country, and holders of old wools are not very easy in mind. Some few round lots have been cleaned up during the past few weeks, but the price has favored the buyer, and general asking prices are lower. For good staple, strong warp, wools values are quoted on the secured basis of about 55¢@57¢, with fine medium at 53¢@54¢, and medium at 30¢, but many lots are being cleaned up at less than these fig-

ures, where they are off in any way. Texas and Southern wools are yet nominal in price, with offerings small and very little present inquiry. California wools are attracting little attention and rule nominal. Oregon wools are quiet at about the same price as territory grades for good lots.

The situation in foreign wools is steady, with a fair demand ruling. Australian wools are in good supply, but the market here is not on a parity with the prices ruling abroad, and this makes many holders indisposed to sell except at full prices. On the other hand, most importers who see a profit on their wools are letting them go, even though they cannot replace their supplies at present at the prices they are receiving. The purchases for America at the London sales are ruling light, only about 2,000 bales being taken for this country at the last report. Carpet wools are firm, with a scarcity of supplies abroad, generally reported. The business here is quiet at present, with light offerings in first hands.

WHEAT—52 to 56¢ 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.

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 \$3.50 per bbl. per ton and \$3.75 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—Good fresh eggs sell at 16 and 16 1/2¢.

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

BEER & 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.

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

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

SYRUP—\$2.00@3.00 per keg.

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

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

SALE—Liverpool, 50lb sk, 65¢; 100lb sk, \$1.00; 200lb sk, \$2.00. Stock salt, \$13.50 per ton.

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

POTATOES—Peerless, Buffalo whites, Snowflake and Burbank seedlings quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 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 1/2¢ lb; green, 2¢@2 1/2¢; culls 4¢ lb.

SHEEP BELTS—75¢@1.00 ea. Deer skins, 20¢ lb for winter and 30¢ for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75¢ lb. Bear skins, \$8.00@12 ea; beaver, \$3.50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5@5.50; silver gray fox, \$10.00@25; red fox, \$1.25; grey fox, \$2.50@3; martin, \$1.00@1.25; mink, 50¢@55¢; coon, 50¢; coyote, 30¢@75¢; badger, 25¢; polecat, 25¢@45¢; common house cat, 10¢@25¢ ea.

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

For Sale.

Two corner lots, with five room cottage and outbuildings, a good well of water, also city water, nice young fruit trees, good soil, desirable location, and remarkably cheap. See JOEL G. KOESTZ, wdt

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KO NO The Perfect TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath. 25c.

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Imported English Shire Stallion
LORD HAWKE.

PEDIGREE.

No. 142 Lord Hawke, 1887, Brown, foaled 1883. Bred by Mrs. Howard, Womersley, Pontefract, Yorkshire. Imported 1888.

Sire, King of the Valley, 374; he by Devonshire Lad, 385; he by Conqueror, 388; he by Hertford, 107; he by Honest Tom, 108; he by Hertford, 108.

Dam by Waxwork, 228; he by Waxwork, 222; he by Black Legs, 144.

Grand Dams by Honest Tom, 110; he by England's Hero, 79; he by Devonshire Hero, 52; he by Devonshire, 388; he by Devonshire (Pigott'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 Du-fur 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 prize paid for Lord Hawke was \$2500.

A. J. McHALEY.

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Building Material and Dimension Timber, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, House Furnishings.

Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Boxes and Packing Cases.

Factory and Lumber Yard at Old Ft. Dalles.

DRY Pine, Fir, Oak and Slab WOOD Delivered

any part of the city.

Farley & Frank

(Successors to L. D. Frank, deceased.)

Manufacturers OF ALL KINDS OF

Horse Furnishing Goods.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY and NEATLY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Harness, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets.

Full Assortment of Mexican Saddlery Plain or Stamped.

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Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed, Etc.

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