

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

A PLEA FOR PAUL KREFT.

Alderman Kreft must have been a little worked up last evening previous to the time he entered the council chamber. His voice and demeanor at the meeting was very hostile. The mayor held him in check as well as he could, but it took some vigorous pounding on more than one occasion. Mr. Kreft's ire was aroused when the council failed to take any action on the Astoria communication from the chamber of commerce, which really was an unfortunate oversight, as the lack of any action amounts to a virtual snub. The gentleman was again brought to his feet at an apparently flippant remark of the street commissioner, and the councilman began to score him in an artistic manner when he was again brought to earth by the rapping of the gavel. Mr. Madron was unfortunate in his phraseology, as the point he intended was not brought out by what he really said. After all, Mr. Kreft is easily excusable. He has served the city faithfully and well for two years, and in common with all councilmen, has received no salary and scant praise. He has given the city's interests more attention than his own business. The city map has been his world's geography and the charter and ordinances his old and new testament. He knows every bit of defective sidewalk in town and can locate every nail that sticks up. Name any corner in the city and he can tell just what shape the crosswalks are in, what is needed and just what it will cost to fix it. He knows all about every bad sewer, who has not complied with the law and why. He has never been accused of endeavoring to further his own ends at the city's expense, nor will he ever be. The only measure ever presented that could benefit him, an arc light at the corner of Ninth and Pentland, was tabled on the grounds of economy. And who tabled it? Paul Kreft. Paul Kreft needs no plea and he is excusable for an occasional cranky spell, unless during it somebody justifiably kills him. Then would the city have cause to deprecate him.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

There is pending in the house a bill to reform the methods of public printing. The bill has already been debated one day, and it could be pushed ahead without any trouble if it were not for the purpose of the democrats to take up the bill to aid fraudulent elections instead. The printing bill is a non-partisan measure agreed upon by joint committees of the house and senate after several months consideration of the subject. Mr. Richardson, chairman of the house committee that reported the bill, has assured the house that it would save \$200,000 a year in the cost of printing and binding. It has cost the people \$3,674,969 to do the public printing in a year. Of this sum there was expended for congressional printing nearly \$2,000,000, the greater part of which, of course, goes in payment of the printing of the Congressional Record. There is no intention on the part of congress to economize any in the printing of the Record, but it is safe to say that a large part of the sum which congress expends in a year for printing might be charged to unnecessary waste. The silver debate illustrates that fact. Up to this week 4,000,000 words have been printed in the Record in merely recording the debate alone.

Senator Stewart has uttered at this session 225,000 words on the silver question. At least he has inserted that many in the Congressional Record. The three days' speech he delivered aggregates 100,000 words. No man is able or bright enough to utter 225,000 words on the silver question to any advantage to the public. If 215,000 of those words were stricken out of existence the public would be a gainer.

But the printing and binding of this vast aggregate of nothingness illustrates the great need of printing reform. There are nearly 1,000,000 copies of books and bulky documents printed by the government stored away in rooms because no one has the authority to distribute them. But, with all this need of urgent action, the democrats refuse to allow the bill to be brought up.

A Boston paper prints the following letter received in that city from an educated farmer of more than 30 years' residence in eastern Kansas, a gentleman of comparative wealth and a man often elected to public offices in his own county and state. What he writes was not intended for the public and is more significant for that reason. The letter bears date of last week and says: "I have nothing to write from here. It is the same old story of drought and cranks, both of which Kansas is noted for. It has become an old story—not the old, old story—but a new version, and a very bad one. An Indian 33 years old told me that Kansas was not a fit country for an intelligent white man to live in; that it ought to be left to his people, or to be settled by all the fools from the older states. The latter fate befell it. Of course, I am one of

the fools, but I am by no means infatuated with Kansas; have lived here over 30 years and wish to leave the state and go to the Pacific coast, but my family will not hear of it. This bit of land that we own they think is all there is of earth. They do not realize that in ten years from now it will not raise 'cow peas.' There is but 30 acres of it now out of the 160 that will raise a crop of anything. The Kansas farmer has exhausted his land; 'knows that there is something the matter, but does not know what the trouble is. He is looking for a Moses.'

The senate is the only body in the United States where the minority rules. There is no especial objection to cloture in other assemblages.

Norway may soon join the world's republics. Surely no men are entitled to liberty more than the stalwart Norwegians whose kindred have done so much to make America what it is. Godspeed the republic of Norway.

The Earl of Dunraven seems to be a model landlord—he is an Irish landlord, too. We learn this from an article in McClure's Magazine for October. C. Kinloch Cooke, who writes the article is a friend of Dunraven, and speaks by authority, says that his property is probably the only one in the south of Ireland on which no outrages have ever been committed.

