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Collections made at all points on favorable terms.

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AT C. E. DUNHAM'S OLD STAND, Cor. Second and Union Streets.

Joles Brothers.

No business house in this city affords a better example of the success that almost invariably attends upon plodding industry and honest methods, than the one whose name heads this article. Only a little over four years ago the three brothers, Isaac, George and Thomas Joles opened a little two by four grocery store back of the Gates' building on Union street. It was an out of the way place for a store and scarcely afforded space in which to perform the proverbial service of whipping a cat, but it was perhaps equal to the capital invested and as the business grew, which it steadily did from the beginning, it was soon filled from floor to ceiling. In point of fact what with the increase of stock and a corresponding increase in the lateral growth of Baby Joles himself, who weighs over 300 pounds, avoirdupois, it became a question of necessity to move into larger quarters. These were found in the new Opera building, corner of Washington and Third, which they took possession of in July, 1890.

Here they remained, doing a constantly increasing and prosperous business till the great fire of September 3, 1891 left the store and its contents in ashes. But the ashes were scarcely cold till they had bargained for the stock in trade of Roscoe & Gibbons and were comfortably located in the fine brick block of the Masonic society on the corner of Court and Third where the main store room measures 24x70 feet, besides a large room used for storing grain and potatoes and a capacious shed for the storage of coal oil. In addition to this space, as the firm deals largely in hay as well as grain and mill feed, a barn building back of their residence on Fulton street is used for the storage of the former commodity. The main thing that impressed itself on the mind of the writer as he walked through the various departments of the store was the amount of business that must be done to justify the amount of stock on hand. Instead of a box of soap here and a can of something else yonder so placed as to fill up the space, stacks of boxes and cases and immense heaps of sacks and bags are piled up so as to make space, instead of fill it up. Beside a large variety of green apples in fine condition and of strikingly fine quality the writer was pleased to note an unusually large and excellent variety of dried fruits, which, we learned, were nearly all of home product. Here was a stack containing thirty-five fifty-pound boxes of dried Italian prunes, all produced at home and better, as we were informed and believe, than any that come from California. As a proof of this they bring better prices than do California prunes in the Portland market. We were shown dried prunes that Joles Brothers bought from A. Y. Marsh, of Chenoweth Creek and if there are any better on the American continent we would like to see them. A lot of dried Tokay and Muscat grapes produced by Frank Creighton of Three Mile deserves more than mere mention. They are in every respect equal to the best California or White London raisins, while they are sold at half the price—twelve pounds for a dollar. We believe many a housewife will thank us for calling attention to Frank Creighton's dried grapes. They give such good satisfaction that Tom Joles says he would buy three or four tons of them if he could get them. Up till the time of the fire last year Joles Brothers had shipped upwards of 5000 boxes of green fruit, chiefly to Spokane, Helena, Cheney, Heppner and other towns east, while they had made numerous shipments of cherries, in the season, to Tacoma and Seattle. At present they dispose of about 150 boxes of apples a month in the store. The firm deals largely in farm products buying everything they can from our own farmers. Besides this they ship corn from Nebraska and at present have a car load on the way. Year before last when feed was scarce in this section they shipped and disposed of fifteen car loads. The firm reaps a big advantage by buying such heavy articles as sugar, salt, and coal oil in car load lots, and they are both able and willing to give the benefit to their customers. They were the first to ship by the Regulator and the first to reduce prices in conformity to reduced rates. They deal largely in Japan sugar, which they sell about 3/4 of a cent a pound cheaper than a similar grade of American sugar and claim that it is equal in every respect. Besides the articles we have mentioned there is a full line of everything usually found in a first class grocery store such as canned goods of every description, teas, coffees, spices, syrups, lard, bacon, garden seeds, tobacco, cigars, candies, Quaker and rolled oats and flour, besides the famous Radham's Microbe Killer of which they are the special agents and of which they have sold since last October over 800 gallon jugs and concerning whose merits they can boast that the patient who has ever taken a regular course of treatment of the Microbe Killer has never died on their hands or ever had a relapse, unless when he gave up taking the medicine or changed doctors. When asked if the sale of the Microbe Killer kept increasing the significant answer was returned, "It is not quite so large as it was because all the many chronic cases who used to buy it are cured and don't need it any more." But we have reached the limit of this article and we close it with the remark made by Tom Joles when the writer spoke of the heavy stock the firm carried. "It is all paid for and we don't owe a dollar in the world."

