

BOSS · CASH · STORE

SLAUGHTERING PRICES IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT

Dry Goods Department.		
	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Dresses Gools	10 and 12 1/2c	7 1/2c
" "	20 and 25c	15c
" "	30 and 35c	22 1/2c
" "	65c	50c
" "	1.25	75c
Bik Dress Silks	1.15	85c
Bik Dress Silks	1.75	\$1 17 1/2
Bik Brocade Silks	1.50	1.00
Plaid Dress Silks	1.50	95c
24 inch Surrah and satin	70c	55c
Silk Velvets	\$2.00	\$1.50
Best Silk Pushes	1.50	1.00
Ladies Wrappers	1.35	95c
Ladies Cloaks	7.50	5.50
Misses' Cloaks	4.00	2.50
Ladies' Bonnets	6.00	2.00
Ladies' Trimmed Hats at half price.		
Flowers and Ornaments at half price.		
Ladies' Mackintoshes	4.00	3.25
" "	6.00	4.50
Misses Electric Circulars	1.50	.95
Pure Silk Ribbons at half price.		
Children's Underwear from 15c.		
Ladies' Underwear	40c	30c
" "	50c	37 1/2c
" "	70c	50c

Dry Goods Department.		
	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Ladies' Embroidered Skirts	\$1.25	85c
" Wool Knit Skirts	1.85	\$1.35
" Corsets	.75	.55
" "	1.00	.75
Misses' Corset Waists	.40	.30
Laces and Embroideries at half price.		
Ladies' Kid Gloves	1.25	.85
Laces Curtains	.85	.65
" "	3.00	1.85
70-inch Pure Linen Table Damasks	1.00	.75
Linon Napkins	.25	.15
Towels	10	7 1/2
Towels	15	12 1/2
White Bed Spreads	1.25	.95
White Bed Spreads	1.75	1.25
Cretons	.30	22 1/2
Blankets, splendid values, 65c to \$4.00.		
Peabody Muslins		5 1/2
Lonsdale "		7 1/2
Blackstone "		8 1/2
Cabot W "		5
Cabot A "		5 1/2
Outing Flannels	10	7 1/2
Outing Flannels	6 1/2	5
White Flannels	25	20
Superior Calicos	7	5 1/2
Turkey Red	15	10

Gents' Clothing Department.		
	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Tailor-made Suits	\$6.00	\$4.50
" "	7.00	5.50
" "	8.00	6.00
" "	12.00	9.00
" "	15.00	12.00
Big Suits for large men.		
Boys' Knee Pant Suits	2.00	1.50
Boys' Knee Pant Suits	3.25	2.50
Boys' Long Pant School Suits	5.00	3.75
Men's Pants	2.50	1.90
" All Wool Pants	2.50	1.90
" " " "	3.00	2.25
" " " "	4.00	3.00
" Ulsters	5.00	4.00
" " " "	6.50	5.25
" Mackintoshes	5.00	4.25
" " " "	7.00	5.50

Shoe Department.		
	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Misses' Glove Calf Shoes	\$1.75	\$1.35
" Oil Grain Shoes	1.50	1.30
" Dongola Kid Shoes	1.75	1.35
" Vici Kid Shoes	2.00	1.65
Men's Satin Calf Shoes	1.75	1.35
" Veal Calf Shoes	2.25	1.75
" Cordovan Shoes	4.25	3.50
" Kangaroo Shoes	5.00	4.00
" Dongola Turn Dancing Pumps	2.25	1.85
Boys' Glove Calf Shoes	1.75	1.35
Boys' Veal Calf Shoes	2.25	1.85
Boys' Satin Calf Shoes	2.50	2.00

Shoe Department.		
	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes	\$1.75	\$1.45
" Vici Kid Shoes	2.25	1.75
" Vici Kid Goodyear Welt Shoes	3.00	2.50
" Quilted Hand-turn Slippers	2.00	1.75
" Velvet Hand-turn Slippers	1.50	1.15
" Vici Kid Strap Slippers	2.25	1.75

Silverware at 40 per ct. discount.
 Rare opportunity for securing Christmas Presents.
 Tea Pots, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Bread Plates, Syrup Pitchers, Celery Dishes, Pickle Casters, Cake Baskets, Salad Sets, Berry Dishes, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Knives and Forks, Fancy Oyster Lads, Fancy Pie Knives, Fancy Cake Knives, Fancy Butter Knives and Sugar Shells, Carving Sets, Picks, Napkin Rings, Bone Buns, Childs' Mugs and Pin Trays, Tea Spoons.

