

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

A husband and wife were on trial in a New York court the other day for abandoning their child. The wretched father and mother stolidly awaited the result, the judge and the bailiffs, the lawyers and the jury, and the spectators frowned upon the miserable pair, wondering how such inhumanity could be possible. In the nurse's arms the little victim—a boy eight weeks old—lay gasping for breath. His pinched and pallid features stamped him as a child of poverty and misfortune. The judge gazed upon the heartless parents, and then upon the half-starved infant. What sentence would fit the case? How could it be framed so as to measure out stern justice to the parents and sweet mercy to their offspring? It was a puzzle for a human judge aided only by human wisdom and human laws. But another judge was about to interfere. Suddenly the nurse gave a startled cry. The court officers rushed to her side. The child was dead! While the human judge had been wondering how he could punish the parents and help the little one, the decree of a higher court solved the problem. The angel of death gently glided down the aisle of the gloomy old court room and lightly touched the friendless babe. The sufferer was rescued—saved from the dangers and trial that menaced it in the outer world. The judge saw that the merciful side of the problem had been settled, and that he could administer justice without fear of harming the innocent. A child's white soul took its flight from the dark court room and a little later the guilty parents walked with downcast heads to a prison cell. Justice and mercy had claimed their own!

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

From Clapp & Co.'s weekly market letter of Oct. 6th we extract the following:

Primary receipts since June 30th have been about 61,000,000 bushels against about 108,000,000 bushels (or 47,000,000 bushels less than last season, same time), and an average of about 52,000,000 bushels for the previous seven years, from 1887 to 1891 inclusive. The visible supply seldom begins decreasing as late as it did this season. It seldom ceases to decrease or reaches the maximum point before about January 8th. This season the visible has decreased since July 1st 1,780,000 bushels; last year it increased 23,363,900 bushels. Weekly exports from July 1st to September 20th averaged over 5,000,000 bushels; last week they were 3,500,000 bushels. This week we think they will be about 3,000,000 bushels. Last season the average the first twelve weeks was 3,500,000 bushels; in 1891, same time, average exports were about 5,500,000 bushels per week, and for the five years ending June 30th, 1891, they averaged about 3,000,000 bushels per week. The bears claim the 35,000,000 bushels of the visible in Chicago and this city is five-eighths of the visible, and there is too much wheat at speculative centers to expect a great advance; that Minneapolis mills never ground as much flour or sold it as cheap in Great Britain; that until flour advances there is no good reason to buy wheat; that the world's wheat and rye crops this season more than equal average seasons or average yearly consumption; that our government report has been underestimated at least ten per cent. on all cereals grown; that prices are low enough, but that while "the one man" assumes to dictate what the people want rather than see that they are executed there is no good in buying anything. The bulls say the bread-loaf was never lower in London or at consuming centers; that consumption is large; that the best statisticians are foreigners and buyers of food, and they admit the world's crop is about 100,000,000 bushels less than actual needs; that Liverpool and other European stocks and the amount afloat has begun to decrease when ordinarily an increase is customary; that farmers' holdings March 1st, 1894, will likely show less reserve per capita than ever shown; that it is always true plenty of reasons appear when prices are very low why they should be lower. The reverse is true when they are high, therefore copper public sentiment and the great variety of reasoning whenever it gets all on one side, and especially so on wheat, which is now selling below cost of production, and below any known record in the world's market. We think one-half our surplus has gone forward.

Originally Fresno was one of the "cow counties," says Kate Field's paper in an article on California, and cattle and sheep still form an important industry, but its greatest wealth lies in raisins, which may be called its *raison d'être*. In 1889 the income of its people amounted to \$10,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which came from cattle, wool and sheep and \$1,500,000 from raisins. Not more than ten years ago Miss Austin, a New England school teacher, transplanted to Fresno, became possessed with the idea of turning Fresno grapes into raisins. She lived long enough to carry out an inspiration which has so fructified that today 440,000 acres are devoted to raise grapes that this year will be worth

\$3,000,000 to packers and producers. Minerals and timbers are within its boundaries, but Fresno means raisins, and a woman is the mother of them. Two-thirds of this crop now comes from this district, and very soon, they say, nine-tenths of it will be grown there.

There are many things which might be taught in the public school of more advantage to the future citizen than Greek or Latin, and the science and use of money is one of these. Of the workings of a great monetary system the majority of people know nothing, either theoretically or practically. They know simply that their labor brings to them money and that this money buys for them certain necessities of life and so much of its luxuries in proportion as that labor is or is not in demand. Beyond that they have little thought, and it is exceedingly difficult to interest people in the merits of a sound standard of value. The argument of the working man that a silver dollar is just as good or better to him than a gold dollar in that it will buy just as much bread, and is perhaps easier to get, is loudly applauded by his fellows and seems so simple an answer to all other arguments that all discussion must needs end right there. It is useless to attempt to point out to him the existing facts which by their continuance may overthrow his cherished idol and compel him to pay two dollars for the bread for which he now only pays one. Thus talks the Pacific Banker and Investor in an interesting article on finance.