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCOCO COUNTY.

Entered at the Postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class matter.

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 Weekly, 1 year, \$1.50
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It is not often, happily, that one meets with a newspaper which is conducted with such general ability as is the *Oregonian* that can descend to so low a level of narrow bigotry and unfair and dishonest criticism as that journal manifested in an article published in its issue of January 20th on the amendments suggested by the committee on revision of the Presbyterian confession of faith. The article is an insult to a large and influential body of Christians and a gross libel on the members of the revision committee. It is all the more so because there is nothing in the creed of that church to give a shadow of foundation for the criticism offered. Of the truth or falsity of the doctrines of the confession we say nothing, but we protest in the name of all that is fair and honorable against a most respected and useful denomination of Christians being held up to ridicule and contempt, as that they hold that none but themselves have any hope of salvation, that the "elect" is held to mean Presbyterians, "or those who profess to believe as the Presbyterians do," that "those ordained to wrath" mean "those who do not accept the Presbyterian theological hornbook," that by the term "unregenerate" the confession means "those who do not think as the Presbyterians do" and that the "faith" that "purifies the heart" is held to be "the Presbyterian confession of faith." Such criticism is unworthy of any paper that makes a pretension to respectability. It has not the shadow of a basis either in the confession itself or in the teaching of the denomination referred to. It only serves as a confirmation of what has long been apparent, namely, that anything that even pretends to be a revelation from the Almighty is like a red rag to a bull to the *Oregonian*. That journal hates the Christianity of the bible with all the bitter intensity of its nature, and never lets an opportunity slip to exhibit this hatred. The *Chronicle* does not accept the authority of the confession any more than does the *Oregonian*, but it is well assured that either the *Oregonian* critic never saw a copy of the confession or he is a very dishonest and bigoted critic.

The *Arlington Record* makes the extraordinary statement that the shipment of grain from Arlington for the past season and up till the first of January aggregated 21,779,375 pounds. The cost of shipping this grain to Albina and Portland is said to have been \$73,105.23 which the farmers have paid to the railroad company and the *Record* claims that the crop is not nearly all shipped yet. No wonder that journal adds: "How long would it take Gilliam county to build a portage road around the dalles with what could be saved to it by cheap river transportation? Of themselves the river counties as municipalities can do but little in this great matter, but as a great community of men who have solved the problem of the productiveness of our soil, we can show to the honest voter from one end of this land to the other that we need relief from the iron grasp of a greedy corporation. If the great corporations of the country had stood in need of having the Cascade Locks completed, who doubts that it would have been done years ago?"

The *Salem Journal* is an earnest advocate of the portage railway around the dalles obstructions, but in view of the fact that Holman is chairman of the committee on appropriations and that his resolution, limiting appropriations by the present congress to the actual necessities of the government, has passed the house by the large democratic majority the *Journal* thinks there is not "the ghost of a chance" for an appropriation. It thinks the only relief for Eastern Oregon lies in an extra session of the legislature. It can be assembled by March 1st. In a two week's session it can provide for a portage railway at the dalles and it can be built for the next fall's crop. The *Journal* thinks there is no doubt such a bill would pass the legislature almost unanimously. We have a profound dread that the *Journal* is right as regards what may be expected from the present congress and should be delighted to think that the governor would take the matter in his own hands.

INCONTROVERTIBLE.

The *National Economist* the recognized mouthpiece of the farmers' alliance under date of December 26th, has this to say about that body's consolidation with any other political party: "The whole question as to the future course of the national organ, the future position of the supreme council, and the duty of the national officers, depends upon one thing, and that is, 'can the farmers' alliance as an organization consolidate with or organize a political party?' Unquestionably it can not. 1. Because such consolidation or

coalition would make such party a class party, or more properly, no party but a political faction.

