

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine, in his speech before the house the 28th of August, states the situation very succinctly which is in line with the majority of editorial comment throughout the United States. Mr. Dingley said:

"The industrial distrust which began to show itself near the beginning of the year was evidently caused solely by the belief of those engaged in manufacturing industries that the result of the elections in November, which had placed the entire legislative, as well as executive, power in the hands of the democratic party, portended an early overthrow of the policy of protection, in accordance with the democratic platform. Manufacturers and merchants, therefore, at once began to prepare for what they believed would be radical changes that would supplant domestic with foreign goods. Enlargements contemplated were given up. Dealers' orders for goods for another autumn were given slowly and guardedly. Raw materials for goods to be delivered another season were bought sparingly, and prices gradually forced down near to the point where it was supposed they would be when the goods went into consumption. For example, Michigan washed wool, which sold last October for 28 cents, was gradually forced down to 20 cents, because manufacturers expected to have to sell their goods on the basis of the contemplated free wool tariff. Looms were stopped to reduce production, in view of the diminished demand."

"No actual change in the tariff has as yet been made, but manufacturers and merchants have been preparing in advance for the revolutionary changes which the democratic platform portended, and have been discounting in part the new tariff to come. When apprehension of coming evil seizes upon men oftentimes the apprehension is worse than the realization. The distrust in manufacturing circles which began in December and January, late in the winter, extended to financial circles. There can be no mistaking the fact that this industrial distrust and consequent depression was caused entirely by the proposed revolution in the tariff; although after this had gone on for some months, the silver situation in the way I have suggested came in to aid in intensifying the distrust, and convert industrial depression into a financial panic and money famine."

"It is not possible to have a national election, conducted on the issue of the overthrow of an economic policy that has prevailed for thirty years, and given great prosperity to the country, result in the complete triumph of a party pledged to such a revolutionary change, without arresting production, stopping machinery, injuring credit and paralyzing business."

The "Victoria cross," which we often read of having been conferred upon some British soldier for conspicuous bravery, is of the Maltese form, made from Russian cannons captured at Sebastopol.

Mr. Charles A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the fortunate possessor of the finest Jersey cow in America if not in the world. She is named Ida Marigold and took first premium at the world's fair on Tuesday. She was entered about four months ago in what is called test No. 1, capacity for making cheese in which she not only took first premium for Jerseys, but the sweepstakes premium for Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns. She is now engaged in a ninety-days contest for butter-making, at the close of which she will go into a thirty-days' contest with regard to the amount of food consumed. Her record as a butter-maker is fifty pounds in fourteen days. She is valued at \$5,000.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The American farmer is not to have the advantage of a European war, but there are evidences of a lively competition between Russia and Germany to see which can tax itself the more in order to spite the other. Germany imports a good deal of grain from Russia, and in order to retaliate on Russia for advancing duties on German manufactured goods, Germany is preparing to exclude Russian breadstuffs entirely and depend upon the United States. Already the United States has taken a large part of German trade from Russia. We sent to Germany less than 2,000,000 bu. of wheat in 1890, more than 5,000,000 in 1891 and 23,055,795 in 1892. Russia furnished Germany with over 13,000,000 bu. of wheat in 1890, over 18,000,000 in 1891 and only 9,417,148 last year. Our export of rye to Germany was a good deal less than 1,000,000 bu. in 1890, more than 2,000,000 in 1891 and 4,982,325 bu. in 1892. The Russian export of rye to Germany fell from 27,466,872 bu. in 1890 to 4,515,612 bu. in 1892. The German importation of wheat from all countries increased from 24,242,097 bu. in 1890 to 46,509,719 in 1892, while its import of rye fell off from 32,194,631 bu. in 1890 to 18,759,305 bu. in 1892. These are the figures of the German government."

Fresh oysters at A. Keller's confectionery store.

Secretary Morton reminds the croakers that only about 3 per cent of all the merchants escape failure, whereas hardly 2 per cent of the farmers fail. The statistics really show that agriculture is safer than banking, manufacturing, or railroading, taking all things into account. There is no farmer of good sense and good health anywhere in the West, Mr. Morton declares, who cannot make a good living for himself and family, and that is as well as the majority of men are doing in any other pursuit. The man who owns a farm and sticks to it is certain to profit by it in the future. There is practically no more land to be added to the area of cultivation. The supply of agricultural products has just about reached its limit in the United States, and must now remain stationary while the demand will go on increasing every year. This implies a gradual improvement in prices, and a steady appreciation of the value of all farming lands.