A New York newspaper has attracted passing attention by showing that a professed "society leader" of the metropolis derives an income from some disgracefully kept tenements; but if the matter were to be investigated it would almost surely be found that even more noted social personages could be put under the same indictment, not only in New York but in other large cities of the world. Right here in Boston some of the most unhealthy tenements have been found to be the property of owners who occupy high places in society.—Boston Advertiser.

An adventurous trip across the English channel in a tiny collapsible lifeboat has attracted much attention for Lieut. Sayce. His small craft was fitted with a miniature foresail and still smaller mizzen, while a double paddle was also in requisition. The Midge is eight and a half feet long, with a beam of 35 inches, and weighs just under 35 pounds. She is canvas-decked and inflated with air by tubing to render her unsinkable.

THE MARKETS.

The Week Continues Dull, Partly Owing to the District Fair.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13.—This being fair week, the attractions thitherward have done much to check trade in general. Consequently a quietness prevails in the busy part of the city. The afternoons are noted for a complete cessation of trade owing to the fact, that the business houses closed their doors and put in time at the grounds and pavilion. The principal business is in the provision and grocery line and retailers are busy in the fore part of the day, and late in the evening. Prices continue steady, excepting in eggs and potatoes. Eggs are very scarce and firm; 22½ cents per doz in cash was paid yesterday. Potatoes are arriving freely and have a downward tendency; 50 to 60 cents per sack of 100 lbs is the range of the market for spuds. Cabbages are in fair supply at one cent per pound. Other vegetables are plentiful and the market is quite easy and prices are nominal.

Fruits are in abundance and the market is steady. There is a demand for peaches, but the supply is exhausted. The poultry market situation is unchanged, although there is a better arrival and larger offerings.

The market for cereals is anything but satisfactory. Oats and barley for feed, there is a light offering in either. Barley is more in request for chop at 85 cents per cental. The inquiry for oats is limited and the market quite lifeless.

The movement in wheat for storage is increasing. Light sales of small lots are noticed at 46 to 48 cents per bushel. The market is really unsatisfactory, as it depends on the Portland market for governing quotations in purchases. Eastern and foreign markets continue quiet, with a shy disposition to reach out for futures, although the bulls say the "bread loaf" was never lower in London or at consuming centers. Consumption is large, while the reserves are diminishing, and they admit the world's crop is about 100,000,000 bushels less than its actual need. Exports are decreasing, partly owing to the money stringency and partly to holdings. An Eastern exchange says: "Had our national congress taken hold of the financial condition with a determination to relieve the strained situation instead of debating over political platform ideas, the United States would have today been in a state of prosperous activity and the producers of the land would be in an easy condition."

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.
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 \$3.80 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—00c per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 50 to 55 cents per roll, in brine or dry salt we quote 20 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 34c per lb. by the sack. Salvadore, 23½c. Arabuckles, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sack, \$5.87; Extra C, 46 1/2; Dry granulated \$6.88 in boxes, D. G., in 50 lb boxes, \$2.75. Ex C, \$2.25. G C \$2.00.

RICE—Japan rice, 6½@7c; Island, rice, 7 cts.

BEANS—Small whites, 4¼@5½c; 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@12½c per lb. Dried grapes, 7@10c per pound.

HIDES AND FURS.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 3½c lb; green, 1½@2½c.

SHEEP PELTS—25 to 50 ea. Deerskins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 70c lb. Bearskins, \$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, 50c; coyote, 50c@75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c@40c; common house cat, 10c@25c ea.

THE WORD "ROORBACK."

Curious History of Its Introduction into Our Political Vocabulary.

The word "roorback," which bobs up toward the end of most political campaigns in connection with the nailing of opposition lies, has a curious origin. Nathan Guilford, once a well known citizen of Cincinnati, was an active whig politician and editor of an energetic whig paper. On April 1 of a certain year he published a circumstantial account of experiments by a German chemist named Roorback. Roorback had been examining the chemical constituents of eggs of different birds, supposing it might be possible at last to compound a hatchable egg. According to the story, after putting many of his manufactured eggs to the animal heat of different patient mothers, he at last happily succeeded in hatching one egg, and produced a living bird. The story then goes on to describe very minutely the strange creature, anatomically, physiologically, and every other way, imitating the scientific style used in similar cases. The story read very well, and was copied into many other papers, and after going the rounds of the press in all parts of the United States it was at last (after three or four months) discovered to have been first published on the 1st of April. The Enquirer of that city immediately fixed upon Father Guilford the name of Roorback, which was thereafter held to mean a political liar, although the story had nothing to do with politics. Being well stuck to the name became at last pretty well fixed, and Mr. Guilford was for many years well known in the political field as Old Roorback.

