

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

The ordinary folding fan is supposed to have been invented in Japan, in the seventh century, by a native artist, who derived the idea from the way in which the bat closes its wings.

Senator Hill has about found the true situation in his query: "Has it come to this, that the senate is powerless first to legislate and second to change its rules so it can legislate hereafter? If so it might as well disband."

Medical courtesy or not, Dr. Amick has discovered a specific for consumption that is capable of saving 30 per cent. of all lives lost from disease. A man who can do this will live in the grateful memory of countless generations yet to be born.

It is said that the tramps infesting the Pacific coast are not the native product that bum north and south according to the season, but are from the effete east. They have visited the Chicago fair, and now propose to camp at San Francisco and conduct the mid-winter fair.

According to a vote in the house Monday, nine representatives favor woman suffrage. They are Allison, Carey, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Hoar, Kyle, Peffer, Teller. Carey is from Wyoming where women have always been allowed to vote. Dolph has long been an advocate of this reform.

Young fish—There's a hook with a nice worm on it. Old fish—Keep away from that. Young fish—I've stolen lots of worms off of hooks. Old fish—Yes, but there isn't any fashion plate reflected in the water this time. That hook belongs to a freckled-faced boy, with a ragged straw hat.

Gov. Altgeld is fulfilling his promise to turn the rascals out. He has just granted his 116th pardon. Of these thirty were serving sentences for murder. The Illinois governor is making almost as good a record as Oregon's executive, and he ought to do a great deal better when he has such resources as Joliet to draw upon.

A Washington dispatch says that the treasury has issued an advance statement of the imports and exports for the first nine months of the present year. Value of imports, \$625,385,623; exports, \$603,164,183; excess of imports over exports, \$22,221,440. For the first nine months of 1892 the excess of exports over imports was \$29,204,090. How shall we get back to where we were?

There is a limit even to British conservatism. The captain of the Valkyrie admits that the center-board can beat the cutter. The odds are, though, that he will change his mind when he returns home, and the next contestant sent over will be built on the model and the lines so often and so easily beaten in the past. John Bull could save himself much anguish of soul if he had the capacity to know when he is beaten, says the Spokane Review.

Almost everybody is aware of the fact that the buffalo has been hunted down until there are very few left, and what used to be known as a buffalo robe is seldom seen. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that a New York manufacturing company is turning them out by the hundreds. The American Buffalo Robe company manufacture an imitation buffalo robe that, unless closely examined, can not be told from the genuine article, and as for warmth it has no superior. Buffalo fur cloth coats, black dog-skin cloth coats, astrakans, lamb-skins and children's carriage rugs are some of the goods that they make, and they ship them to all of the northern and western states.

Marshal MacMahon, who has just died in Paris, was one of the greatest of living generals and was a man of singular purity of character. He was born at the chateau of Sully, near Autun, June 13, 1808, descending from an Irish family which took refuge in France after the fall of the Stuarts. On the battle field he won many brilliant victories and was frequently promoted by the emperor. He won his greatest fame in 1859 in the campaign against Austria. He commanded the second corps and led the left wing of the army in the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859; Napoleon commanded the center. At the head of the guard the emperor was very hard pressed by the enemy, and there was danger of his being driven into the Ticino, but MacMahon came to his support, and by throwing himself on the right flank of the Austrian corps, which threatened the French center, he won the battle. For this brilliant exploit the emperor made him on the battlefield marshal of France and duke of Magenta.

The democratic argument for free wool is chiefly based on the claim that foreign and domestic wools do not enter into active competition; that free foreign wool would increase the market for domestic wool, and increased consumption of both would bring better prices to the American grower than he could get under protection. No American journal has been

more persistent in this claim than the Boston Herald, and it is therefore interesting to find in the market reports of the paper statement that "the low price of domestic wool has about driven the New Zealand and Australian finer wools out of competition." What more need be said? Here is a confession, made by the chief apostle of free wool, that the American product is in hot and open competition with the foreign fleeces. That being the case, the American grower has two means of keeping out foreign competition. He can put up the tariff and market his wool at living prices, or take it off and sell it at prices so low that even the foreigner will turn away in disappointment. In this connection it is pertinent to recall that the same paper has said in its market reports that owing to the prospect of free wool American buyers are making purchases only on a "free trade basis." Well, the "free trade basis" hasn't brought prosperity to the home grower or the manufacturer; it hasn't even brought large importations of the foreign product. It is depressing all around; it is too utterly democratic.—Review.

