

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

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THE GEARY ACT.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States on the tested constitutionality of the Geary act puts Grover Cleveland in rather a sorry attitude; and, to that extent, makes Governor Penneyer's admonition that the president should "attend to his business" forceful and sensible. That the mere motion of an attorney for the Chinese should have the effect of postponing the execution of the act is simply another instance of "the law's delay," but has no real bearing in the case.

The court has passed upon the only question which could properly come before it, and declared the act constitutional. With the sentimental side of the matter, or the threatened Chinese retaliation we have nothing further to do.

It may be a hardship imposed on the Coolie to cut off his splendid pasturage in the field of American labor. Doubtless many of them will go back to China as poor as they came thence, and their comfortable competence of four or five hundred dollars to solace their old age be denied them. But what is their loss will be our gain.

It is a singular thing that the two prominent democrats on the supreme bench, Chief Justice Fuller, and Justice Field of California should be the only strenuous opponents of the purely democratic measure, fathered by Democrat Tom Geary and emphatically endorsed by a democratic house of representatives which had a two-thirds majority of his fellow disciples. It is noticeable, however, that their objections were purely sentimental and had no weight with the majority of the bench.

What is Cleveland going to do about it? He already stands arraigned before the bar of public opinion for obstructing the operation of a law, regularly enacted and was endorsed by the court of last resort, as far as the written law is concerned. In that higher court where the unwritten law is even more potent than any legislative enactment, Mr. Cleveland will be convicted of malfeasance in office. Who but he should have known that the Geary act was not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution? And, even if he doubted the validity of the law, what excuse can he find for suspending its operations? The fact that the money appropriated by the Geary act is entirely insufficient to carry out its provisions as to deportation of the Chinese laborer cannot have influenced him. The great mass of the democratic party is in sympathy with the anti-Coolie agitation, which proclivity Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of the treasury seem to have ignored. It is barely possible, as Dolph Hanna of Tacoma says, that the enforcement of an act of congress has been interfered with by counter action of the Chinese legation at Washington. If such is the case, an American may well take exception, and rejoice in the decision of the supreme court; for, had the decision been adverse the Chinese would have had occasion to regard themselves as masters of the situation.

What will be the consequences? Time, which "at last sets all things even" will tell. In the meantime let us preserve our souls in patience, and only keep in mind the fact that it is the duty of all good citizens to obey the law of the land and heartily co-operate in its enforcement.

The supreme court of the United States has allied itself with Governor Penneyer of Oregon in bidding President Cleveland "attend to his business."

TAX THE OWNERS.

Albert A. Pope, the bicycle maker, has written us a letter, arguing against the proposal plan to tax individual owners of bicycles. He claims that they are a necessity to the better class of workmen in the cities, enabling them to pay cheaper rents. Mr. Pope argues in a narrow groove. It will be hard to convince the vast majority of the people that bicycles are other than a luxury. The bicycles that are bought to save rent cannot amount to more than 10 per cent. of those sold. For instance, there is not a bicycle of the thirty or forty in The Dalles bought for this purpose; nor in any other town in Oregon save Portland is this probable. It is equally as probable that more than 75 per cent. of the bicycles used in Portland are owned by parties who do not buy them to save necessary walking, but are a luxury. Wage workers cannot afford to buy bicycles as a rule, especially married men with families. The other principal argument advanced is that it would be a hard matter to assess them equitably. Not at all. Any assessor who has judgment enough to assess the value of a wagon, is capable of pronouncing upon a bicycle, with a small outlay of inquiry. Mr. Pope believes the makers should be taxed. We do not know whether it is as easy to escape taxation in Massachusetts as it has been in Oregon, but we are certainly not in favor of paying Massachusetts bounty in the shape of taxes when we can keep the money at home.

Yes, a bicycle should be taxed, and the tax should be paid by the owner, whether it is a necessity, like a wagon, or a luxury, like a pleasure boat.

SO SAY WE ALL.