COURTESY IN A HOST.

He Shined His Guest's Shoes When His Servants Refused.

The independence displayed by servants in America invariably forces itself on the attention of visitors from Europe.

A well-known official of the English post office tells a very good story on this point, says the Boston Traveller. Some years ago he visited America on business and while staying at New York he was the guest of a prominent officer of the Western Union Telegraph company, a gentleman whose name is familiar to most Americans.

When the Englishman retired at night he placed his boots outside the bedroom door, where they were duly observed next morning by his host, who asked his wife to get one of the servants to clean them.

"Oh," replied the lady, "he must get them cleaned at the corner of the street, just as you do."

"No, my dear," remarked her husband, "I can't ask Mr. — to do that. Just offer one of the servants half a dollar to clean them."

"I have done so," said the lady, "and they declare they won't."

"Well, if they won't I must," and forthwith the American seized his guest's boots and polished them in a highly creditable style.

On the morning of the Englishman's departure his friend accompanied him to the steamer, and, just as the whistle was blown to indicate that all but passengers must go on shore, whispered in his ear:

"I'll tell you something that will amuse you. I have cleaned your boots all the while you have been in New York."

PIGEONS AND FALCONS.

The Latter Can Carry Greater Weight and Make Better Time.

Falconry may yet be restored, as it seems, though not as a sport, but as part of the terribly serious business, war. A Russian officer, Capt. Smoloff, has been taming falcons to serve as dispatch carriers. The falcon has several advantages over the carrier pigeon, says the Westminster Gazette. Not only is he a more warlike bird than the meek cousin of the dove, but he is swifter in flight and capable of great endurance. The greatest swiftness ever known to be attained by the carrier pigeon is fifteen (German) miles an hour, but this is the rate of the ordinary flight of the falcon. D'Aubunson, in his work on "The Falconry of the Middle Ages," tells several anecdotes of the extraordinary powers of the falcon and length and swiftness of flight. For instance, a falcon which was sent from the Canary islands to the duke of Lerma in Spain made the return flight from Andalusia to Tenerife in sixteen hours, which was at the express speed of sixteen (German) miles to the hour. A German mile is not far short of five English miles, so that the speed of this falcon must have been at the rate of about seventy-five miles an hour. A further advantage of the falcon over the pigeon is the greater weight which it can carry. It is well known that a very slight burden is an oppression to the poor pigeon, so that dispatches are reduced in size by photogenic copies, in order to reduce the weight for the feeble little carrier. Capt. Smoloff says he has found that a falcon can carry a weight of four Russian pounds, or 1,640 grams (thirty grams go to our ounce), without diminishing its power or swiftness in flying. Besides, the carrier pigeon may fly a prey to the falcon, while there is small danger of any other bird taking the carrier falcon a prisoner.

ODD AND CURIOUS WEIGHTS.

How the Habitudes of the Soudan Settle Their Purchases with Gold.

Money used by natives in occidental Soudan consists of small univalve white shells called cauries, derived from the Maldives and Laquedives islands, and also from Zanzibar. For several centuries past ships have brought to the mouth of the Niger or to the Guinea coast, as far as Liberia, entire cargoes of these shells, the value of which runs from twelve cents to forty cents per thousand, according to the part of Africa. Cauries are only used in countries where gold is scarce. In the whole area between Kong, Bondoukou and the sea, cauries are not used; natives settle their purchases with gold dust or nuggets.

To weigh the gold they use as currency they employ small copper scales. Weights are extremely varied in shapes and sizes. Most of them are in brass. Many of the weights exhibiting human figures, animals, tools, ludicrous scenes, etc. says the Jeweler's Circular, are modeled with wax and cast in brass. Africans may have learned this process from Europeans who visited their country, but their art exhibits a native character thoroughly novel. These black artists have evidently reproduced what they saw or imagined, and they have done it in a style of their own; their works are peculiarly humorous and fanciful.

Each native who has a pair of scales has also special weights which he alone understands how to use. He knows, for instance, that a giraffe weighs one or two mitkals of gold; that such a weight in the shape of a bird represents one-half or one-third mitkal of gold, etc.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Honorable County Court of the state of Oregon to Wasco Co., guardian of the person and estate of Edward Evans, insane. All persons having claims against said Edward Evans are hereby notified to present the same duly verified to me at my residence, The Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon. GEO. A. LUKKE, Guardian of the person and estate of Edward Evans. Dated Dalles City, July 31st, 1893.

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