

The Weekly Chronicle.

FALSE REPORTS.

Rev. Whisler, who claims the Ohio Wesleyan university as his alma mater, has been shocked at the late sensational reports concerning the hazing of girl students, and leaves the following statement from the faculty, as published in the Christian Advocate, which contradicts the Associated Press reports:

The report that the young ladies have engaged in hazing is not true. There has never been a single case of hazing among the girls of the college. One evening some girls foolishly marked themselves and three or four of their schoolmates with burnt cork and chalk. One of the girls had a two per cent solution of nitrate of silver, which had been procured at a drug store. She tested it on her own arm and found that it left a slight stain, but was perfectly harmless. Four of the girls were slightly marked in the palms of the hands and on their wrists with this solution. This, however, was not done against the will of anyone. Two of the girls washed off the solution that night, and it did not leave the slightest mark. The other two left the solution on over night, and were unable to wash it off the next morning before breakfast. On their way to the college grounds to recite they stopped at a drug store and asked the druggist to remove the nitrate, which he did without any pain and without leaving any mark. No young woman at this college has ever received any bodily injury from another student; nor has any young woman in connection with this matter been guilty of conduct toward another student which the parents of either party would disapprove.

The action of these students has inflicted disgrace upon the university, upon themselves, and been a cause of great mortification to their relatives. They are deserving of little sympathy. We have a perennial sympathy with youthful energy, activity and high spirits. Nor do we oppose practical jokes if they regard the rights of property, person, and reputation, and do not infract decency. Ingenious and ingenious minds will have no trouble in inventing practical jokes within the limits of morality and refinement.

The city council at their last meeting inaugurated a system of sanitation that, if perhaps heroic, is one of the wisest measures ever attempted by that body of men. The stench of outhouses in the summer time has been a nuisance for many years, and one of the most prolific causes of disease. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, two of the severest diseases known to mankind, are nearly always traceable to polluted air and water, caused by carelessness on the part of citizens. Scarlet fever, small pox and allied contagious diseases are better and more thoroughly perpetuated when garbage and decaying vegetation are thrown anywhere, and when open water closets are allowed to exist in thickly populated portions of the town. Instances are plentiful where otherwise admirable citizens have been indifferent to laws they knew existed and occasional specific orders, asking them to connect their privies with the sewers, which would have been but a trifling expense. Such people, and all others who are now directly to be asked to remedy these defects will do so uncomplainingly, since they are aware, as well as others, that their course has not been one for the best interests of the general welfare.

A Frenchman states that there are 51,000 breweries in the world. Germany easily leads with 26,240, which produce 4,750 million litres of beer yearly, a litre being equal to about 1 1/4 pints. England comes next with 12,874 breweries and an output of 2,600 million litres; then the United States with 2,300 breweries and 3,500 million litres; Austria with 1,942 breweries and 1,300 million litres; Belgium, with 1,290 breweries and 1,000 million litres, and France with 1,044 breweries and 800 million litres. In Bavaria the annual allowance of beer of the population is 221 litres; in Berlin, 191; in Belgium, 169; in England, 143; in Switzerland, 31; in Denmark, 93; in the United States, 31; in Sweden, 11, and in Russia, 5. These are not offered as temperance statistics, because beer is not the principal drink in all countries. The Russians are not a beer drinking people, nor are they an especially temperate nation.

The last number of the Goldendale Sentinel bears no comparison to its immediate predecessors. The adolescent youth who has been promoted to the less arduous duties of the composing room fired his parting shot at the directors of the paper upon which he was working in the last issue of May, and Hugh Gourlay, well known in Wasco county, as a man of education and discernment, and withal an incisive writer, took charge of the tripod. The Sentinel has acquired at a single leap all it could gain in twenty years by the slow process of educating its youthful editor through the fiery ordeal of competitive comment.

While our neighboring state across the river is suffering financial reverses, and the closing of banks are a daily occurrence, no bank failure will be reported from Oregon. From dispatches it has been learned that Portland banks are thoroughly sound and can stand any draft, sudden or long-continued, and the same can be said of all banks throughout the state. Oregon today is better prepared with ready cash than any other state in the union.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

In a country like the United States, where famine is never known and good crops are the rule; where no standing army, to speak of, is maintained at an immense cost to the taxpayers; where the per cent of crime is small; where resources are unparalleled and wages are uniformly good, it is a matter of surprise that such widespread hard times can exist. The causes are difficult to assign, being almost as varied as there are exponents to assign them. The republicans say the universal stringency is due to the anticipated lowering of the tariff, while the democrats as persistently claim that the tariff as it now exists, has brought the present troubles upon us; the labor leader assures us that the centralization of capital is alone responsible; the religious bigot that Jesuits are a tremendously disturbing cause. No condition, fancied or real, escapes the reasoning of some men as being directly responsible for the present stringency. The silver lining to the dark cloud is found in the fact that its sudden appearance may be as quickly dispelled. If the Sherman act is unwise, as it now seems to be almost universally conceded, it will not take long to repeal it, as congress meets again in September. Our resources are so vast and varied that a few millions one way or the other cut no figure in a national sense. The next congress will certainly legislate in a manner to ease the existing condition of affairs. If they legislate at all they will do so. The uncertainty as to just what they will do is the most palpable cause of alarm, on the principle that it is the unknown which terrifies. It is not likely that the new congress will do anything nearly so sweeping as the democratic platform, taken literally, would require. Most men, even among the democrats, do not favor free trade to the extent as there stated. There will yet be ample protection on all commodities that need it.