The Eugene Journal of recent date says: There can be no doubt of the injustice and bad policy of having all the State institutions in one city. Such a concentration of interests and the large appropriations to carry on all the business of the state could not long fail to build up a ring of combination that would control the state. By scattering the institutions over the state they are among the people and no such combination can arise, for one balances another and each holds in check any undue advantage sought by any one. The capitol or state house was located at Eugene by a majority of the votes of the people in 1860, but a person or persons residing at Salem sent to Southern Oregon and induced certain county clerks to fail to send in the votes of their counties until after the time prescribed by law. This nullified the election, and delayed the location of the seat of government four years, so that, at the election in 1864, the increase of population at Portland and in the northern part of the state gave it to Salem. This located the capitol at Salem for 29 years, which has long since expired, and is now subject to removal. The clause in the constitution, which was put there before the capitol was located, declaring that all the other institutions of the state should be located at the state capital, was wrong, and has been regarded as a dead letter for 29 years. Under that clause, in the early years of the state government, the penitentiary and the insane asylum were moved from Portland to Salem. This was a grave mistake, for which that now obsolete clause in the constitution was solely responsible. It would have been much better to have kept these institutions at Portland, especially the penitentiary, which is merely a huge workshop and ought to be at a commercial and shipping point. With the removal of these two institutions, the location of any more of the public institutions at Salem ceased, by common consent, and all the institutions since then have been located at Eugene, Corvallis and other places. This policy should be and will be continued, without any regard to a clause in the constitution that has been as dead for a quarter of a century as the clause prescribing that none but "free white male citizens" could vote. And if anybody insists that this clause shall be revived, at this late day, and every public building and all the appropriations to carry on all the business of a great state shall be dumped in to Salem, it will not take the people long to change the constitution. This country and all south of here will vote solid for it, and so will Eastern Oregon and the northern end of the Willamette valley. Surely Salem ought to be satisfied, and we have no doubt the majority of her citizens are, with the capitol, the asylum and the penitentiary. However, if they sanction or permit a fight to be made against the location of the remainder of the state institutions outside of Salem, they will find that the people of other less favored sections of the state will be delighted to take up the challenge, and when that time comes Salem will be fortunate if she retains what she now has or any part of it.

WAR PROBABILITIES.

The present shape of our relations with China has reached a critical point, and already a vision of war with that power is, according to the latest advice, a prospective possibility. As yet, however, there is more sensation than fact concerning the apprehension. If war is declared China will be responsible for its commencement, as no overt act is likely to happen on the part of or in the United States. Since the Geary act is declared constitutional, no nation has the right to question our own laws, or to dissent to the extent of arbitrament by the force of arms. The United States has been most liberal in the matter of permitting Chinese to settle among us without becoming citizens. It has finally become expedient to restrict further immigration under these conditions, and to that end an act has been formulated requiring those already here to register. Through incompetent advice the Chinese paid no attention to this simple requirement. This is the whole story simplified, and it should not cause any great amount of trouble. For diplomatic reasons it may now be wise to extend the time for registration, but it does not follow that the government need recede from its purpose. The apprehended trouble over indignities to Americans in China might occur in any case, as during the time when our relations with China were most friendly, it has been related that American settlements were at times compelled to defend themselves with arms from ignorant rabble. The diffusion of the late news throughout the empire may have the effect of increasing the rancor on the part of these irresponsible mobs, but the Chinese government must be held responsible for this, which is the only cause for immediate alarm.

John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, is in Chicago for a fortnight's sightseeing at the fair. It is said Mrs. Mackay has rented a mansion and will entertain here during the fair.

A DEEP-LAID SCHEME.

The true story of the interview between Secretary Carlisle and the New York bankers has leaked out. And it shows up handsomely for the credit and resolution of the administration. Instead of the bankers having all the say as the dispatches ran, they had very little to do but to sit like a pack of naughty school boys and take their medicine. The secretary opened and closed the whole conversation. He went over the entire gold business since the election of Cleveland and told them how and why the gold tide had ebbed so rapidly. He warned them that he understood the whole matter and all their schemes and did not intend to allow their avarice to force him to issue bonds. That the Sherman law was at the root of the evil and would be wiped from the statute as soon as congress met. That to issue bonds was to admit that the administration was too weak to contend with them and that the New York banks were not yet masters of the treasury. He said that there was lots of gold in the country and the people would rally to the national support when necessary. The Boston, Chicago and Virginia already led the advance and he scornfully advised them to follow their example. That the government was in daily receipt of offers of gold and the bonds would never be issued; because it would be a blot upon his administration, send gold up and might produce a serious crisis. This strong, manly, independent, patriotic stand completely upset the plans of these plutocrats and they came to their knees without further special pleadings. It makes the American spirit proud to know that no set of rich men are able by any scheme, however deeply laid, to intimidate or affect the government. Never again will the banks try such a royal bluff as that—Exchange.

Mackay's two physicians charged \$7,500 and \$5,000 for extracting Rippey's bullet, the former making 45 visits, and the latter 26. Mackay next went to Chicago. At this giddy rate of speed he will go broke before the year is out. Mackay is surely getting reckless, and we will next hear of subscriptions being taken for him.

Ohio and Pennsylvania have been visited by the heaviest rains known for years. At Cleveland 3½ inches have fallen and the storm continues without abatement. In Pennsylvania the loss of property is large, besides railway traffic is suspended to a large degree. Disastrous floods are expected in both states.