THE REFERENDUM.

The referendum, or the initiative and referendum, as it is called, is eliciting considerable discussion at the present time, and while its introduction would necessarily involve a good deal of general work and red tape, it withal possesses many virtues. Strictly carried into execution there would be no chance for the people to complain of the legislature because of unjust laws passed. Of course the multiplicity and variety of laws which would be petitioned for might be overwhelming in numbers and provisions, but the responsibility would all revert to the people. The initiative may be defined as the exercise of the right of a body of voters to initiative proposals for the enactment of new laws or for the alteration or abolition of existing laws. The referendum is an institution by virtue of which laws and resolutions, framed by legislatures, are referred to the voters for final acceptance or rejection. The initiative is in vogue in fourteen out of twenty-two Swiss cantons, the referendum in twenty-one. Both institutions are now applicable to federal matters, so that they cannot be said to be any longer in an experimental stage. They have become fixtures in Switzerland.

W. D. McCracken, in the May Arena, asks: "Has there ever been a time under our representative system when a citizen could cast his ballot without fear of being tricked out of its true meaning? The referendum would make it possible for him to register a definite 'yes' or 'no' to a particular measure. It would sweep away the unknown quantities in legislation. There is no confusion in a simple assent or dissent to a proposition bereft of the perplexing adjuncts of personalities or party loyalty." At all events, we must have done once for all with this farce of legislation in which the people are alternately duped and balked by cliques conspiring for sordid infamies. Making laws by means of all powerful representatives will some day be looked upon as a method fully as crude and primitive as that of letter-writing by means of scribes on the street corners. The will of the people can now be registered at headquarters, by means of modern inventions, with a precision unknown in the days of stage coach and courier.

As for the rest, a great world tendency has set in definitely toward the exercise of popular rights at first hand. All the efforts of the privileged classes to block this advance can only serve to intensify the catastrophes their obstinacy may entail. It was an English military administrator in India, Sir Charles James Napier, who wrote in his work on colonization: "As to government, all discontent springs from unjust treatment. Idiots talk of agitation; there is but one in existence, and that is injustice. The cure for discontent is to find out where the shoe pinches and ease it. If you hang an agitator and leave the injustice, instead of punishing a villain you murder a patriot." Then let there be free speech, an infinite toleration and a sense of human brotherhood in our councils.

The hinge upon which operations in wool now turn is the free wool or London price. The London value of fine dust, Eastern Oregon Wool is: clean scoured 28c.; grease value 5 1/2c.; fine, light Eastern Oregon, clean scoured 28c.; grease value 8 1/2c.; net free wool value on farm 4 1/2c. While it is not likely that prices will reach a free wool basis, which would be as above quoted, the uncertainty as to the degree of tariff revision is proving almost as destructive to industrial activity as actual free wool legislation itself. The business depression, had enough before, has been aggravated by the currency famine. The hoarding of currency has caused so much of it to disappear from circulation that manufacturers, in many instances, are unable to procure enough to pay their help, and as the indocuments in sight for running their mills are scanty at best a number of mills have been closed from this cause. The low prices existing in many commodities have quickened a speculative desire to trade. As far as this relates to wool, it is held in check by the scarcity of currency. The only remedy for the present condition of prices lies in the passage by the Senate of such resolutions as have been offered by various senators proposing that tariff revision be postponed or abandoned.

Senator Sherman is a notable financial speech last week, and while strongly advocating the repeal of the purchasing clause of the law to which his name has been attached, he warned his hearers that its repeal was not a cure-all for the present situation, and that if the democrats attempted to alter existing tariff laws they would plunge the country into deeper distress than now exists. He also called attention to the fact, overlooked by some of his colleagues, that he was not a new convert, having a year ago introduced a bill almost identical with the Vorhees bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver law, now before the senate, and pertinently asked: "Why did not the democratic senators then see the dangers they now see and come to the help of the republicans when they sought to suspend the law? Not a democratic vote was had then, and the democrats must answer why?" No democratic senator answered Senator Sherman's question, although it might have been done in five words—a presidential election was pending.

