

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

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Are the manifestations made over Princess Enlalie proof that royalty is the natural condition of mankind? Periodically Americans go wild over the appearance of some old-country individual of kingly attributes and fawn over him with all the enthusiasm of a subject. Enlalie is being flattered and feted, and her idiotic speeches are sufficient to throw her fair American listeners into transports of delight. Should the conclusion be drawn that a monarchical government could be easily substituted for the present republican form? We think not. While the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who are entertaining her in the United States are showering upon her every courtesy and take the opportunity presented of overdoing it a little, thus showing their preference for a gay court life, the brawn and brains of the country, the vast body of the people who control that very powerful, even if changeable thing called public sentiment, are averse to make any more of Enlalie than any one else, and hardly so much. They like heroes better, somebody who has done something else than having been born, and petted and pampered, and allowed to spend fortunes for baubles which represent the sweat-drops of thousands of subjects. A greater number of people in The Dalles will pay reverence to the heroism of "Billy" than Enlalie could secure in a chariot with six white horses, over a roadway strewn with roses.

The German is slow to complain of high-handed action, but there have been indications of late that even he is beginning to show the temper which "militarism" breeds, of which the following is a recent utterance:

"Look here! During the Franco-German war, on both sides, there were slain 250,000 of the flower of Europe—for what? In the Crimean war there were killed 800,000 men! In the Italian war of 1859-63, 600,000 men lost their lives. In the war between Austria and Russia, in 1866, 50,000 men laid down their lives. The wars of Napoleon I cost Europe 5,000,000 men! A la presse vous les fouts! France has taken up arms—for some fool or tyrant—20 times since 1815! Twenty millions of the fairest lives in Europe have been laid upon the battlefield during the last century. But is this the only cause attached to this militarism? Let us see. During the past 25 years the cost of the armaments of Europe have been \$5,000,000,000 per year! France spends \$400,000 every day of her life on her army and navy. The wars of the past century have cost the people \$140,000,000,000, without counting the value of each life lost. It is military mania, isn't it? Costly! Cruel! Inhuman! Stupendous idiocy! The gross annual revenues of the five great powers of Europe cost the people of Europe \$1,325,000,000; \$391,000,000 of this goes to support the armies and navies of those five powers! Military service—from five to 20 years in harness—is universal! No man can escape it."

Delaware, O., has suddenly acquired a national reputation, and that of the worst sort. It was known in a general way that Monett Hall and the Ohio Wesleyan universities were located there, but it never came into real prominence until the action of the female students outdid their brothers by burning the rounded arms and tender bosoms of various students with lunar caustic to prevent the victims from appearing decolate at an approaching social function. Scarcely had the reading public had time to shudder when it was informed that the male students had gone far beyond the female students in that line of cruelty. Four members of the junior class were set upon by members of the lower classes and beaten with a red-hot shovel and marked in a horrible manner on the cheeks, chins and foreheads with a strong solution of caustic. "Disfigured for life" is the verdict of the doctors. The legislature has taken up the matter and passed a law making hazing a felony. Nine students have been expelled, and now civil suits for heavy damages are pending, and criminal indictments are promised.

It is a great pity that the Oregon National Guards could not have shown the old soldiers the trifling honor of escorting them to the cemetery, on their mission of decorating the graves of their departed comrades. Of all times and places this was pre-eminently where they should have been yesterday. The men who fought, bled and died that the nation might be saved for these graceless scamps, have a right to expect more than that. They are passing away; in a few years they will have all been gone; a great number of them are tremulous with age, or unfeebled by wounds and suffering. Company A, Third Regiment O. N. G. may well blush for shame that the handful of men in The Dalles who have survived the struggles of the war of '61-'65, marched alone to the cemetery, the lesson of their patriotism so soon forgotten. Whither are we drifting?

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial day was fittingly observed in The Dalles. Besides the usual services, of the G. A. R. post, the people generally observed the day, flags flying at half mast in all quarters of the city, the stores remaining closed during the afternoon and the newspapers suspending publication for the day. The citizens needed not to be reminded that the day was not a jubilant holiday, even the children appreciating the sacredness of its meaning and their usual boisterous demonstrations were hushed during the march of the handful of veterans, who with martial tread preceded by a drum corps, took their solemn march to the burial ground in reverent love and esteem for the gallant men who offered their lives in defense of the Union and the flag, and who are now bivouacked forever.

"On fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead."

This is the day which John A. Logan, the old grand commander of the G. A. R., twenty-five years ago designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every village and hamlet churchyard in the land. Year by year the living ranks are being decimated by death. Few there are now who would be accepted for service in another war, and soon all will cross to that silent shore to join those gone before.