"Physician, heal thyself!" will come to mind in connection with the failure of Dr. Warner, the safe cure man. The general supposition was that he was healed, but he foolishly spent his money in speculations, instead of keeping up his advertising.

Governor Penneyer has easily distanced the field as the winning populist presidential possibility in 1896 by his spirited resentment of Gresham's insult to Oregon. It will now be Penneyer or Llewellyn of Kansas.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 18th.—The condition of the markets has been quite satisfactory for the past week. Business has been more brisk and prices steady. There have been no changes in quotations in the grocery and provision lines. Farm products continue to arrive, with the exception of potatoes, which are scarce, and prices are higher than last week's quotations.

Eggs are plentiful on former market prices.

Butter is more plentiful, and dealers are loath to pay quotations.

The cereal situation is unchanged, although there is a light movement in arrivals. Foreign and eastern advices indicate easy markets and a light demand.

The wool market situation continues unchanged. The market quotations are nominal and lifeless. There are only two or three buyers on the market and the interest in trade is in a slumbering condition.

WHEAT—\$2 to \$2.50 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.

MILLET—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. Shell-ed corn \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Salem mill 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 16½c.

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 7½ cents dressed. Cured hog meats are quoted at 12½ cents hog round.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 22c. Arabica, 20c.

SUGAR—Golden C. in 110s 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 per keg.

RICE—Japan rice, 6½c @ 7c; Island, rice, 7c.

BEANS—Small whites, 4½c @ 5½c; Pink, 5c per 100 lbs.

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

DRIED FRUITS—Italian prunes, 12c per lb, by box. Evaporated apples, 10c @ 12½c per lb. Dried grapes, 7c @ 8c 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, 6½c lb; green, 2c @ 2½c; culls 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, \$8 @ \$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, 50c; 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.

Sunday School Convention.

NEWBERG, Or., May 18.—[Special].—The second day's session of the Oregon Sunday school convention opened with bright sunshine, the beautiful weather continuing throughout the day. At the morning session C. W. Wasson of Chemawa, superintendent of the Harrison institute, spoke for thirty minutes upon "Training for Service." He is a very entertaining talker, and earnest in the cause of Christianity. Other interesting topics were "The Teacher," by Mrs. G. H. Collier, Eugene, and "Management of the Sunday School," by Rev. J. E. Blair, Salem. The question box contained a good many leading questions, which were quickly answered by E. W. Allen of Portland, who is very quick-witted and always an admirable hand at repartee. "Temperance," by Mrs. A. E. Riggs, was well handled. She is modestly quiet, though forceful speaker, and her argument was well timbered with statistics. She mentioned how Russia would be vastly more prosperous if her grain were used to feed the hungry instead of being converted into alcoholic drinks. "Sunday School Finances," by Rev. H. L. Bates, did not show, claimed the author, as large a sum in the treasury as he might well hope for, still every pressing debt was fairly met, and, considering the steady increase of supplies, there was little to regret in the past and much to hope for the future.

A Sure 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.

While Mrs. Hannah Hogan, a lady 60 years of age, was walking past a brick building, which was being erected on Market street, San Francisco, she was struck by a falling iron girder which had been improperly braced, and was instantly killed.

County Clerk's Notice.

All persons having warrants in the hands of the county clerk issued more than seven years prior to July 1st, 1893, are hereby notified to call for the same, and present the same to the county treasurer for payment within sixty days from the 1st day of July, 1893. If said warrants are not called for and presented for as above they will be cancelled and payment thereof will therefore be refused. By order of the County Court. Stmly10je28 J. B. CROSSER, County Clerk.

The Dalles, Oregon, May 8th, 1893.

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 J. K. KOONTZ, w4t.

Imported English Shire Stallion
LORD HAWKE.

PEDIGREE.
No. 142, Lord Hawke, 6007, Brown, foaled 1883. Sired by Mrs. Coward, Womersley, Fountains, Yorkshire. Imported 1886.
Sire, King of the Valley, 2744, he by Shire Lad, 596; he by Conqueror, 528; he by Herford, 1866.
Dam by Waxwork, 2285; he by Waxwork, 2272; he by Black Legs, 144.
Grand Sires by Honest Tom, 1102; he by England's Hero, 735; he by Derbyshire Hero, 562; he by Derbyshire, 567; 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 J. J. 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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175 Second Street, - The Dalles, Oregon.

A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

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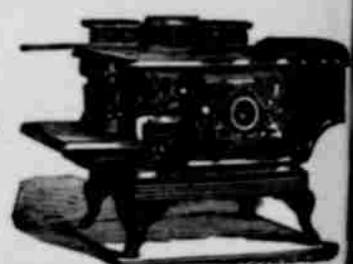
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Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Pa Boxes and Packing Cases.

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

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

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Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables.

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