Locally, the money market is easier than it was a month ago; collections are better and a general convalescent tone is noted. The lessons taught in the east will prove beneficial to our local merchants, and they will restrict the practice of giving credit upon insufficient security. They will stick closer to the cash system, while curtailing and hedging in all reasonable ways. The greatest cause for the congestion here lies in the fact that the wool is tied up on account of an indispotion to sell. At this season of the year a million and a half of dollars are usually disbursed.

As an illustration of the accuracy with which the new fast trains between Chicago and New York keep to the figures of time card, a writer in the Chicago Herald tells of the meeting of the two position trains on the Lake Shore railroad in the course of the first run: "At 11:55 o'clock Sunday night, when No. 10 had just flashed past Ripley Crossing exactly on time, Western Passenger Agent Wilber of the Lake Shore quietly remarked: 'Gentlemen, we pass No. 41 in exactly two minutes. Won't you step to the back platform and see it?' With every nerve strained, the members of the party huddled into the rear vestibule. 'We pass her in thirty seconds,' said Mr. Wilber, stop watch in hand. The confidence of the man was sublime. He had received no word from No. 41, not even that it had started from New York. 'In twenty seconds,' said Mr. Wilber, as calmly as if merely reading his watch-dial. Not a man in the party doubted the statement. 'In ten seconds,' spoke the prophetic voice, and that tingling, hair-lifting sensation which the patriot feels when listening to martial music electrified the group. 'Five seconds—four—three—two—one—she's due.' Whirr, crash, three times three and a tiger. Both trains exactly on time. It was the apotheosis of rail-roading. Astronomical exactness applied to a time card. 'Good night, gentlemen; I am going to bed,' said Mr. Wilber."

After careful examination of the many models presented, the United States army, through its recognizable head, has declared in favor of the Krug-Jorgensen magazine rifle, and the manufacture of the new arm will probably soon be commenced at Springfield armory. It is something of a blow to our national pride to be compelled to confess inventive inferiority. This unaccountable discrepancy—for our inventive genius is far ahead of that possessed by all other nations—will undoubtedly soon be wiped out, but for a year or so the United States army and a large proportion of our national guard will shoot with what, though a foreign product, is now believed to be the highest type of modern rifle.

Edwin Booth, the most famous tragedian of the age, died at 1:15 yesterday morning in New York. For many weeks his death was a foregone conclusion, and the only surprise was that he lingered so long as he did. This deprives America of her greatest actor. There is none today upon whom the mantle of Booth can be said to appropriately fall.

The Presbyterians have mapped out for themselves a big contract for the next few months. Starting in with ousting Dr. Briggs and making a big row in the church they proceed to try to close the world's fair Sundays or break it up, and demand that the Chinese exclusion law

be made inoperative. If they succeed in all these small jobs they may turn their attention to the eradication of volcanic outbursts in Japan, and to confining the orbit of comets to their own system and not be heavenly vagabonds any longer.

We are fast growing impervious to calamity. The "gold reserve" has been treasured upon and has retrenched, and has retrenched and been treasured upon again, but we are dead to the agony. Nothing can stir up the cockles of our heart, or cause a single hair to stand on end short of a scissors trust or a gum arabic combine.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The office seeker is the unripe statesman, and the chances of his being nipped in the bud are numerous and painful.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.—The tone of business for the past week has been quiet. Operations in most departments of the merchandise market has been more of a hand to mouth character than for some time. Prices have been maintained throughout all lines. Money has been firm, although is easier in tone than reported a week ago. Collections were more satisfactory and deposits larger. Business, while somewhat quiet, is conducted on a more satisfactory basis. The credit system has been, to a large degree, curtailed, and consequently a healthier condition prevails in all circles. The produce market is quite steady. Strawberries are coming in freely, and with a good demand for export, prices range from 10 to 12 cents per box crate. Gooseberries are in fair supply at 25 cents per gallon. New potatoes and green peas are in fair supply. Other garden vegetables are plentiful and prices are nominal.

There is no change in the egg and butter market, other than a tone of light daily receipts.

The condition of the cereal market on the coast is without change. Eastern and foreign markets are more or less unsatisfactory; reports from the grain districts of Europe and Asia indicate fair crops and a prospect of the usual average for export.

Our home market is quiet. Some Klickitat Valley wheat is coming to the Diamond Mills and .52 to .55 per bushel is paid. Oats and barley are fine at former quotations and have a fair demand for home use.

