

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

The advan... years seem to produce an increase rather than a diminution in the number of gigantic schemes. We have all heard of the scheme for expending \$40,000,000 in the construction of a monster dam in the vicinity of Newfoundland that would turn the gut stream back on itself and give New England a tropical climate, so that the granite state boys could climb palm trees to shake off the succulent coconut on their own bleak hillsides, while the Rhode Islanders would offer scant encouragement to the peripatetic Italian banana vender, as each and all of them would have a banana tree in close proximity to his own back porch. A more recent scheme is the bridging of the English channel between Dover and Calais. It is said that this scheme has gone so far that a company has been formed to secure the necessary concessions from the British and French governments. The cost of this bridge is something like \$240,000,000. The latest scheme is one for roofing London and other large cities, and thus doing away with the umbrella trust. The projector has not yet considered any such vulgar and insignificant detail as the matter of cost, and hence has not enlightened the public on this point. Such schemes are, adds the American Artisan, of course, largely visionary; but they indicate a tendency to grapple with the most stupendous undertakings that is in a manner characteristic of the nervous and progressive age in which we live.

The repeal of the state bank tax does not deserve a second thought. With this tax repealed a vast sum of irresponsible money will be thrown into circulation, and to be safe every bill must be carefully scrutinized, the standing of every banking institution must be known, and even then, with the utmost care, one is liable to become the last holder of some worthless money, and those who are not possessed of such particular information are apt to lose a great deal. This system was abolished during the administration of Lincoln, and it should never be resurrected. Since then the U. S. government stands at the back and is responsible for every dollar of paper currency, and a bill is never inspected only out of curiosity. The state bank tax is one of those good old republican measures that deserves to live, and it has the experience and age to back it.

The Ashland Record, a populist organ, rather gloats over the present financial stringency. It says: "When we have a cheap and stable currency the element of uncertainty will be largely eliminated from business, and prosperity will again flow through the channel of industry." A "cheap and stable currency" would be something of a novelty; in fact, we would think, an unknown quantity. However the Record probably can explain what kind of a commodity it will be.—Ochoco Review. The Record has made the mistake of putting into cold type the fiery harangues of cheap stable currency. Those who are deluded by this kind of talk are frequently other than editors, and once in a while you will come across a combative neophyte who wants to challenge the Americanism of every individual he meets who is not in love with his peculiar fallacies.

The establishment of a woolen factory in Wallowa county seems now to be among the assured possibilities of the county. A company is being organized for that purpose. Subscriptions toward shares in the company are being solicited and the people of the county are responding favorably. This is the first gleam of light to follow the darkness of capital tied up waiting for a policy. May it be the usher of the broad daylight of prosperity in its fullest measure.

Vice-President Stevenson is expected in Portland soon and the Dispatch says the metropolis should give him a becoming reception. Portland never does anything by halves, and she will do the nice thing. When she is done with him send him to The Dalles by the D. P. & A. N. Co. and we will give him a royal greeting. He won't be satisfied, anyhow, unless he sees the locks and the salmon fisheries.

The run of salmon is lighter at this point than it has been for the past four years, and what are caught are mostly small ones, ranging from twelve to twenty-four inches in length. The large class of fish have been scarce all the season. It is apprehended that should this small size of fish continue to be caught the salmon industry will be a thing of the past.

The rain of last week might be designated as a million dollar rain, for it will do that much good at least to the growing crops, and it is just as well to be optimistic once in a while. A million dollar fire and a billion dollar congress sounds bad; what the matter with a million dollar rain?

Forty-four counties in Kansas, possessing poor houses and farms, were a few months ago without a single pauper and in thirty-seven counties of Kansas at the last term of the district court there were no criminals for trial.

WHAT A CHANGE.

It is stated that the San Francisco Examiner has sent a reporter in the guise of a laboring man through the orchards of Solano county to ascertain the true situation of affairs as touching the labor question. He applied to one large orchardist and asked for a job. On being refused he asked why it was that said orchardist couldn't discharge one member of his large band of Chinamen and give him a job, and on being informed that it was on account of white men being unreliable, he revealed himself and informed the orchard gentleman that he proposed to investigate the matter and that unless the orchard men discharged the Chinamen and gave employment to the poor white people he proposed to write them up for the columns of the Examiner with hair on their snouts. Following this some of the orchard men received letters from fruit dealers in the east stating that unless they discharged the Chinese and employed white help that they need not send any more of their fruit that way, and as a consequence a large force of white men and women and children have been given employment in the orchards. Whether or not the report is true the Examiner is to be commended, but it should go a little farther and burn some of the warts off the pot-bellied old farce in the white house chair for the aid and support he is giving the Chinese lovers of the country. We do not approve of the boycott system, but if the white people would refuse to purchase fruit put up by Chinamen they would be doing a righteous act. The Chinese don't even purchase or eat any of the fruit they put up, and the idea of having the fruit picked, packed and canned by these pig-tailed lepers, while good American citizens are left to root, hog or die, and then go out and hunt up a white market for said fruit is the most infamous and gigantic fraud and curse of the age.