Belva Lockwood confesses to 63 years of experience in this wicked world. She was born in New York, taught school at 14 and was married at 18. Her youthful characteristics, according to her own acknowledgement, included a fondness for walking on top of rail fences, a fearlessness for snakes and an inability to keep her face clean.

A pattern-maker of Tacoma named G. R. Cowles has devised a process by which he claims he can produce a cord of wood worth \$2, 17,000 cubic feet of gas, thirteen sacks of charcoal and two gallons of tar, worth altogether \$48. He claims the machine can be used for domestic purposes by attaching it to a stove, and that sufficient gas can be obtained during the cooking of three meals to last all day.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It is easy to fall down. It is often hard to get up. And you usually fall down much more rapidly than you get up. Therefore any one that expects that good times are to return to us in the twinkling of an eye is making for himself a disappointment. The recovery while steady and reasonably rapid, will not be at the rate of an express train, or even as fast as the record of Nancy Hanks."

Not many people know what Mr. Reid, of Maine, intended to do if he had failed to win the support of the majority in the fight over his rulings as speaker of the Fifty-first congress. He has confided to Mr. Robert P. Porter, who writes an article about Mr. Reid in McClure's Magazine for October, that he had made up his mind, in case of failure, to resign his speakership and his seat in congress. "For," says he, "if political life consisted in helplessly sitting in the speaker's chair and seeing the majority without the power of legislation, I had enough of it and was ready to step down now."

Lord Dunraven is clearly within his rights when he elects to give an English pronunciation to his yacht. Those hypercritical Americans who learnedly lecture him on the Scandinavian derivation of the word Valkyrie may as well desist. No rule of correct speech is better established or ought to be better understood than that when a foreign term becomes naturalized its pronunciation may properly be naturalized. We do not call St. Louis San Loo-ee or Paris Par-ee. A great many unfortunate Americans have suffered from the grip, but they are less to be pitied than those who have been affected, in a double sense, with la grippe. The most cultivated students of Dante in this country and England pronounce the name of his heroine in three syllables, not four.

The crying need of the age is a dollar easy to get and hard to let go; a dollar that will pay four dollars' worth of debts and then come back by means of a string attachment; a dollar that snugly settles in the sock of John Smith, but withers like the manna of old in the safe of a railroad president; a dollar that will buy some flour and meat while it buys much whisky and tobacco; a dollar above drawing interest and yet will double itself while the owner sits in the shade and spits at a crack in the pavement; a dollar that will circulate without depreciation, will buy shoes for baby while it buys fun for a man in places where he can't take his wife, a dollar which will surely repair the waste of sloth, appetite and bad judgment; a dollar that comes to the lap of indolence like worms to the craw of a featherless robin; a dollar that will remove the sentence pronounced upon Adam, reverse the order of nature and transform the nature of men. This, little children, is about the sort of a dollar wanted, as we glean from perusal of our able and esteemed contemporaries, and to provide such a dollar is the job before congress, says the Tulare Register.

Use Mexican Silver Stove Polish

MARKET REPORT.

An Effect of the Stringency Is the Demand for Cash for Many Products.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6th.—Although there is a fairly steady business in progress in nearly all departments of the merchandise trade, at the same time the effects of the late depression is still noticeable, and transactions are conservatively conducted in consequence. Dealers are cautiously feeling their way towards abolishing the credit system, and inducing buyers to pay cash on purchases by "Cheap for cash." Flour, sugar, coffee and meat and lard have become cash articles, and our dealers are demanding spot cash on purchases.

Prices remain steady in all lines of merchandise. In the provision line there is an upward tendency. In bacon quotations have advanced to 18 cts per lb for clear sides. Hams are a trifle lower. Lard is quotable at 16 cts. Coffee continues to command a steady price, with a strong disposition to turn dealer, owing to the Central and South American complications. Sugars, syrups and all other lines of groceries are unchanged in quotations.

The produce market keeps well stocked. Prices have not changed materially, more than potatoes are slightly lower.

Eggs are slightly dearer, with a limited supply in sight. Twenty cents per dozen was paid yesterday for good fresh eggs.

Poultry deliveries are light and the market is not very satisfactory to either sellers or shippers. Old fowls are in fair request at \$2.25 to \$3.25 per dozen and spring fowls from \$2 to \$2.50. There is no inquiry for turkeys. Poultry dealers make no special offerings and speak of 9 cts per lb as the probable market.

Ducks and geese are uncalled for, the only demand for the former being from the Chinamen, and are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen.

Fruit, such as apples, pears and grapes, are in large supply and prices are nominal. The export demand is fair for mountain cities. L. Butler has made arrangements to handle windfalls of apples and pears, and in this a market is offered.