SPACE AND TIME WILL NOT PERMIT FURTHER QUOTATIONS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

M. HONYWILL, Importer.

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor..... W. P. Lord
 Secretary of State..... H. R. Kincaid
 Treasurer..... Phillip Metschan
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Idleman
 Senators..... G. W. McBride
 J. H. Mitchell
 B. Hermann
 Congressmen..... W. E. Ellis
 State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver
 Clerk..... A. M. Kelsey
 Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
 Commissioners..... Frank Kincaid
 A. S. Blowers
 Assessor..... F. H. Wakefield
 Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
 Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shelley
 Corner..... W. H. Butts

REPUBLICANS MUST HAVE A POLICY.

The apparent disposition, says the American, of many republican members of congress to do nothing save attack the administration, and, while losing no opportunity to blame the democratic party and democratic legislation and incompetency for the continued depression of trade and the deplorable condition of our industries, to propose no legislation, much less endeavor to pass legislation, looking to the alleviation of the sufferings of our people and the restoration of prosperity is most unfortunate, while the general lack of policy and indecision on the part of the republican leaders is unpardonable.

The people expect more than fault-finding of the republicans in congress. They look to them for leadership, for a definite policy, for positive action. They demand that every effort be made to enact such legislation as will lighten the burdens of our people, protect our producers from destructive competition with degraded Asiatic and European labor, give employment to our wage-earners at remunerative wages, check the disastrous fall in prices and secure to our farmers and manufacturers a market for their produce at fair prices.

Mr. Reed and others in congress may deem it wise to put forward no definite policy, may deem it best not to bind themselves up with any policy, but, standing for no principles, to hold aloof and await the turn of events. But vacillation, hedging, indecision, the effort to shift responsibility, is not what the mass of republican voters expect, and republicans in congress cannot afford to shirk their responsibilities.

In the campaign of 1894 the lines between the protective system and the Wilson-Gorman tariff were distinctly drawn, and the large majority of the republicans elected were pledged to put forth every effort to restore a true protective system.

It is then their duty, when now assembled for the first time, to present to the president a tariff bill that aims, not only to provide ample revenue, but primarily to protect our producers from unequal competition with well established European manufacturers—who stand ready to use their accumulations of capital in an effort to crush out growing competition in America by underselling American producers even at a temporary loss to themselves, if they see the possibility of recompensing themselves for such losses by charging our consumers higher prices after they have stamped out competition—and to free our consumers from dependence on foreign manufacturers and traders. In framing such a measure let republicans keep in mind that the separation of producer from consumer necessitates a sacrifice of a large part of the produce of labor to pay transportation charges,

which amounts to a tax on producers in the form of lower prices, and a tax on consumers in the form of higher prices. To adopt a policy that drives us to look to Europe for a market for our agricultural products, and to buy our manufactured goods abroad, is to subject our consumers and producers to this tax. But this is not the only tax that such separation is carried, the more completely are our people placed in dependence on foreign traders. To permit our home industries to be destroyed is to destroy the domestic market for our agricultural products and force our farmers to seek a market abroad and to accept what the foreign trader offers, or keep their produce unsold, for the foreign buyer being the only buyer he would be in position to dictate terms; while, on the other hand, the foreign manufacturer finding no domestic competition, would be in position to fix the price on what our consumers bought. To reduce this separation of consumer and producer to a minimum is the aim of a protective tariff, and a tariff conducive of these ends republicans should make every effort to pass.

ST. LOUIS' VIEWS ON THE CONVENTION.

[From the Globe-Democrat.]