The average wheat yield per acre in the United States for 1893 is about 11.3 bushels. The greatest yield per acre of any one state is in Montana, which records 22 bushels. The lowest is that of Georgia, 7.2. Oregon records a yield of 19.4 and Washington 20.5, while California is 11.2. The Dakotas yield averages a shade of 9 bushels per acre.

It is announced that the world's fair will not close on the last day of October, but will keep open as long as the weather will permit, which will be until Thanksgiving day, or, possibly, the last of November. So many people have postponed their visit to the great exposition until the present month that it is believed the attendance will be great enough after the first of November to warrant keeping the fair open several weeks.

The gold reserve has dwindled down to a point lower than ever, while the expenses of the government have increased many millions. This perhaps is democratic economy, but it is not the exact kind understood by the voters of the country when they decreed the "change." They will doubtless think four years a long time between presidents before they have another chance to install a republican.

The much-voiced and much-disputed question of the loftiest mountain on the North American continent has at last been settled. John Partridge, secretary of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, has received a letter from the chief of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., stating that Mt. Orizaba, in Mexico, is the highest. Mt. St. Elias, Alaska, has for many years past been considered the highest, but Orizaba has been proven to be higher by 299 feet. The exact figures, as forwarded to Secretary Partridge, are: Mt. Orizaba, 18,314 feet; Mt. St. Elias, 18,015. "These figures," said Assistant Secretary Trenor, "are authentic; and doubtless it will interest every one to know that the question has been settled by so undoubted an authority."

Mrs. Lucy Stone, who has just died in Massachusetts, was a pioneer worker for the rights of her sex. When a little girl she became indignant at the way she saw women treated by their husbands, and the laws, and made up her childish mind that the laws must be changed. Her early struggles for an education were heroic, and she finally succeeded in entering and going through Oberlin, the only college at that time that admitted women, earning her way by teaching all the time. She graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's right lecture the same year. Soon after she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society. But she devoted most of her time to lecturing on woman's rights all over the country. In 1855 she was married, after much persuasion, to Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, who was in full sympathy with her beliefs. It was necessary to send thirty miles for a minister who would marry them without using the word "obey." Mrs. Stone retained her maiden name. Mrs. Stone has helped to organize many societies in behalf of women, and has held prominent office in many. In 1870 she started the Woman's Journal in Boston, which she has edited for many years. She has spent her later years in lecturing, together with her husband, in many states.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills of account of their mild action are especially adapted for correcting spring disorders, such as impure blood, tired brain and aching and worn out body. They act promptly on the Liver and Kidneys; drive out all impurities from the blood, and malaria from the system. Only one pill for a dose. Try them this spring. Sold at 25 cts. a box by Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists, The Dalles, Or., w6-1

There has no doubt been more lives of children saved from death in croup or whooping cough by the use of onions than by any other known remedy, or mothers used to make poultices of onion or a syrup, which was always effective in breaking up a cough or cold. Gunn's Onion Syrup is made by combining a few simple remedies with it which make it more effective as a medicine and destroys the taste and odor of the onions. 50c. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

MARKET REPORT.

Continued Good Weather Stimulates Trade—Prices Looking Up.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20.—The settled clear weather has had a stimulating effect on business and a marked degree of activity has characterized trade in general lines. Prices continue about the same in all staples. The provision, in connection with the produce market, has experienced some changes, especially so in the produce line.

Eggs are very scarce and find a ready sale at 25 cents per dozen. Butter remains steady on former quotations.

Potatoes arrive more freely and are quoted at 50 to 60 cents per sack. Onions are in good supply at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Cabbage 1 cent per pound.

Fruit is in fair delivery and apples sell at 30 to 35 cents per box, according to quality.

Pears—Fall Butter, Flemish Beauty, and like kinds are quotable at 40 to 65 cents per box.

Pop corn is in limited supply, but sells at three to four cents per pound.

Poultry is in better supply, with former prices paid.

The live stock market is unsteady, owing to uncertain deliveries and the demand for export.

Beef cattle range from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds for dry cows, and \$1.75 to \$2.25 for steers. Prime lots may be quoted at \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.25 gross.

Mutton sheep range from \$1.75 to \$2 per head, with a large reserve in sight. Fat hogs for the block are quoted at 4 1/2 per pound gross for light and 4 1/2 cents per pound gross for heavy.

The cereal market is very heavy and is said to be off as far as transactions are concerned. Barley is very dull, and 65 cents per cental is the outside price. Oats are dull, as the market is well stocked, and 85 cents to \$1 covers the range of quotations.

