

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

A young man of 18 has joined the 40-day fasters in Portland, becoming imbued with that species of religious fervor, amounting to insanity, which defies all physical laws. Anderson and his wife are still fasting. When some years ago Dr. Tanner fasted 40 days he did so for a scientific purpose, and abstained as well from exercise, late hours and excitement. Not so these religious fanatics. Their misguided faith induces them to make heavy demands upon their vital forces, working their usual number of hours, and sitting up far into the night, attending their frenzied meetings. Being unsupported by vulgar bread and meat, they are reduced to skeletons and several of them have died, and the only reward they get from their own co-believers is a curse and a trumped-up excuse that they had eaten something else in the meantime, for which they were struck with death for disobeying. If their suit-like leader would only starve herself to death, it might save a good many lives, for perhaps their eyes would then become open to the fact that whereas spirit may exist without material sustenance, the body must have its natural food and rest. The age of miracles is past, and if not the tendency would be not to diminish, but to multiply the leaves and fishes, as of old.

The Buffalo Courier says, in an extremely sarcastic vein: Salt is a valuable mineral. It is a necessity, which silver is not. It is not a perishable product. It can be bought and stored and will retain its savor for an indefinite time. Formerly the salt springs of Onondaga, owned by the state of New York, supplied almost the whole country and were a very valuable property. Then salt sold for several dollars a barrel and the output of Onondaga amounted to millions. The opening of new wells and new mines of salt has so increased the production that the value of the great Onondaga property has passed away and salt has declined till today a barrel of choice fine salt can be bought in the Buffalo market for 80 cents—probably about half being for the cost of the barrel and half for the salt. In view of these changes and the severe loss to vested interests, ought not the government to buy and store the salt product in order to prevent further reduction of the price and further suffering to salt-boilers and salt miners? If not, why not? Let us hear from the silver states.

There is every probability of a war, in which the largest nations of the old world may become involved, if France's demands upon Siam are not modified. France will rely for support upon Russia, and the Siamese upon China and England. Germany of course will not be long in showing her hand, with an ambitious young emperor who has not yet won his spurs, and spilling for a chance to show his prowess, and as the fight waxes warm there is no guessing where it will stop. Prof. Totten will argue from it the speedy wind-up of things terrestrial, and so in truth it would be for tens of thousands of poor wights who would die in complete ignorance of the territory they are fighting for as Totten is as to the day set for the beginning of the millennium.

The financial situation is undoubtedly improving from this point of view. A greatly decreased number of failing banks are being reported to the comptroller of the treasury, and a number of those which suspended are applying to resume operations. Money is becoming easier, and lenders are regaining confidence. It now looks as if the financial conditions will be vastly better by the time congress convenes in extra session.

It has been reported in Washington that the Chinese telegraph system has been connected with the Russian system, so that messages may now be sent overland between any part of China, Russia, Europe, and by cable to Africa, North and South America and Australia. The whole world is now wired and telegraphically connected.

New York has an infant prodigy of 8 years who has been expounding the gospel for twelve months. Boy preachers have been known before, but baby preachers are new. The suggestion that the phenomenon be spanked and put to bed is thrown out for what it is worth, and it is worth more than the parents seem to realize.

The abolition of seed distribution through members of congress and the charging of the cost of meat inspection upon the packers are likely to be two of the leading recommendations in the annual report of Secretary Morton of the department of agriculture.

The Telegram is now a folio. Hard times have forced the cut from six pages. The Telegram is one of the brightest papers on the coast, and it is to be greatly regretted this action was necessary. We hope to soon note its enlargement again.

America should make hay while the sun shines. It is worth \$40 per ton in Europe.

The suicide of two or three men out of work in Chicago should be a warning to unemployed mechanics and laborers to keep away from that city. The Chicago Herald preaches a short sermon on the subject, in the course of which it says: "There are too many workmen here. The magnet of the world's fair drew to this city tens of thousands of artisans who expected to find employment. Most of them were successful. During the construction of the exposition buildings an army of men was employed. But the white city is finished. Building is now limited to the ordinary and normal demands of a growing metropolis, and there are more mechanics available than can be used. Although thousands of men who built the structures at Jackson Park have scattered, many of them returning to their homes in other cities, many have remained here. These men constitute a surplus of labor which will not be absorbed for some time to come. Not all of them can find steady employment and a large percentage will find none at all. Any man who has employment outside of the city should hold on to it. He will not find work here."

A Washington correspondent believes that the international arbitration over the Behring sea dispute will not be settled peaceably. That in the event England is worsted she will rely upon the force of arms, and that if the United States is beaten she will not surrender her rights. He says: I am sure that many influential people in the United States would advise the administration not to give up American rights in Behring sea, even if the arbitrators should decide that there were no such things as American rights at that sea. The presence of a Russian fleet of war vessels would remain permanently on the Atlantic coast furnishes good presumptive evidence that our government is taking precautions to strengthen its floating fighting force; for, even if there were no special alliance in existence between the two governments, Russia would be our natural ally in case of trouble with England over Behring sea matters, and so far as Great Britain is concerned the Russian war vessels in New York harbor are so many additions to the American navy. Understand me I am not predicting trouble. Still I should not call a man silly who talked of the probabilities of trouble growing out of the arbitration.