Now what is the matter with this glorious country of ours? One year ago the nation was happy, prosperous and secure; today it is in chaos and doubt, and hairbng over the precipice of bankruptcy. One year ago the industrial wheel of the nation was sweetly humming, money plenty, credits good, and men in all branches of trade feeling safe and secure; today the hum of the industrial wheel is jaded, banks are failing, money is scarce, securities are set at naught, assignments are being made, and the whole industrial fabric of the nation is tottering in the breeze of adversity and insecurity. What is the cause of this changed state of affairs? Some say that the new administration is not to blame for it, but we fear they cannot prove it. The new administration pledged itself to break down the protective safeguards which surround the manufacturing industries of America and which have made the nation great, times good, and blessed the land with peace and plenty, whereas the foreign countries threw up their hats and commenced calling home their gold with a view of depressing and crushing out the enterprises of America, and if possible monopolize the manufacturing industries of the world—a thing which they are unable to accomplish without the aid and support of the executive department of the United States government.

This state of affairs makes it unsafe for the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker, and throws the whole business whirl of the nation into unrest, and the laboring man gets his share; and whether or not it is the proposed policy of the new administration that has brought about the depressed situation of affairs, there is one thing very certain, and that is Democrats and Republicans alike are suffering. Some claim that these financial depressions come periodically and are brought on by the ceaseless motion of the business sea, and that time alone, coupled with the faith of the people, can heal them. Let us hope that this is true, but Mr. Cleveland claims the cause of the present financial distress to be the silver purchase law, which requires the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and issue treasury notes therefor; and he has actually stopped fishing long enough to call congress together in special session for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law. The Sherman law is the next best thing out of free coinage of silver, and its repeal means the withdrawal from circulation of about \$4,500,000 a month, which Mr. Cleveland thinks would relieve the country of the present financial embarrassment. The calamity howler of 1892 told us we wanted a change and we have got it, and O what a change! —Exchange.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has been gathering statistics and estimates that \$20,000,000 have already been lost to the wool growers of the United States since "the change" in November. In addition their flocks, which they yet retain, are also to be sacrificed should "tariff reform," as interpreted by the changelings, get full sway. This is indeed an object lesson of rigorous import.

Hoke Smith seems to be a versatile one. One day last week he lectured at Asbury Park, on the care of children. The secretary of the interior said a most sensible thing when he told his audience with a good deal of emphasis that the

American father would do well to devote less time to money-making and more to training and education of his sons and daughters. Here is a glaring defect in the national character. What the rising generation needs is not money to live in idleness, but the equipment to earn a living for itself. Hocus ought to retire from the interior department suggests the Review, and take to the lecture platform with his ideas on bringing up the American youngsters.

It is not to be wondered at that women who have the courage to go into business are successful. A woman who has such courage must have a determination to succeed, and is devoted to her duties. The trouble with many women who work for a living is that they do not do the best they can. The poor woman who takes in washing is late in sending for the clothes, and is behind hand in returning them, even if she does make them spotlessly clean. All women know how rare are good dressmakers who can be depended upon to do as they promise, as well as make garments that fit. Whenever you see a dressmaker, or even a washerwoman who attends to her business properly, you see a woman who can have all the work she wants, and she can charge a little better than the average for doing it, too. It is just so in almost every other work that women take up. If they go into the store, or office, or factory, they do not pay so much attention as they should to mastering all the details of their work. There is not enough intensity of purpose in them. They fail to show the thoroughness that all must show before promotion comes. This lack of interest in the work is one reason why women so often get smaller wages than men. When a woman puts earnest purpose into her work, she can do as well as a man almost every time, and often she can do a great deal better.

The president some months ago suspended, and still refuses to enforce the provisions of the Geary law as to the Chinese in the United States. As an offset to this, and in order to make some capital for their party on the other side of the question, a lot of cheap partisan underlings of the administration on this coast are exhibiting great zeal in persecution of the Chinese.—Oregonian.