2. Because the farmers' alliance as an organization would cease to exist the moment it yielded sovereignty. As a farmers' organization it would become something else.

3. Because to merge with any one party would drive those belonging to all other parties out of the order, and that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the organization. It seems to be generally conceded, both by alliance men and by those most eager for the success of the independent party movement, that there can be no consolidation of the alliance with any political party. Both can not be supreme; neither can be subordinate; and therefore to attempt to consolidate them is death to one. This is a statement that all must admit, is absolutely incontrovertible.

The Monthly report for January, 1892, of Justice Bateman & Co., wool commission merchants, of Boston, contains the following which we publish without comment:

The past year of 1891 will be known as one of the most fruitful for the products of the soil and the mine in the history of the nation. Business of nearly every kind is being conducted on an increased scale. Competition has decreased the margin of profits to a minimum and has in many cases lowered prices; but the export of American product has increased enormously, while the imports of manufactured articles have been decreasing. The balance of trade is in favor of this nation, bringing gold in return, which is also easing the money market and establishing confidence in mercantile and banking circles. In ordinary times these favorable conditions would have fostered a "boom," but an entire absence of any speculative inclination has so far been conspicuous. The necessities of consumers, with no disposition to buy in advance of present needs have apparently been the controlling motive.

The exports for the month of November, 1891, reached the unprecedented sum of \$110,000,000, while the value of imports was but \$65,588,000, so that the actual balance of trade in a single month was over \$45,000,000 with the prospect that during the current fiscal year more than one thousand million dollars worth of this country's products will be sent abroad. The decline in the rates of foreign exchange within the last week indicates large shipments of gold from abroad in the near future, adding to the resources of the banks, already richer in loanable money than ever before at this season. With loanable funds so plentiful, the new year must open with an easy money market, and with this condition so pronounced, it is a surprise that such a favorable business situation has not already to a greater degree reflected the prosperity which these figures indicate. The condition of business is generally measured by the activity of the railroads, which at present furnish the most indisputable evidence of reviving business, which we think sooner or later must have a favorable influence on the wool market.

The value of imports of raw wool for the year 1891 is estimated in round figures at \$19,000,000 as against about \$15,750,000 for the year 1890 under the old law, showing an increase of raw wool imported under the increased duties of the McKinley bill over the previous year of about \$3,350,000.

This increase in the imports of wool, notwithstanding the increased duties, was made necessary by the demand for raw wool resulting from the increased employment of American manufacturers in supplying the deficiency caused by the decreasing imports under the McKinley schedule, which, for twelve months, shows a falling off in the imports of "manufactures of wool" of about \$25,000,000. The value of the goods imported for the twelve months of 1890 reached about \$60,000,000.

In other words the imports of manufactured goods for 1891, so far as the figures have been obtained, indicate only about \$35,000,000 worth, showing a decrease of \$25,000,000, of woolen fabrics, formerly made abroad, but now made in the United States, giving employment to American labor and making a better market for American wool.

The Secretary of the Dalles board of trade, B. S. Huntington, has received the following telegram from Hon. Binger Herman:

"The River and Harbor committee will hear delegations until February 10th. An upper Columbia river delegation, well informed, would help me here."

In the absence of any financial provision for the expense of sending a lobby to Washington the *Chronicle* suggests that here is an opportunity that may not occur again during the century for candidates for county state and national officials to show their unselfish devotion to the people's interests by hurrying to Washington and doing some good lobby service in the interest of the dalles portage. Secretary Huntington will furnish the candidates with the necessary figures and the *Chronicle* will help elect them after the bill becomes a law.

The supreme court of the United States has just ruled that a shipper over a railroad cannot be compelled to testify before the interstate commission as to whether or not he has been allowed freight rates below the schedule list fixed for the public. The decision is undoubtedly right in principle, as a witness cannot be compelled to give testimony that may criminate himself; but if the shipper cannot be made to testify as to the rates he receives the commission will find it difficult to prove charges of unfair discrimination against anybody.