The legal status of lemon extract was involved in the examination before United States Commissioner Kenyon recently of Albert Smith, a Spokane clerk, who is charged with selling intoxicating liquor to Indians. It has been discovered that several wholesale houses in the west have made a special effort to cater to the trade of the noble red man. The result was a quality of lemon extract containing only enough of the essential oil to give it a perceptible flavor and a considerable quantity of alcohol. In this case a chemist found that the extract was composed of 55 per cent. alcohol, 44.75 per cent. water, and .25 per cent. of oil of lemon, he said, on the stand. It was intoxicating, too. The quantity of oil of lemon was about one-half of the usual amount used in trade. The lemon extract phase of the Indian question is one that Secretary Howe Smith has never had an opportunity to be interviewed on, although it has long confronted Indian agents and government officials.

Is this a prophecy? More than fifty years ago Carlyle wrote: "The republic west of us will have its trial period, its darkest of all hours. It is traveling the high road to the direful day. And this scourge will not come amid famine's horrid stride, nor will it come by ordinary punitive judgments. It will come as a hiatus in statecraft, a murderous bungle in policy. It will be when health is intact, crops abundant and the munificent hand open. Then so called statesmen will cry over production, the people will go to the ballot box amid hunger and destitution, but surrounded by the glitter of self rule, and ruffled by their ballots the monstrous falsehood, over-production, uttered by misstatements and vindicated by the same ballot—the infamous lie over-production, thrown upon the breeze by servile editors through a corrupt press. And thus bring ruin upon his country, serfdom upon himself and oppression upon his children."

The Telegram contradicts itself in two consecutive sentences:

Two minutes later the pulsing engine came to a stop in the yard of the union depot, and the deafening shouts of the hundreds of people who were assembled there announced that Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and party had arrived at Portland. There was no ostentatious display or unnecessary ceremony at the depot. Portland's citizens are nothing if not practical.

Now the question agitating THE CHRONICLE is: Did the deafening shouts of hundreds of people come from the throats of an ignorant rabble, or are the citizens of Portland graded?

It is reported that Stevenson did not visit the Monterey on account of a fancied slight on the part of her officers. This conduct looks very childish, if the report be true. If Stevenson wanted to see the Monterey he should have gone and seen it.

Mark Twain's story in Tom Sawyer of how the boy got the fence whitewashed

without any expenditure of elbow effort, and with a net result of gain in boyish treasures, was equalled the other day by a man in South Denver. He wanted his back yard dug up for future cultivating purposes, so in a burst of confidence he informed his nearest neighbor that he had drawn his money from the bank and was now quite easy in his mind, as he had the shiners safely buried in his back yard. He subsequently had a sudden call from home for a few days, being careful to tell this same neighbor of his certain absence from home for at least a week, and then made a somewhat ostentatious departure. After the lapse of three or four days the gardener returned to his dwelling, and smiled a meaning smile when he found that his back yard had been spaded all over to the depth of two or three feet, and could with trifling labor be planted out as he desired.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle which has recently been adopted for the United States army and navy, will pierce twenty-nine one-inch pine planks at a distance of 250 yards. As shown by this test it would certainly plow its way through half a dozen men standing in line.

The relief fund for the sufferers by the cold storage fire at the world's fair has reached over one hundred thousand dollars.

MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, July 27.—The conditions of trade remain with little interest to note. In lines other than the provision, the business has been of a hard to month character and is unsatisfactory. Very little credit is given by dealers, and as a result, purchases have been limited. Prices for all lines of merchandise are steady on fair average stocks in this market. Future orders for goods have been cancelled, owing to the feeling that eastern markets will shade prices in anticipation of a declining tendency of manufactured reserves in stock and a disposition to unload and ease up.

Our provision market is up to its standard in stocks on hand, and prices continue unchanged.

The produce market shows a large supply with the present price governing trade, with a tendency to advance in the egg market, 18 cents per dozen is paid with a reported scarcity. Butter has advanced to 50 and 55 cents for good fresh dairy, and with a better inquiry. Potatoes are in abundance and the market is weak. Other kinds of vegetables are in good supply and prices are nominal. The small fruits, berries, are more scarce. Blackberries are offered at 8 cents per pound. Plums are down to 1 to 1 1/2 cent per pound. Apples are plentiful at 50 cents per box.

Poultry is more freely offered and spring broilers are quoted at from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per dozen. Old fowls \$3.00.