They made an assiduous effort up in Morrow county last week trying to strike water by bombarding space with dynamite, but as usual they failed to make it. Rain falls alike upon the just and unjust, but heaven's resources are too vast to yield to a siege of that kind.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, July 13.—The conditions of business for the week have not materially changed. The stringency in money matters remains about the same, with an easier tone. The demands for the interior are promptly met and the movement in provisions and general supplies is fair to average. The market quotations on groceries and provisions are steady on former reports.

In produce the only noticeable change is a marked scarcity of eggs and a 1 fresh butter, with an advance, in all probability, to take place soon.

The old potato supply is exhausted and the market is quite well stocked with new, with a declining tendency. All other kinds of vegetables are in good supply and the quality is excellent.

Small fruits are in abundance. Strawberries are yet quite plentiful and prices remain low. The season is well advanced for them and as a consequence they are sluggish on the market. Raspberries are in fair demand and of a good quality. Blackberries are beginning to arrive. Cherries are in good supply and prices are nominal.

Poultry has a better offering and prices continue unchanged.

The cereal market is steady, with little doing in wheat as deliveries are meager. The reports from foreign markets are very unsatisfactory. Foreign crop reports are conflicting. Cablesgrams one day report a shortage and the next few days contradict the former and state that with few exceptions the old world will produce its average crop of cereals.

The United States crop reports indicate 118,000,000 bushels short of last year's product. If that be the case for 1893, its yield will approximate about 400,000,000 bushels. Estimating our population at 67,000,000, the consumption will be 375,000,000, and leave only about 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels for export, against an average annual export of 85,000,000 bushels. It would seem from this that prices ought to be favorable for the farmer, and if the financial condition of the country is easy, satisfactory results will be witnessed.

The wool market is as lifeless as it has been at any time this season. Buyers are less numerous and what wool there is moving is on consignment. The Boston Advertiser of the 7th has the following: The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 19,015 bales and bales domestic and 1,919 bales foreign, against 31,310 bales and bales domestic, 1,561 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1st, 1893, comprise 244,558 bales and bales domestic and 114,101 bales foreign, against 265,601 bales and bales domestic and 106,825 bales of for-

eign for the same time in 1892. The sales for the week comprise 968,200 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled, and 55,000 lbs. foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 1,023,200 lbs. against 1,481,000 lbs. for the previous week, and 2,148,000 lbs. domestic, and 355,000 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week last year.

The past week has been a broken one in all departments. The market shows liberal offerings at present, but manufacturers are so little disposed to operate that no reliable quotations of the different grades can be given.

The movement in territory wools is quiet, but some business is being done where the wool is needed. Prices take a wide range between the view of sellers and buyers as a rule, some bids being out of all reason, even on the present dull market. Buyers who are not forced to purchase at present, amuse themselves to some extent in making low bids on lines that meet their fancy, hoping to occasionally get their bid accepted. They are trying samples in many instances, and this very often results in sales, where they get low enough test so that their bids in the grease are accepted. Sellers' views on fine medium and fine wools are about 45@46c, but buyers are not openly talking above 46c as a rule, some bids refused being below that figure. Manufacturers certainly have not got their views set very high at present, and the question is how long they will be able to dictate values as they can at present. Texas wools are quiet and rolling about the same as territories, while California and Oregon are dull and featureless. Australian wool is quoted about steady, and the demand is very flat, and sales foot up meagre. The low price of domestic wool prevents all competition on the part of Australia, and owing to the cost to import the latter, holders are maintaining steady values. Some small lots are being picked up as needed, but the sales rule meagre. Carpet wools are firm abroad, while the local demand is quiet, with values held steady.

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

California wools—Spr Northern, 16@20c; middle co spr, 14@16c; Southern defective, 11@14c; free North fall, 14@18c; South do, 11@14c; defective 1@11c.

Oregon wools—Eastern, fair, 10@14c; choice, 15@16c; valley, nom, 18@21c.

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Australian wools, scoured basis—Combing, super, 70@72c; do good, 76@78c; do average.

WHEAT—45 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 12 and 15c.

POULTRY—Chickens are quoted at \$3 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 \$2.50 and \$2.85 per head. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight and 6 1/2 cents dressed. Cured hog meats are quoted at 12 1/2 cents hog round.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 25c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 23c. Arabica, 25c.

SCAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack, \$5.87; Extra C, \$6.12; Dry granulated, \$6.85 in boxes, D. G., in 50 lb boxes, \$2.75. Ex C, \$2.25. GC \$2.00.

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

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

SALT—Liverpool, 50 lb sk, 60c; 100 lb sk, \$1.00; 200 lb sk, \$2.00. Stock salt, \$13.50 per ton.

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