

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

Olympian Tribune: Get money. Honestly if you can, krug it if you must. This is the lesson we draw from recent occurrences in Seattle, Spokane, New Whatcom and Anacortes.

Russia has put a stop to the proposed effusiveness of the French people over their arrival at Toulon and intimates very broadly that they don't want to be slobbered over. Consequently France's parade of Russia's friendship will fall short of its brilliant spectacular possibilities.

Senator Stewart represents a state whose entire white population is less than half of the city of Portland, the figures being 37,051. One hundred cities in New York state alone exceeds Nevada's population. Senator Stewart represents a very small clique in comparison to any of our territories, and yet he is howling a tune to suit his handfull of constituents, to the detriment of the balance of the country which are as 2,000 to 1. He aims high too. If he cannot have his way he wants to impeach the president. In the last week the skin of the lion has sagged considerably, and his ears are now plainly visible.

Instances of the faithfulness and affection of dogs frequently come to light. The latest is from Seattle. Adolph Krug, the absconding Seattle treasurer, has a large black Newfoundland dog which he frequently took to the office with him. On Friday afternoon it broke loose from the house and started down town for the city hall. There it instituted a search for its master, visiting every room in the building, and seeking all around the treasurer's office and private room. It finally took up its post at Krug's desk and refused to move until it had to be driven from the building at the time of closing.

It has been incontrovertibly shown, says the Spokane Review, that wages here are from 75 to 300 per cent. higher than the wages paid in Europe, and the notion has also been demolished that the American workman performs a great deal more labor in a day than is performed by his foreign competitor. The European operative works longer hours, and is under the constant supervision of the hardest kind of taskmasters. Now that the excitement and buncombe of a presidential campaign have subsided, the American people are taking a practical view of this question. In the presence of innumerable silent factories they comprehend the cold truth that prices cannot be further lowered unless wages shall be reduced to the European level. The workman now understands what he ought to have known last November—that the American market can not be surrendered to the European manufacturer and at the same time be preserved for the American workman. The silent factories cannot be set humming with industry by throwing open the gates to foreign competition. And the American agriculturist can not find a profitable home market among several million unemployed workmen, nor even among workmen whose wages have been scaled down to the European level.

The Welcome exposes the facts concerning the failure of Astoria to secure railroad connection to Portland. It appears that the money for the proposed line has been twice available, through the influence of Col. Pat Donan in introducing Astoria representatives to Mr. A. L. Blackman of New York, president and chief engineer of the original Nicaragua Canal Company. Blackman has a strong pull with Mr. John Hudson, a London broker of world-wide acquaintance and influence, who commands almost unlimited capital and influence. In the first instance the Astoria trustees allowed themselves to be persuaded that P. F. Dickinson and J. H. Hammond were the backers of Blackman, railroad men of position, but without credit financially. But they did not know the latter fact and believed themselves smart in dropping Blackman and treating with Dickinson and Hammond directly; then Blackman dropped them. The second failure was much the same. Last September W. H. Remington got an option in the franchise and land subsidies of the old Astoria and Portland concern. He happened to meet Donan in New York, and singularly enough both Blackman and Hudson were also in the city. Introductions took place and the project was revived again, resulting in the pledge of Mr. Hudson to furnish the \$2,500,000 necessary to build and equip the road. Remington tried to speculate on Blackman's resources again, and becoming disgusted the capitalists foreok the scheme again, leaving Remington in the soup. Mr. Hudson, writing to Mr. Blackman, under date of May 27th, says: "It seems to me that Astorians will never get a capitalist to put a dollar in this line till all the present generation of Astorians and Oregonians generally have died off, as all hold the legal right to control the building of the road, subsidies and all."

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.

We are in receipt of the report of Herman J. Schulteis on European immigration to the United States and the causes which incite the same. These causes chiefly appear to be:

- 1. The efforts of emigration aid societies, supplemented by associations, public and private, for aiding criminals and paupers to emigrate.
2. The increased facilities, speed, and profits of alien steamship and transportation companies, who through their numerous agents advertise the marvelous beauty of this country, the high rate of wages that range here for labor, and the alleged quantities of land that can be had gratis from the government, and thus make an impression on people who do not own and cannot, in reason expect to secure the homes in which they live.
3. The contract-labor importers, who induce emigration for the sake of cheap labor.