The wool market is full stocked with five grades of wool and is lifeless. Buyers and sellers are apart on prices, offerings range from .09 to .13 cents. Some few sellers are disposing. Eastern markets are still weak. The Boston Advertiser, of the 2nd, says: "Fine fleeces are dull and almost entirely nominal. Some old lots might be picked up at quotations, but no one believes that new wools will command any such figures as are now quoted. Shearing is going on in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and some idea of what the new wools are worth will be known soon. Medium clothing and combing wools are dull and nominal in price. Delaine fleeces appear to be closely sold out and quotations are nominal. Unwashed and unmerchanted fleeces are dull, and sales ruling are mostly at inside quotations. For 1/4 and 3/8 blood fleeces the demand is quiet, with spot lots moving in a slow way at about 22¢@23¢ for choice parcels. Sales to arrive of Southern graded wools are noted below these figures, offers as low as 20¢@21¢ for Missouri wools laid down here being made, with buyers still holding off. Some business is being done to arrive in these wools, but buyers are very conservative.

Territory wools are very dull and quotations are entirely nominal. Sales have been confined to small lots as a rule, and prices have taken considerable range. Texas wools are dull and nominal, the lots cleared up being mostly on private terms, which probably means very low. California and Oregon wools are dull and featureless, with prices nominal.

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

Ohio and Penn. fleeces—No. 1 fleeces, 30¢; X and X and above, 26¢; XX and XX and above, 28¢. Mich. Wis. etc.—Mich. X, 25¢; Mich. No. 1, 28¢; N. Y., N. H. and Vt. X, 24¢; N. Y. and N. H. No. 1, 27¢. California wools—Spr Northern, 18¢@21¢; middle co. spr. 15¢@17¢; Southern defective, 11¢@14¢; free North fall, 15¢@18¢; South do. 11¢@14¢; defective, 9¢@11¢. Oregon wools—Eastern, fair, 14¢@16¢; choice, 17¢@18¢; valley, 18¢@21¢.

The live stock market is steady. Beeves for the block are quoted at 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 on foot, with a fair supply in sight. Mutton sheep are in large supply at \$2.25@2.85 per head.

STOCK CATTLE.

The offering of stock cattle is confined to owners of small bands, and \$10 to \$12 per head is quoted as the ruling price for round lots.

Stock sheep are quoted at \$2.50 per head in bands and does not include lambs.

Range horses are offered at \$16 to \$18 per head in round lots of all ages.

Chicago Horse Market. J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of

horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says:

With moderate receipts and considerable inquiry for special sale of horses a fairly firm, though by no means active market prevailed this week. The tone is, however, fully up to the firm close of last week and if receipts do not come in too freely and largely in excess of requirement an improved market should be in order for some weeks at least.

Good streeters are in better demand than for some time at prices \$5@10 better than late quotations, and smooth chunks and draft horses are much sought after, but common workers and coarse, thin draft horses drag at low prices and hard and slow sale.

As usual for some time handy to better class of drivers, coach and saddle horses are scarce and selling well, and have fully maintained first place as ready sellers.

Daily inquiry for branded horses is made and the first extensive sale of these will be held Wednesday, June 7.

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.

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 24¢ per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 22¢. Arabica, 20¢.

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

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

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

SALT—Liverpool, 50 lb sk, 65¢; 100 lb sk, \$1.00; 200 lb 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 \$1.85 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 1/2¢ lb; green, 2¢@2 1/2¢; culls 4¢ lb.

SHEEP BELTS—75¢@100 ea. Deer skins, 20¢ lb for winter and 30¢ for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75¢ lb. Bear skins, \$8@12 ea; 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, 50¢@55¢; coon, 50¢; coyote, 50¢@75¢; badger, 20¢; polecat, 20¢@45¢; common house cat, 10¢@25¢ ea.

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

Spring Medicine.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills on account of their mild action are especially adapted for correcting spring disorders, such as impure blood, tired brain and aching and worn out body. They act promptly on the Liver and Kidneys; drive out all impurities from the blood, and malaria from the system. Only one pill for a dose. Try them this spring. Sold at 25 cts. a box by Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists, The Dalles, Or., wt6-1

BOEN.

In The Dalles, June 5th, to the wife of Bert Campbell, a 10-pound boy.

Two Cans.

PORTLAND, OR., Dec. 6, 1892. O. W. R. Mfg. Co., 315 Front st., city: Gentlemen—I recently sustained a bad fall while carrying two heavy cans, and my back was severely strained. A friend handed me a part of a bottle of Hattée's Congo Oil, and three applications gave me permanent relief. I heartily recommend it. Yours Truly, H. G. McGRÉ, Portland Creamery, corner 4th & Salmon.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION. INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. \$1.00 FOR A CASE. IT DOES NOT CURE. An agreeable Laxative and BILE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Pampus free. KO KO. The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c. For sale by Snipes & Kneafsey.

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