The meat market remains steady on former quotations. Beef cattle and mutton are in fair demand, but prices continue on the low list of offerings. On the block, beef and mutton hold old rates without change.

The wool market situation continues unchanged in our city. Eastern advices of the 21st inst. promises but little encouragement to holders. Former quotations remain at a low figure. The buyers have nearly all departed for other points.

The condition of the wheat market is very quiet. Deliveries are more limited and quotations are steady at old rates. Foreign markets are weak and unsettled. The crop reports from Europe and Asia are still conflicting, but enough is known that a report has got out that 200,000,000 bushels will be required to supply this year's deficiency. Telegrams from the different crop bureaus in the United States indicate a small surplus of 15,000,000 bushels, against a large one of last year. If the finance question of the country can be satisfactorily adjusted and public confidence restored, wheat will bring fair prices and relieve to some extent the pressure which is experienced by the producers and business people.

Chicago Horse Market.

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

The horse market has improved some in the last week, but we cannot give much encouragement to shippers, as we look for a quiet market for some weeks. The demand for good smooth horses is fair, and they are bringing good prices for this season of the year, while cheap common horses are not selling at all. We sold at auction Wednesday, 200 head extra choice Montana horses for prices from \$15.50 to \$20 per head. Following is summary of prices:

Streeters smooth shank, 11000/1200 lb. \$1200-90
Drivers smooth shank, 1000-1200 lb. 1000-750
Drivers smooth shank, 1000-1200 lb. 1000-750
Carriage teams 2000-400

WHEAT—45 to 50c 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 barrel, 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 \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

POTATOES—\$2.25 per 100 lbs.
BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 50 to 55 cents per roll, in brine or dry salt we quote 30 to 40 cents per roll.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs sell at 18c.
POULTRY—Chickens, broilers, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Old fowls \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dozen.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in moderate demand at \$2.25 per 100 weight gross to \$2.50 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 23c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 22c. Arabica, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack - \$5.87; Extra C, \$6.12; Dry granulated \$6.88 in boxes, D. G., in 30 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 1/2c; Pink, 5c per 100 lbs.

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

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
HIDES AND FURS.
HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 33c lb; green, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c.

SHEEP PELTS—25 to 50 ea. Deerskins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75c lb. Bearskins, \$8 @ \$12 ea; heavier, \$3 50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 @ \$6 50; silver gray fox, \$10 @ \$25; red fox, \$1 25; grey fox, \$2 50 @ \$3; martin, \$1 @ \$1 25; mink, 50c @ 55c; coon, 30c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 40c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.

THE SMUGGLERS' RING

Evidence Against the Indicted Said to Be Strong.

THE CLIQUE QUITE STRONG

A Vast Number of Chinese and Much Opium Successfully Smuggled In.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Supervising Special Agent Tingle, of the treasury department, says the government has a good case against the ex-officials of the customs service who have been indicted at Portland, Or. Mr. Tingle says the collector at Portland must have received about \$50 a head for each Chinese he smuggled in. There were 1,700 Chinese brought in in all, and the revenue derived by these enterprising treasury officials must have amounted to about \$85,000. It is believed that a majority of these Chinese were admitted on fraudulent affidavits, but the amazing thing about the whole smuggling operations of the customs officials is that they not only required the Chinese who were candidates for illegal entry to pay \$50, but the Chinese who under the law were entitled to enter had to pay as well. Mr. Tingle says that at Victoria the smugglers had regular headquarters, where bogus affidavits were made out and signed with fictitious names, acknowledged before a mythical notary public and a counterfeit notarial seal affixed. In a great many cases the photograph was also attached as a means of identification. Tingle estimates that there were 8,500 pounds of opium smuggled in, the duty on which would amount to \$102,000. It was very difficult to catch the boats with the contraband stuff on board. Several times they were searched, but they had been unloaded in the river. The government has been working on this case diligently for months, and only succeeded at last in making out cases against the 15 indicted men by means of some of the guilty ones who volunteered to turn state's evidence. When it was found by the others that these had turned against them, there seemed to be a general desire among the dishonest officials to become witnesses for the government, in the hope that this might grant them immunity from punishment. Several members of the gang almost fell over one another in their desire to become prosecuting witnesses.

A Sunday at the Seaside.

During the summer season the Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Co. will make a rate of \$3, Dalles to Astoria and return, and \$4, Dalles to Ilwaco and return. The above rates will be in effect on Sundays only. Steamer Regulator will leave The Dalles at 7 a. m. Dalles City will arrive at Portland in time to connect with the Lurline for Astoria and Ilwaco. The Lurline will leave Ilwaco Sunday evening and will connect with the Dalles City Monday morning for The Dalles. The above tickets will be limited to three days from date of sale.

W. C. ALLAWAY, G. A.

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IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION
ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.
BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.
\$1.50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE!
An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC.
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Sent free on receipt of name.
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