Wheat is arriving freely, mostly for storage, although some is being sold. The Columbia Wheat Company are buying all that is offered, which is strictly merchantable and will bear shipping. A large quantity offered is badly shrunken and some is damaged by moisture, which is rejected in all cases.

The wheat market abroad presents a healthier tone and in Europe there is a firmer tendency. Yesterday Chicago dispatches indicated a slight improvement over the day before. The bears have control over the situation, but the bulls think they will conquer at an early day. In San Francisco May delivery quotations continue steady at \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2 per cental. In Portland there is no change in the condition of the market. The old quotation of 85 per cental for Walla Walla and 90 to 95 cents per cental for valley is maintained. Our own market quotations vary according to quality. No. 1 is quoted at 45, No. 2 at 43 cents per bushel.

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. Shelled corn \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Salem mill flour is quoted at \$1.25 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—60c 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 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. 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 1/2c; Island, rice, 7c.

BEANS—Small whites, 4 1/4c; Pink, 5c per 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool, 80lb 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.

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 @ \$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 @ \$5; coon, 50c; coyote, 50c @ 75c; badger, 25c; polecat, 25c @ 45c; common house cat, 10c @ 25c ea.

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GROWTH OF FINGER NAILS.

Results of Some Curious Observations Made by a Prominent Manufacturer.

A prominent manufacturer who has devoted many years to the study of the subject states as the result of his observations that the finger nails of the human species grow more rapidly in children than in adults, and that the growth is slowest with the aged.

His observations, however, do not stop at this, for he finds that both in childhood and age they grow faster in summer than in winter. In one instance a nail that required one hundred and thirty-two days to renew in winter renewed in summer in exactly one hundred and sixteen days. During both seasons the patient upon whom this experiment was made enjoyed normal health.

The method of testing the growth was in each instance the same. The nail was pared close and slightly notched at the quick. Both the right and the left hand were studied, with the result that he affirms that the growth of finger nails is more rapid on the right hand than on the left. As the person was right-handed it is presumed that the contrary is true of left-handed individuals.

One peculiarity of the growth of finger nails in addition to those stated is that the period of renewal differs proportionately with the length of the fingers. Thus it is more rapid in the middle fingers than any others. In the fingers on either side the middle finger the period of renewal is about equal and slower. It is even more slow in the little finger, and slowest of all in the thumb.

Comparing the same fingers of the different hands, the person who discovered these curious phases of growth states that on an average the nails on the left fingers of a right-handed person require eighty-two days longer to renew than those of the left hand. In one particular the growth of the nails and hair and beard are governed by the same law, that of growing more rapidly in summer than in winter.

SEVEN COREAN WONDERS.

Marvels Which Played a Conspicuous Role in Antiquity.

A Chinese paper describes the seven wonders which Corea, like other Oriental countries, possesses, and which played a conspicuous role in antiquity. The Korean "wonders" consist, first, of a hot mineral spring near Kin Shantao, which is capable of curing sickness and disease of all sorts. The second wonder is the two wells, one at each end of the peninsula, which have the peculiar characteristic that when one is full the other is empty. The water of the one is intensely bitter, that of the other has a pleasant and sweet taste. The third wonder is a cold cave from which there issues constantly an ice-cold wind, with such force that a strong man is not able to stand up against it. A pine forest which cannot be eradicated constitutes the fourth wonder. No matter what injury may be done to the roots the young trees spring up again like the phoenix from its ashes.

The most remarkable, however, is the fifth wonder—the famous hovering stone which stands, or rather appears to stand, in front of a palace erected in its honor. This is a massive rectangular block, free on all sides. Two men standing, one on each end, can draw a cord underneath the stone, from side to side, without encountering any obstacle. The sixth wonder is a hot stone which has been lying from time immemorial on the summit of a hill and evolving a glowing heat. The seventh Korean wonder is a sweating Buddha. This is guarded in a great temple, in whose court for thirty yards on all sides not a single blade of grass grows. No tree, no flower will flourish on the sacred spot, and even wild creatures are careful not to profane it.

A Peculiar Belief.

It is an old belief of native Hawaiians that the spirits of their warrior chiefs inhabit after death the bodies of their favorite horses. There is even now a fine white stallion in Honolulu in which, it is popularly believed, lives the spirit of Iloki, who led a rebellion in Tahiti some years ago. At various times this horse, splendidly caparisoned, is led riderless in state through the principal streets of Honolulu.

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.

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