In 1896 for the second time in its history the republican party is to hold a national convention in a southern state. Missouri, of course, is really a northern or western, and not a southern state, but in a social and partisan sense—it was a slave state, and it has been democratic for many years, like the other states in which slavery existed—it has been classed with the South. It will do no harm to defer to that notion in this instance. All the republican national conventions along to this time except that of 1864, which met in Baltimore, were held in the North. The first national convention of the party, that of 1856, met in Philadelphia, as also did that of 1872; those of 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884 and 1888 were held in Chicago, that of 1876 met in Cincinnati, and that of 1892 took place in Minneapolis.

But the selection of a southern state for a meeting-place for a republican national convention means more now than it did in 1864. The convention of 1864 held in Baltimore was called a union convention, and not strictly a republican convention. The call was addressed to those who "desire the unconditional maintenance of the union, the supremacy of the constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion," and the first resolution of the platform declared that "laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government," etc. The object of holding the convention in Baltimore was to strengthen the Union cause in the border states, then an object of great interest to the government. Many war democrats took part in the convention, and were expected to vote for the ticket, which had a war democrat on it for the second office, although of course, most of those in the convention and who supported the ticket were republicans.

The selection of St. Louis as the meeting-place of the convention of 1896 has a profound and lasting significance. It is a recognition of the fact made plain by the recent elections that the geographical line erected by Texas annexation and made hard and fast by the Kansas conflict, has at last dropped out of politics. The republican party, forced by the issue which brought it into being and by the convulsion which that issue caused, to be a sectional organization for nearly forty years, has now broadened and developed into national proportions,

All the votes received by the first republican speaker and all the ballots cast in the Electoral College for the first republican president were from the free states, and, practically speaking, from the same region has come all the strength of the republican party ever since until 1894 and 1895, except in the temporary and artificial conditions of the reconstruction period. But now Mason and Dixon's line and the parallel of 36-30 have ceased to be political boundaries and have become mere geographical designations. The solid South has been abolished. Freed from the obstructions by which its growth was restricted, the republican party has crossed into a new field, and has started out on larger and grander conquests than it has yet achieved.

THE ADVANTAGE OF RIVER TOWNS.

Spokane is complaining because the merchants of Waterville, a town situated in the Big Bend country, forty miles from the railroad, are enabled to buy goods cheaper than the Spokane jobbers can sell them. The facts seem to be that the Merchants' Association of Waterville made an agreement with the Great Northern railroad whereby the merchants would combine and ship in carload lots, provided the Great Northern would provide free steamer service between Waterville (situated near the Columbia river) and Wenatchee, the nearest point on the railroad. The arrangement was carried out, and resulted in the Great Northern road securing an entrance to that portion of the Big Bend country, heretofore beyond its reach, and shipping the supplies from other places than Spokane. From the latter place freight must be taken to Waterville via Conlee City with a wagon haul of fifty miles.

To a city like Spokane, which aims to do the wholesale trade for a large area, of course the matter is an annoying one. In the very beginning of their efforts to increase the circle of commercial control, Spokane merchants find opposition from an unexpected quarter. Complaint has been made to the railway authorities, but those dignitaries disclaim any discrimination.

The whole controversy, of which the Waterville merchants have the best, goes to show that a city situated near a navigable river has a natural advantage which artificial creations cannot overcome. Waterville merchants will continue to sell cheaper than the merchants of towns who are dependent upon one means of obtaining supplies. It is this advantage over interior competitors that will result in the commercial growth and importance of The Dalles. Since the instituting of the Regulator line of steamers the merchants of this city have received a reduction of over one-half in freight rates. This difference represents profit to the merchant, or saving to the consumer, or both, and prevents so much money from going to other places. When the locks are opened and the cost of transferring the freight is obviated, the rates will be still further reduced, and Dalles merchants will be able to sell at figures as cheap as those of Portland merchants. Terminal rates will be secured and The Dalles become the wholesale supply point for the country to the south, east and north of us. This condition will cause the establishment of branches of Portland wholesale houses, resulting in the investment of increased capital and employment of more labor. This is but one of the good results the opening of the locks will cause. Others will be developed when the event has occurred.