If the state boundaries are to be changed let us not increase the size of the state, which is already too large, but rather diminish it. Eastern Washington added to Eastern Oregon would make a stretch of country about 500 miles long by air line north and south, with an average width of 300 miles east and west. This is too great an expanse of territory, in view of the rapid settlement, to be presided over by one seat of government. The Columbia river is a natural boundary and the preponderance of opinion, when it comes to a vote, will prove this to be true. Eastern Washington are not even as willing for the combination as Eastern Oregon, while the clash of interests of the Puget sound with those of the Columbia river and its ocean harbors will as effectually prevent a unification of territory on the west. Hence the question of boundaries will be left for each state to solve, and will not be one for their joint consideration.

"The treasury today purchased 416,500 ounces of silver," So says a Washington dispatch of yesterday. Now, will any one explain why, with millions of ounces of silver on hand, the treasury bought these 416,500 ounces and paid for them in notes that are practically redeemable in gold.—Astorian.

We will try. There was an act passed in 1890 called the Sherman act, which provides that the government shall buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, paying for them in treasury notes. There are several newspapers who have heard of this and at odd times have commented on its wisdom very caustically. We will save some of these clippings up and send them to you the next time we come across any of them.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.—There has been a decided improvement in the different lines of trade during the week. Business has been given a new impetus by the wool movement, although few sales have been made up to date. Merchants are replenishing their stocks and are getting up to activity in the daily routine of trade. Prices in general lines remain steady, excepting that of sugar, which has advanced 3/8 of a cent on all grades.

The provision market continues steady in general. Meats are in good supply without change in quotation.

Eggs are more plentiful and prices have declined from 15 and 16 cents per dozen to 12 1/2 cash to 15 in trade. Portland market is overstocked and is said to be flat in eggs, butter and poultry.

The Dalles butter market is steady but the poultry market is down somewhat. Old fowls are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50 according to age and size. Spring chickens are in ready sale at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per dozen with a good inquiry.

The produce market is in better condition, and supplies are getting to be quite adequate for home consumption. Eastern Oregon potatoes are very scarce and are at a premium, being quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Valley are in fair supply at \$2.50 per 100 lbs. New potatoes are found in a limited supply in the market at 5 and 6 cents per lb. Green peas are seen in several places and find sale at 8 and 10 cents per lb. Green gooseberries are plentiful and have a limited demand. Strawberries, that is home grown, are becoming more plentiful in the market and are quoted by the crate at 15 to 17 cents per box.

Livestock that is fit for the block, has declined and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents per pound on foot in about the regular market for grass fed beef. Mutton sheep are in good supply and the market is somewhat depressed. \$2.50 to \$3.00 per head is the present range with a probable decline on these quotations. Live hogs, fit for slaughter, are scarce in the face of a decline in quotations from a week ago, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents gross, and 6 to 6 1/2

dressed, is the offering in the meat market.

The wheat market shows little change. Prices remain about stationary. An European demand for wheat is expected which will raise prices later. Present wheat prices delivered on dock at Portland are \$1.10 per cental for Walla Walla and \$1.17 1/2 for valley. The Dalles market is stationary and quite lifeless.

The following from the Boston Advertiser of the 26th of May will be of interest to our readers:

The past week has shown a very dull market, and while sales foot up larger than during the past few weeks, it is entirely due to the low prices that have been accepted. Some large lines of wool have been cleaned up, but it has not been because manufacturers were hungry for supplies. The latter as a rule are taking only what they need, but in the cases noted the seller accepted bids that the buyer considered safe and the latter got the wool. Of these sales noted, the one of 100,000 pounds Michigan delaine, which was cleaned up at 25 1/2c, was the greatest surprise to the trade. The balance of the lot sold two months ago at 32c to the same buyer, who cleaned up the last of it this week. The trade feel that the price obtained was very low, but the wool was to be sold, and the holder was doubtful of getting as good price bid if the wool was held until new fleeces began to come in with any freedom.

Reports from the west note conditions very unsatisfactory there. Some local buyers bought wools early at prices that stand them a sharp loss on the present market, and they are consequently trying hard to hold values up.

Ohio fine wools are very dull, and while but few are held here these have to be sold at a low price to find a buyer. One lot of XX and delaine was cleaned up at 27@28c, while other lots of XX on the market are offered at 28c. Any lots to command above 28c would have to be very fancy, and to find a special buyer who wanted it. For X Ohio the market is nominal at 26c, with X Michigan at 25c, but any free offerings would have to be at concessions. Combing fleeces are very dull, with No. 18 scarce and nominal. No. 1 clothing fleeces are also scarce and nominal in price. Unwashed fine fleeces are slow of sales with fat sheep's wool dull and nominal, the latter attracting no attention this season. For 1/2 and 3/4 blood wools, the market is very dull, with prices quoted 1c lower. The feeling at present is that in the fine wool sections of Ohio, about 20c will be all that buyers can pay, but the growers at present are not down to that figure. Some eastern dealers claim that 18 to 19c is all that they will risk, and the most unfavorable feature is that every day their views appear to grow more depressed instead of better. A large operator who sent his limit to buy out the first of the week, notified his agent, yesterday, to cut prices 2c, as he did not care to run the risk of loading up at the figures he had named previously.