Miss Hattie Horner, the Kansas poetess, was married the other day. The ceremony took place under the patriarchal trees of the parental estate—the very branches under which Hattie was wont to woo the muse. The bride was dressed in pure white, and the local paper says she looked like a wood nymph; the pictures down in the art building lead to the belief that wood nymphs don't wear white clothes—or any clothes at all, for that matter. However, the whole affair was pastoral, poetic and charming to the last degree.

It costs 18 or 20 cents a bushel to ship wheat from the Pacific coast to Europe. With a canal across the isthmus of Central America it would cost 5 cents a bushel. This means a saving of from \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 to California wheat interests alone. It means a great addition to the export trade of Washington and Oregon. These facts and figures will continue to render the canal a live issue, notwithstanding the misfortune which has overtaken the Nicaragua project.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Richardson, of Tennessee, (democratic) which is very radical in its provisions. He proposes a tax of 2 per cent on \$3,000 to \$5,000, 5 per cent on \$5,000 to \$10,000, 10 per cent on \$10,000 to \$20,000, 15 per cent on \$20,000 to \$30,000, 20 per cent on \$30,000 to \$50,000, 30 per cent on \$50,000 to \$100,000, 40 per cent on all over \$100,000 incomes.

MARKET REPORT.

The Financial Stringency Continues and Low Prices Rule.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8th.—The tone of trade continues quiet, with the financial stringency yet affecting all departments of the merchandise market. The money market is somewhat easier since last week's report, but the improvement has not been sufficient to materially help business to any extent. The movement in dry goods is confined to limited demands, while that in provisions is confined to local traffic, and prices continue to be maintained without any material change to note.

The produce market is unusually quiet and has a very sluggish appearance. Deliveries of fruits and vegetables are large, mostly for export, and prices all around are weak. The egg and butter market is again well supplied, and the former quotations remain unchanged.

Poultry is fairly active on the market, with a fair delivery and prices are the same as quoted.

The grain market continues quiet and nearly lifeless, with a very light delivery. The market is not really opened yet, and quotations range from 42 to 45 cents per bushel at the mills. The demand for export at Portland is held in check, owing to a want of present tonnage. There is 61,089 tons en route to arrive in the near future, when the requirement for filling charters will be manifestly improved. European markets, while a light activity prevails, have a coloring of an upward tendency, as they seem more firm from last advices.

The annual report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture has appeared. Its estimate of the world's production of wheat this year is 2,279,000,000 bushels, against the official average of 2,280,000,000 annually for the last ten years. The report gives also the following figures:

The deficits to be filled by the importing countries will require 379,000,000 bushels. The surplus available in exporting countries to satisfy this demand is 378,664,000 bushels, of which the United States can supply 69,518,000. Russia leads the countries having a surplus product, with 97,893,000 bushels, while Great Britain has the largest deficit, 184,127,000 bushels.

The wool market is in statu quo. During the month of August the wool trade was at a standstill. The market report of the Boston Herald estimates 80 per cent of the woolen machinery now idle. Other authorities make it greater. The limited amount of woolen machinery still in motion is using up stock already on hand and new purchases are almost nothing. This explains why so few buyers have been in

market. Manufacturers whose mills are shutting down do not want wool. Sellers of wool, however, are far from willing to sacrifice their property, although most dealers will accept offers if they are considerably above the free wool level. Free wool for the United States is still a long way off and if proper efforts are made to prevent it, free wool may never be realized.

WHEAT—45 to 50c per bu.
BARKLEY—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 \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

POTATOES—75c 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 25c per lb., by the sack. Salvador, 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 \$2.50.

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

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.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 3 1/2c lb; green, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c.

SHEEP PELTS—25 to 50 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, 30c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 45c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.

Weather Summary.

THE DALLES, OR., August, 1893.