The office of road inquiry of the department of agriculture has completed an interesting investigation relating to

the use of the common roads of the United States. Returns have been received from about 1200 counties, showing the average length of haul from farms to markets of shipping points to be twelve miles; the average weight of a load for two horses, 2000 pounds, and the average cost per ton per mile, is 25 cents, or \$2 for the entire haul. Estimating the farm products at 219,824,227 tons in weight, and making estimates on other articles carried over the roads, it is calculated that the aggregate expense of this transportation in the United States is \$46,414,655 per annum. Reports have been asked from the United States consuls abroad of the expense of hauling where the roads are good, so as to render possible a calculation which will show how much of this large outlay is due to bad roads. The estimate is ventured, however, upon information in the office of road inquiry, counting the loss of time in reaching markets, the enforced idleness and the wear and tear to live stock and hauling machinery caused by poor roads, that two-thirds of the cost might be saved by an improvement of the roads.

Dr. Locke, one of Portland's eloquent preachers, answering the question "Why do republics die?" in a Sunday evening sermon, said: "Republics die from extravagance, luxury and frivolity. Nations, like families, are founded upon simplicity, frugality, economy and seriousness. When respect for the foundation principles disappear, there is danger in the corner-stone." The sermon was a prophetic one, and called attention, in an impressive manner, to the dangers that lie in the course of our great republic. The press and the pulpit are the greatest agencies for good in awakening people to a realization that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Politics are booming in the Willamette valley. Already a half a dozen candidates are being mentioned to succeed Mr. Hermann in the first district. The list includes H. B. Miller and W. T. Vawter of Southern Oregon, Thomas H. Tongue of Washington county, C. B. Moores and T. T. Geer of Marion county. There are others who are lingering in the background waiting for some opportunity to call them forth. The second district will not be behind the first in the number of aspirants, and the two districts are similar in the further respect that all the activity is confined to republicans.

The heavy storm which has been raging on the coast will, it is feared, settle the fate of the disabled Strathnevis. The storms have raged in the vicinity where the vessel is supposed to be, and the chances are that the Strathnevis will be added to the list which includes the Brother Jonathan, Pacific, Colima, and other steamers which have been buried under the Pacific's waves. The present year has been a disastrous one to navigation, and the list of overdue vessels is large.

Mr. Bayard, our talkative minister to England, is inclined to treat the resolution introduced into congress regarding him, rather lightly, and speaks of the matter as the result of a "silly season" in American. Doubtless Mr. Bayard refers to the November election as the "silly season" since, in a sense, the attempt to censure Bayard was a result of that unfortunate event for democracy. The country has become very tired of Mr. Bayard and the party he represents, and the unwarranted statements, made in all possible bad taste, are exceedingly odious to the people of the United States. If a republican victory, overwhelming in its nature, can be called a "silly season," those people who wanted a change in 1892 will wish now that the

CONCERNING THE DALLES.

Prineville Review: Teamsters report the roads between here and The Dalles in bad condition.

Klickitat Republican: The Dalles has formed a commercial club. Goldendale should fall into line. North Yakima has a wide awake commercial club. In unity there is strength. Goldendale citizens want to get together as business men and arrange to have a place where guests to our city can be entertained and meet with the leading men of Goldendale.

Eugene Register: Some time during the month of January a party of The Dalles citizens are to visit this city with a view of becoming better acquainted with the U. of O. educational advantages. President Chapman is making all needed arrangements in the way of providing for their entertainment while they are here, as well as having secured excursion rates over the Southern Pacific railroad. The party will consist of some thirty members. On behalf of the citizens of Eugene, the Register sends greeting and a heartfelt welcome.

THE NORTHWEST SENATORS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Pendleton East Oregonian: The Washington congressmen and senators also propose to rob the whole people of the country for the benefit of the owners of land values of a few towns in Washington. Senator Squire has introduced bills for public buildings at Seattle and Tacoma, each to cost \$200,000. Senator Wilson introduced a bill for a site at Spokane to cost \$150,000, and for a building at Walla Walla to cost the same amount. There is no real need for any of these buildings. Structures to cost one-tenth of the sums asked for in these appropriations would be ample to house all of the government's needs in these towns for years to come. To expend such sums in these places as asked for would be a criminal waste of money and labor.