The grain market is somewhat stagnant, with a free delivery for storage. A limited quantity has changed hands at 45 to 50 cents per bushel. The mills being the principal buyer. On Portland there has been a brisk export business carried on during the past week. Quotations have dropped 2 to 2½ cents per cental owing as is said, to an inclination, in European markets, to buy sparingly. There are many conflicting crop bureau statements throughout the old world, that really, the markets are rendered sluggish and apparently lifeless, which reacts on our own, thereby keeping values on the ragged edge, so to speak, which are below the cost of production. Holders are feeling the condition and situation more or less, and show a disposition to let go of their product in many instances, which is believed to be a wise conclusion.

The wool situation is unchanged, as is also the market quotations. Live stock for slaughter, is moving freely for export east and west.

About 5,500 head of mutton sheep have been bought at \$1.50 to \$1.85 per hd, and over 800 head of beef cattle sold at prices ranging from 1½ to 2½ cents per lb. gross was shipped from this point during the past week, which indicates a fair movement in the stock line.

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.

MILLS—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 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 \$8 00 to \$10 00 per ton.

POTATOES—30c 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 20c. 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 6½ cents dressed. Cured hog meats are quoted at 12½ cents hog round.

STAPLE GROCERIES. COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack. Salvador, 23½c. Arabuckles, 25c. SUGAR—Golden C, in lbs 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, 6½¢ to 7¢; Island, rice, 7 cts. BEANS—Small whites, 4½¢ to 5½¢; 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, 10¢ to 12¢ per lb. Dried grapes, 7¢ to 10¢ per pound.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. HIDES AND FURS. HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 3½¢ lb; green, 1½¢ to 2½¢. SHEEP PILTS—25 to 50 ea. Deerskins,

20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 70c lb. Bearskins, \$8 to \$12 ea; beaver, \$3 50 lb; otter, \$5; fisher, \$5 to \$5 50; silver gray fox, \$10 to \$20; red fox, \$1 20; gray fox, \$2 50 to \$3; martin, \$1 to \$1 25; mink, 50c to \$1; coon, 50c; coyote, 50c to 75c; badger, 20c; polecat, 20c to 40c; common house cat, 15c to 25c ea.

A Borneo Superstition. The pearl hunters of Borneo and adjacent islands have a peculiar superstition. When they open shells in search of pearls, they take every ninth find, whether it be large or small, and put it into a bottle with a dead man's finger. They are kept and are known as "seed pearls," or "breeding pearls," and the natives of the islands mentioned firmly believe that they have the powers of reproducing their kind. For every pearl put into the phial, two grains of rice are thrown in for the pearls to "feed" upon. Some of the white gem hunters of Borneo believe in the superstition as firmly as the natives do. It is said that nearly every hut along the coast has its "dead finger" bottle with from nine to ten times that number of "seed pearls," the decaying digit and the rice carefully stowed away among them.

Likely, Probably and No Doubt. An old rancher named Synder was found dead recently in Washington county. The Telegram says his death was likely caused by old age and exposure or probably by heart failure. There were no marks of violence on his body, and there is no doubt that death was due to natural causes.

Board of Equalization. The county board of equalization will meet at the court house on October 23d, 1893, for the purpose of equalizing the county assessment roll for this year's assessment. The board will continue in session one week. JOEL KOONTZ, County Assessor.

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.

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; 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. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Executor of Will of Wm. H. Wilson, dec'd.

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. E. 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 first 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 so to 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 to the above named plaintiff on the 15th 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 said 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 as a reasonable attorney's fee for instituting this suit to foreclose said mortgage and collect the note thereby secured and herein sued upon, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements made and to be made in this suit, including court 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 all said sums; that upon such foreclosure sale all of the right, title, interest and claim 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 from the equity of redemption. That the plaintiff be allowed to bid at said foreclosure sale and purchase said mortgaged premises, at his option, and that upon the sale of said mortgaged premises the purchaser 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 six 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. D. H. PURS & MENZIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT CURE CURES CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION. An agreeable Laxative and Purgative. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breaths, Etc. For sale by Supts & Kinezary.

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THE DALLES, OREGON. SINNOTT & FISH, PROP'S. 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

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THE DALLES Wasco County, - - - Oregon.

The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the mouth of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving and 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 Santa Fe Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

The Largest Wool Market. The rich grazing country along the eastern slope of the Middle Columbia affords pasture for thousands of sheep, the wool of 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, and 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 their way to here, and the country south and east has this year filled its 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 resources are scattered over and is being used to develop more farming and stock raising 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 the corner stones she stands.