Elevation above sea level 126 feet.
Mean temperature, 70.6.
Departure from normal, 0.1.
Maximum temperature, 97. Date 21st.
Minimum temperature, 47. Date 26-27th.
Mean of maximum temperature, 81.6.
Mean of minimum temperature, 59.
No. times maximum temperature 90° or above 5.
No. times minimum temperature 50° or below 0.
Total precipitation, .00 inches.
Departure from normal, .00 inches.
Total depth of unmelting snowfall, — inches.
Prevailing direction of wind, variable.
Total movement of wind, — miles.
No. of cloudy days, 30.
No. of partly cloudy days, 0.
No. of cloudy days, 1.
No. days on which all of rain or snow fell, 0.
Dates of thunder storms,
Dates of light frost,
Dates of killing or injurious frost,
Dates of solar halos,
Dates of lunar halos, 24th.

S. L. BROOKS,
Volunteer Observer.

A Valuable Coast Publication.

The September number of the Pacific Banker and Investor is both new and interesting. Dealing mainly with the financial situation throughout the Pacific Northwest, it points out the causes that led to the destruction of confidence among the people and the consequent closing of a number of banks in several of the important cities of this coast. Letters from special correspondents in New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane give the latest financial and industrial news from those cities. A carefully condensed article gives the whole history of coinage legislation in the United States during the first century of the nation's existence and down to the present day. Several pages are devoted to banking news gathered from a multitude of points in the Northwest, and a special feature for capitalists and bond buyers is a complete list of all city, county and school bonds offered for sale in this section during the past month. Published at Portland, Or., \$4 a year.

A Great Liver Medicine.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills are a sure cure for sick headache, bilious complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constiveness, torpid liver, etc. These pills insure perfect digestion, correct the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic action. They only require one pill for a dose and never gripe or sicken. Sold at 25 cts. a box by Blakeley & Houghton.

Chicken thieves are numerous and petty larceny is committed almost nightly by boys stealing fruit from the trees. Tuesday night all the peaches were stolen from a tree in South French's yard, which is right in town, plainly lighted with a brilliant electric lamp and within a stone's throw of a busy street.

IF YOU WANT
Government, State, or Dalles Military Road Lands,
CALL ON
THOMAS A. HUDSON
Successor to Thornbury & Hudson,
83 Washington St., THE DALLES, OR.
If you want information concerning Government lands, or the laws relating thereto, you can consult him free of charge. He has made a specialty of this business, and has practiced before the United States Land Office for over ten years.
He is Agent for the Eastern Oregon Land Company, and can sell you Grazing, or Improved Agricultural Lands in any quantity desired, and will send a Pamphlet describing these lands to anyone applying to him for it.
He is Agent for sale of lots in TONGUE POINT to The Dalles. This Addition is located near lots, and destined to be the principal drive part of the city. Only 20 minutes from Courthouse, 10 minutes from S. R. Depot.
Settlers Located on Government Lands.
If you want to Borrow Money, on Long or Short time, he can accommodate you.
Writes Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
If you cannot call, write, and your letters will be promptly answered.

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DRUGGISTS,
175 Second Street, - The Dalles, Oregon.
A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.
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Country and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.
POLAND CHINA HOGS
I can furnish a number of
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POLAND CHINA HOGS
Male or female, most any age.
Price, \$20 per head, or \$35 per pair.
Come and see them, or write. All letters promptly answered.
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ESTABLISHED 1870.
The oldest, largest, and best managed house in School Books, and Desks, Musical Instruments, Watches, Jewelry and Sporting Goods.
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PROMPT ATTENTION. LOW PRICES. UP TO THE TIMES.

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Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Vegetable Boxes and Packing Cases.
Factory and Lumber Yard at Old Pt. Dalles
DRY Pine, Fir, Oak and Slab WOOD Delivered any part of the city.

Farley & Frank
(Successors to L. D. Frank, deceased.)
Manufacturers OF ALL KINDS OF Harness
A General Line of
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REPAIRING PROMPTLY and NEATLY DONE
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Harness, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets, Full Assortment of Mexican Saddlery Plain or Stamped.
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THE DALLES, OREGON.
SINNOTT & FISH, PROPS.
Ticket and Baggage Office of the U. P. R. R. Company, and office of the Union Telegraph Office are in the Hotel.
Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables
LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON

The Dalles Mercantile Co.,
—JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN—
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Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed, Etc.
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