The *Weekly Chronicle* contains forty-eight columns of the news of the world every week or nearly twenty-five hundred columns a year for the low price of \$1.50.

General Andrew Jackson said: "True statesmanship will place side by side the farm and the workshop."

The Salem grange has resolved that "Whereas, it is shown by national statistics that capital invested in agriculture does not yield more than 3 percent, therefore resolved, that farmers should not carry on their business on borrowed money at the current rates of interest; that we are opposed to the credit system and the mortgage system." If this is intended to discourage the practice of going in debt it is a step in the right direction. It is true beyond a question that ordinarily a farmer cannot afford to work on a capital borrowed at the current rates of interest, but on the other hand tens of thousands of western farmers have done so and succeeded. What one has done another may do and no resolutions passed by any meeting or association will stop men from borrowing money or going in debt when there is a fair prospect of a successful outcome.

It has been proposed to compel the government clerks at Washington to work eight hours each day instead of six and a half as at present and there is a terrible tempest among the clerks in consequence. If an increase of the working efficiency of the department and a reduction of expenditures are brought about by the proposed change the sooner it comes the better. The practice of economy in this direction by the present congress will meet with the approval of everybody but the clerks themselves. If the clerks don't like it there are thousands in this broad land who would be glad to step into their shoes and work ten hours a day if required for the same pay. There is no reason in the world why Uncle Sam should not get as much service for the money as any other employer.

The January number of the *Forum* has turned the light on the business methods of the Louisiana Lottery company and for the first time has explained in brief compass the workings of this huge fraud. It appears that the total amount of money taken in per annum by the lottery, if all its tickets are sold, is \$28,000,000 and the largest possible amount that can be drawn by the holders of the tickets is \$14,000,000 so that the lottery puts into its own coffers 47 per cent of all the money it receives and the sum, in years when there is a good run in the sale of tickets, amounts to \$13,000,000 or more. No wonder the company is able to buy up a whole state legislature and that it now has a ticket of its own in the field with the hope of renewing its charter for another twenty-five years.

The state of Iowa has passed a law that ought to have a healthy effect on the tramp nuisance. It declared that any male person sixteen years of age or over who is physically able to work, who wanders about begging or idle and, who cannot show reasonable efforts to secure employment, shall be deemed a tramp, sent to jail and put to hard work. While in jail he shall not be allowed tobacco, liquor, sporting or illustrated newspapers, cards or any other means of amusement. The tramps will no doubt avoid Iowa like they would an unmuzzled bull dog.

The John Day *Sentinel* is out in a strong denunciation of the habit of voting by proxy at political county conventions. It thinks allowing a delegate to vote half a dozen proxies, more or less, has the effect of turning over a convention into the hands of the faction that can do the most intriguing, bribing, bull-dozing, and wire-pulling. The *Sentinel* believes that each delegate should have one vote and no more, and the *Sentinel* is right.

The *Salem Journal*, speaking of the great Objection, says: "A watch-dog of the treasury is a nice thing to brag about in a platform but a very uncomfortable animal to have around when you wish a special appropriation, as in the case of Governor Pennoyer asking \$430,000 of Holman and the democratic congress for a portage railway."

The *Eugene Guard* says that from information received from nearly every portion of the first congressional district it appears almost certain that Senator Veatch will receive the nomination for congressman on the democratic ticket. His integrity and probity the *Guard* thinks will insure him a hearty support.

The new Australian ballot law requires that the state ticket of each party shall be filed in the secretary of state's office at least forty-five days before election. The county ticket must be filed thirty days before election.

The *Astorian* is responsible for the statement that John L. Sullivan has wired to Washington that in case of war with Chili, he'll go down there and help lick 'em. That settles it. Turn her loose Mr. Harrison. When Chili sees John L., coming, she'll get down behind a log.

The biggest audience that ever assembled in Spokane greeted John L. Sullivan in that city last Saturday night.

Vancouver is enforcing the Sunday closing of saloons with fair success.

A new building for a match factory is being erected in Vancouver.