The trade have got money as a rule, and do not propose to run great risks of losing it, when the prospects of success are so unfavorable. They will take a limited amount of wool at a price, but it will have to be well down to the "free wool" basis, as the chances appear great that much of it will have to be held over till the tariff change is made. The woolen manufacturer is not going to make any more goods than he has a sure market for until the tariff change has been effected, and consequently will not require the amount of raw material of former years. The wool held over will have to go at the "free wool" basis, and no one desires the pleasure of carrying it, except at a price that will make him safe.

Pulled wools are dull and gradually working down.

Territory wools continue dull, with the market gradually working down as far as prices are concerned, while recent sales have been on the basis of 53 @55c for fine strong staple warp wools. The market is now undoubtedly several cents below that price. There is no quotable price for the wools, and dealers are trying to get all that they can, while the courage of some sellers is more than other.

The market is nominally about 52@53c secured for fine, and about 50@51c for fine medium, but while some buyers might pay more than this if they found a lot of wool that they wanted, some sellers might make concessions from this price if they could get a better bid. No one feels disposed to hold wool where they can sell it, as they feel that a low price this week may mean a good sale a few days hence from the way the market is working. But few new Texas wools are coming forward, while prices for them rule about the same as for territory. California wools are dull and nominal. The stock of old Montana wools has been cleaned up, and with no new wools the price for such is nominal.

Australian wools are very quiet, as at the prices domestic wools are quoted, a buyer cannot pay the duty on the former and use them to advantage, without he is making special goods that require that kind of wool in the finish. The price is firm, from the fact that the same conditions that operate against domestic wools on account of the expected tariff change, is favorable to the foreign supplies. The wool is held in bond until used, and should wool be made free of duty, it would come in at no duty the same as new importations. These wools

are now selling here lower than in London, and no one is disposed to press sales. Montevideo and Cape wools are dull, with almost nothing doing. Carpet wools are quiet, but the market holds firm. The bulk of the recent arrivals have been on manufacturers account, and will be in bond until wanted.

We quote the selling prices of the market for leading descriptions as follows:

California wool—Spr Northern, 18@21c; middle co spr, 16@17c; Southern defective, 11@14c; free North fall, 15@18c; South do, 11@14c; defective, 9@11c.

Oregon wools—Eastern, fair, 14@16; choice, 17@18c; valley, 18@21c.

Australian wools, scoured basis—Combing, super, 72@75c; do good, 68@72c; do average, 65@68; clothing, 62@68c; Queensland combing, 62@65c; do clothing 60@62c; lamb's wool, 60@72c.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says:

"The receipts for the opening of the week fell considerably short of the previous couple of weeks, and as there were many new buyers on the market, prices stiffened at least 10 per cent. over last week's quotations. Drivers, as usual of late, commanded most attention and sold at prices generally conceded the equal of the highest prevailing so far this spring. Good smooth chunks, 1100@1300 lbs., also sold well, and streeters, so much depressed for two weeks back, sold freely, \$10 to \$12.50 per head better."

Heavy draft horses in very limited demand, and common, thin horses as usual, hard sellers at low prices.

The following are closing prices:

Streeters	1000@1100
1200-lb chunks	12@13 1/2
1400-lb chunks	13@14 1/2
1500-lb chunks	14@15 1/2
1700-lb chunks	16@17 1/2
Drivers	12@15 1/2
Saddlers	13@16 1/2
Coach teams	400@500

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.

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 1/2c.

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.

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

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

BEANS—Small whites, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; 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, 10@12 1/2c per lb. Dried grapes, 7@8c per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

POTATOES—Purleys, Buffalo whites, Snowflake and Burbank seedlings quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.25 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; skulls 4c lb.

SKEIN FELTS—75@100 on. Deer skins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75c lb. Bear skins, \$8@12 cut; beaver, \$3.50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5@5.50; silver gray fox, \$10@12; 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.

COMING TO OREGON.

United Presbyterians to Come Here Next Year.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 31.—The United Presbyterian assembly decided this morning to meet next year at Albany, Or., and the general committee on home missions at Portland, Or. A resolution was passed reaffirming the former declarations against membership in secret oath-bound societies. A committee was ordered appointed to act with a similar committee from the Holland Christian Reformed church to prepare a basis of union. The appeal of Rev. David Morrow from the synod of California was referred back to the synod. The appeal of Rev. J. G. Armstrong, of the same synod, was not regular, and no action was taken.

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