Fossil Journal: If Senator Mitchell should get all his pension and relief bills through, Oregon would have flush times for a while. Seriously, while I favor the re-election of Mr. Mitchell to the senate in preference to any other man, we would like better to see him practice less bombast, in the way of introducing bills that he knows can never pass, and that should not pass, and confine himself to the good work that he undoubtedly does for Oregon, without its accompaniment of vote-getting taffy and tapoca. This applies as forcibly to Congressman Hermann, whose pension bills likewise fill about a couple of newspaper columns.

A Rector for the Episcopal Church.

Ever since the departure of Rev. Eli Sutcliffe, some two years ago, the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal church has been without a rector. The bishop of this diocese has been for some time on the lookout for some man whom he deemed suitable for this charge; but up to this time no selection had been made. At last a call has been made to Rev. Mr. Mercer, who is a member of the Quincy, Illinois, diocese. No answer has been received to the call of the church, so it is not known whether or not Mr. Mercer will accept. It is understood, however, that some time ago he expressed a desire to come to the Pacific coast, and it is believed he will consider the call favorably.

In the meantime the church has prospered financially. By the careful management of the vestry a steady revenue has been coming in, which has been applied to the church debt, till it has been wiped out and the church is free from any financial obligation. This condition gives great satisfaction to the members of the congregation, and they look forward eagerly to the coming of a rector and the resumption of regular services.

Just received at the Wasco Warehouse a carload of "Byers Best" Pendleton flour. This flour has no superior on the Pacific coast. Try it. d7-1f

FINAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are fast approaching the end of the year 1895, the time fixed for a revision of our subscription lists, and parties who fail to receive the paper after that date will know their names have been dropped, and that prompt payment of their accounts will be necessary in order to save costs of collection by an attorney. Much as we dislike to reduce our subscription list, we have found such a source necessary to the success of our business. In justice to all we can make no exceptions to this rule, but each and every subscriber upon our books who is one year or more in arrears must, if they wish the paper to continue, first make a settlement of the past due account, either by cash payment or satisfactory security. Many have recognized the justness of our demands, and have paid up their accounts during the last month, and to all such we desire to express our thanks and appreciation.

THE CHRONICLE believes that it pays to pursue a liberal policy toward its subscribers, and therefore makes the following announcement:

Any person who subscribes for the SEMI-WEEKLY CHRONICLE for one year, whether at present a subscriber or not, at any time between now and January 1st, 1896, make payment in advance at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 per year, may order any five volumes from a list of books which we will furnish on application, and they will be mailed, postage paid, absolutely free of charge. The bulk of these books retail at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cts. each, consequently the person who takes advantage of this offer will not only receive the SEMI-WEEKLY CHRONICLE for a year, but will receive also the full value in books of the amount of money paid. This offer is bona fide and means exactly what it says!

Any subscriber of the semi-weekly CHRONICLE, in arrears, who will pay up their indebtedness by January 1, 1896, may order any two volumes for every 50 cts of the amount which they pay. The books will be mailed, postage paid, free of charge. The subscriber in arrears who takes advantage of this offer may also avail himself of the offer outlined in the paragraph above.

Books will be delivered by mail only. That you may have an idea of the value of these books, the list includes the names of such well-known authors as Thomas Carlyle, Washington Irving, W. M. Thackeray, J. Fenimore Cooper, George Eliot, Wm. Black, M. E. Bradton and many others.

Help Wanted.
 A man or lady to manage distributing soap samples, specialties, do corresponding. Send Sylvan Co., 727 Woodward, Detroit, Mich., 10c for samples soap, etc., receive outfit order.

State Insurance Co.

Policies will be taken up and written in the Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada. Before making other arrangements, consult C. E. Bayard, Agt. Western Assurance Company, west side of Washington Street, bet. Second and Third Sts., The Dalles.