These causes will operate to increase emigration in the future in proportion as economic conditions grow worse on the other side. The centralization of land and money in the hands of a non-producing aristocracy will gradually force whole populations to emigrate; and countries more favorably situated are now taking steps to protect themselves against pauper invasion. The alarm of the English people at the influx of foreigners has been increased by the protective measures of Australia and the United States until parliament has instituted thorough investigations into the congested districts, which have resulted in revelations of facts well calculated to startle those who have given attention to the subject on either side of the water.

WHEAT WILL RISE.

From Clapp & Co.'s weekly market letter we glean the following valuable facts concerning wheat:

Based on government reports, exports of wheat and flour since June 30th, 1893, equal about 58,000,000 bushels. Never before were exports exceeded in the same period. Average yearly exports for twenty-five years past, ending June 30th, equal 118,360,000 bushels; for five years past 144,259,145 bushels; for the previous five years but 122,420,110 bushels; and for the past decade 133,389,628 bushels.

Apparently the credit panic caused unnaturally low prices, stimulated exports, and depleted this season's surplus the past eighty-four days more than one-half any surplus we may have had to spare between June 30th, 1893, and June 30th, 1894. Exports for the years from 1885 to 1891 inclusive, show 53 per cent. were made the last six months of a calendar year, or 68,000,000 bushels, and that 60,000,000 bushels were exported the last half of the crop year ending June 30th. Primary receipts since June 30th have been about 42,000,000 bushels. Ordinarily about one-third of our crop movement reaches primary points before September 15th, and about one-half between June 30th and December 1st; only about 35 per cent. of the yearly crop grown reaches primary points in a crop year. About 71 per cent. of the receipts at the 21 primary markets yearly arrive between June 30th and December 31st, and but 29 per cent. the second six months ending June 30th.

In 1879 the acreage was 32,545,950. No year since (except 1885, when there were but 34,189,246 acres), was the acreage as small as this season. The reported yield per acre in 1876 and 1885 was 10.4 bushels; in 1881, 10.1 bushels; now it is 10.7 bushels. No other season in the past twenty-three years was the yield below 11.1 bushels. The average yield per acre for the past decade was 12.24 bushels, and for the previous ten years was 12.5 bushels. Government reports show this season's crop equals but 327 pounds of wheat grown for each one of 68,000,000 people, and that the yearly consumption of each person is 47 1/2 bushels, that seed requirements for this year's crop was 54,000,000 bushels. This practically shows any or all exports made after June 30th, 1893, must come from supplies left over from previous crops.

The world's average price of wheat or bread never averaged lower than since June 30th. We believe consumption will soon overtake production, that as radical changes in values will take place as occurred last season in cotton, or recently in hog products. Wheat is below cost of production. It does not spoil by keeping, or go out of fashion. We consume a million bushels daily. The world's consumption is 6,000,000 bushels per day.

The Spokane Review notes that Mrs. Houghton and some of her Pacific coast associates at Chicago have been celebrating the anniversary of Balboa's discovery of this western sea. Balboa was a ruined Spanish nobleman who fled to the new world to escape from his creditors. He heard of the new sea and determined to discover it and atone for his faults in the eyes of his sovereign. He left Antigua the 1st of September, 1513, and after a journey of great hardship obtained a view of the ocean on the morning of the 25th from the summit of a high mountain. He named it Mar del Sur, and three days later arrived at the shore. The king of Spain, hearing of the discovery, gave him a commission to explore the southern coast, and made

him governor of Panama and Coyba. He was seized, however, by the governor of Antigua, charged with treason in planning to found for himself a government on the shores of the Pacific, and with four of his companions was executed. To the last he protested his innocence and loyalty.

Now that the German emperor has had a miniature fort built for his children at Potsdam, he might use it for himself whenever he gets one of his whims to play the warrior.

Idaho sheepmen have formed a strong organization and have unanimously signed a petition and sent to congress praying that the tariff on wool remain as it is. Oregon wool men should do the same, and at once.

One hundred and fifty Philadelphia manufacturers, led by Mr. Wharton, banker and financier, will trade their influence to the silver senators to prevent repeal if the latter will throw their force with the republicans to prevent tinkering with the tariff. The price is considerable, but it shows how much they value protection. As a local minister said recently, when you cant beat the devil, the next best thing to do is to go into partnership with him.

MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, Sept 29.—The local trade for the past few days, has been intermittent in character, and has had a quieter tone although it is an improvement over former periods. Merchandise dealers report unchanged prices, the produce market is abundantly supplied with all varieties of green fruits, etc. Country produce is weak and prices are nominal, eggs are dearer and scarcer.

The wheat market continues quiet and quotations are unchanged from last reports. The wheat delivery is active and large, nearly all receipts are on storage, the farmers preferring to hold rather than sell. The mills are buying for milling purposes, and are paying from 47 to 48 cents per bushel.

Portland's market is moderately active and unchanged in quotations. There is a large amount of tonnage in port and on the way sufficient to meet requirements. It is said there is a larger number of listed vessels for Oregon wheat, than formerly. The strong tone prevailing for higher freight rates on tonnage, which is firm at 40 cts, with an upward tendency has an unfavorable effect on values for better market prices.

WHEAT—45 to 48c per bu.
BARLEY—Prices are up to 75 to 85c cents per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is light at 80 to 90 cents per 100 lbs.

MILLET—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. Shell-ed 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 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$5.00 to \$10.00 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 16c.

POULTRY—Chickens, are quoted at \$2.00 to \$3.00. Old fowls \$3.00 per dozen.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in better demand at \$2.25 per 100 weight gross to \$2.50 for extra good. Mutton is now quoted at \$2.25 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 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvadore, 23 1/2c. Arabuckles, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack, \$5.87; Extra C, \$5.12; Dry granulated \$5.88 in boxes, D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2.75. Ex C, \$2.25. GC \$2.00.

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

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

HIDES AND FURS. HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 3 1/2c lb; green, 1 1/2c; 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, \$8.00; beaver, \$3.50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 to \$5.50; silver gray fox, \$10 to \$12; red fox, \$1.25; grey fox, \$2.50 to \$3; marten, \$1.00 to \$1.25; mink, 50c to 65c; coon, 50c; coyote, 50c to 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c to 45c; common house cat, 10c to 25c ea.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, always itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, 329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

Susie Hyde had her thumb pulled off while riding in a buggy leading a horse near Albany.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco.

W. A. Miller, Plaintiff, vs. E. P. Reynolds, Defendant.

To E. P. Reynolds, the above-named defendant, In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the Complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you. If served upon you by publication, then you are required to appear and answer said Complaint on the first day of the next term of said court, after six weeks' publication of this Summons, to-wit: on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1893.

13th day November, 1893, and if you fail to so answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: for the foreclosure of the mortgage described in said complaint, and for the sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: the south half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section Township one North, Range thirteen East, Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and situated in Wasco county, Oregon, also the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Township one North, Range thirteen East, Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and situated in Wasco county, Oregon; according to law and the practice of this court, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied in payment of the amount secured by said mortgage, and still unpaid, to-wit: the sum of \$250.00, and interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from September 22d, 1888, and the further sum of \$2,493.93, and interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum since March 25, 1893, and for an attorneys fee of \$200.00, and for the costs and disbursements made and expended herein. And that the plaintiff will apply to the court for a judgment against you for any deficiency there may be remaining after the application of the proceeds of said sale as aforesaid.

You will further take notice that the summons in this suit is served upon you by publication, by extra copies of this summons, by Bradshaw, Judge of said Court, said order being dated September 27th, 1893.

MAYS, HUNTINGTON & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco.

A. D. Bolton, Plaintiff, vs. Frank D. Gillespie, Rhoda Gillespie, W. H. Hunt and W. H. Butler, Defendants.

To Frank D. Gillespie and Rhoda Gillespie, of the above-named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 10th day of the regular term of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, next following the date hereof, to-wit, on or before the

13th day of November, 1893,

and if you fail to so answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: for a decree of foreclosure of that certain mortgage deed made and executed by you, in the above named plaintiff, on the 6th day of November, 1890, upon the northwest quarter of section 14 in township 2 south range 14 east, W. M., in Wasco county, Oregon, and that said premises be sold under such foreclosure decree in the manner provided by law and according to the practice of said Court; that from the proceeds of such sale the plaintiff have and receive the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars and interest on said sum since November 6th, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, also a further sum of sixty (\$60) dollars and interest thereon, the fee for instituting this suit to fore-close said mortgage and collect the note thereby secured and herein sued upon, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements made and executed in this suit, including assessing costs and expense of sale, and that plaintiff have a judgment against you, the said Frank D. Gillespie, for any deficiency in the proceeds of sale to satisfy fully said said sums; that upon such foreclosure sale all of the right, title, interest and claims of you and your co-defendants, each and all of you and them, and all other persons claiming or to claim by, through or under you or them, or either, in and to said mortgaged premises and every part thereof be foreclosed and forever barred, and all other persons claiming or to claim by, through or under you or them, or either, in and to said mortgaged premises, and all other persons claiming or to claim by, through or under you or them, or either, in and to said mortgaged premises, be let into the possession thereof and every part thereof, immediately, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you, the said Frank D. Gillespie and Rhoda Gillespie, by publication in The Dalles Chronicle, a newspaper published weekly at Dalles, City, Wasco county, Oregon, for consecutive weeks, by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of said Court, which order was duly made and entered at chambers on the 26th day of September, 1893.

DUFF & BENEFEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Hamilton Wilson, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, made and entered September 7, 1893, was appointed executor of the last will and testament of the said William Hamilton Wilson, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with the proper vouchers therefor to me at the office of Mays, Huntington & Wilson, The Dalles, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated The Dalles, Or., Sept. 7, 1893. H. S. HUNTINGTON, Executor of Will of Wm. H. Wilson, dec'd.

PROPOSALS.

FOR Flour, Bran and Feed.

U. S. Indian Service, Warm Springs Agency.

WARM SPRINGS, Crook Co., Or., Aug. 5, 1893. Sealed proposals (indorsed "Proposals for Flour, Bran and Feed," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Warm Springs, Oregon, will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 19, 1893, for furnishing and delivering at the agency about 45,000 lbs. of flour, 20,000 lbs. of bran, and 20,000 lbs. of feed.

Flour must be either what is known as "straight full stock" of good sound wheat—60 the ground down to about 42 lbs. of flour, low grades to be taken out of the mill, and what is known as patent flour, and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to weigh 49 lbs. to the sack, samples of not less than 25 lbs. must be furnished by bidders, and samples of not less than 25 lbs. must be furnished by bidders, and the number of the sample if more than one is submitted. Bran must be of good quality, equal parts bran and shorts mixed, and must not less than 25 lbs. must be furnished by bidders. Feed must be clear barley, well rolled, free from dirt and rust; samples of not less than 25 lbs. must be furnished by bidders. Delivery.—Of the above there is to be delivered at the Stinemahlo school, located 20 miles north of the agency, 25,000 lbs. of flour, 10,000 lbs. bran, and 10,000 lbs. of feed; and at the agency, 20,000 lbs. of flour, 10,000 lbs. bran, and 10,000 lbs. of feed. All articles are to be subject to a rigid inspection.

Proposals must state specifically the proposed price of each article offered for delivery under a contract by the U. S. or barrels or tons. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interest of the service. Certified checks—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute the contract, or in case he is returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For further information as to time of delivery and other particulars, apply to J. C. LUCKEY, U. S. Indian Agent.

Blakeley & Houghton DRUGGISTS, 175 Second Street, - The Dalles, Ore.

A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc. ARTISTS MATERIALS. Country and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.

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390 to 394 Second St., - The Dalles.

THE DALLES Wasco County, - - - Oregon.

The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the head of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving, prosperous city. ITS TERRITORY. It is the supply city for an extensive and rich agricultural and grazing country, its trade reaching as far south as Sumner Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

The Largest Wool Market. The rich grazing country along the eastern slope of the Cascades furnishes pasture for thousands of sheep, the wool from which finds market here. The Dalles is the largest original wool shipping point in America, about 5,000,000 pounds being shipped last year.

ITS PRODUCTS. The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of thousands of dollars, which will be more than doubled in the near future. The products of the beautiful Klickitat valley find market here, and the country south and east has this year filled the warehouses, and all available storage places to overflowing with their products.

ITS WEALTH. It is the richest city of its size on the coast and its money is scattered over and is being used to develop more farming country than is tributary to any other city in Eastern Oregon. Its situation is unsurpassed. Its climate delightful. Its possibilities incalculable. Its resources unlimited. And on its corner stones she stands.