

Boss Cash Store.

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SLAUGHTERING PRICES IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT

Dry Goods Department. Table with columns: Regular Price, Sale Price. Items include Dress Goods, Silk Velvets, Blk Dress Silks, etc.

Dry Goods Department. Table with columns: Reg. Price, Sale Price. Items include Ladies' Embroidered Skirts, Corsets, Misses' Corset Waists, etc.

Gents' Clothing Department. Table with columns: Regular Price, Sale Price. Items include Tailor-made Suits, Big Suits for large men, Boys' Knee Pant Suits, etc.

Shoe Department. Table with columns: Regular Price, Sale Price. Items include Misses' Glove Calf Shoes, Oil Grain Shoes, Dongola Kid Shoes, etc.

Silverware at 40 per ct. discount. Rare opportunity for securing Christmas Presents. Tea Pots, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, etc.

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 Metchan. Supt. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin. Attorney-General: C. M. Ideman. Senators: G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell, H. Hermann, W. R. Ellis. Congressmen: W. H. Lewis. State Printer: W. H. Lewis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge: Geo. C. Blakeley. Sheriff: T. J. Driver. Clerk: A. M. Kelley. Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell. Commissioners: Frank Kincaid, A. S. Blowers, F. H. Wakefield. Assessor: E. F. Sharp. Superintendent of Public Schools: Troy Sherman. Coroner: W. H. Butts.

HISTORY OF FAMOUS TREATY.

Commercial America this year celebrates the first centennial of the first great occurrence in its history. One hundred years ago the successful result of John Jay's mission to England, with the full text of the treaty he had negotiated, had just been made known. This treaty marks the line in American commerce between constructive success and doubtful uncertainty, says the New York Tribune. Jay's treaty secured in the first place a promise of peace at a time when such a promise was urgently necessary to insure that tranquility indispensable to nations or individuals who desire to put their houses in order. The treaty gave the United States business in place of war, at a time when it was languishing for want of profitable employment and was in no condition whatever to invite a new conflict. It secured peace with honor, the exalted statesmanship of its author perceiving that it was necessary to grow in strength rather in aggressiveness. By allowing no coercion of the subjects of Great Britain or of the citizens of the United States, it established a principle of individual liberty that was most salutary in its effects. It opened to trade the door that had seemed to be hopelessly closed. Not the least of the good effects of this treaty was the removal of all British troops and garrisons within the United States, where they were still held in violation of the treaty of 1783. The freedom of commerce and navigation, then so vital to the prosperity of the nation; the absence of discriminating duties on account of nationality; the appointment of commissioners to decide on disputed questions of geographical boundaries; the introduction of the admirable principle of arbitration to adjust the claim of subjects of the one against the citizens of the other country—these are but a moiety of the national benefits conferred by the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay. The treaty was based on the assumption that it was an instrument affecting nations possessing the highest civilization. The provision that private debts and moneys were not to be interfered with between the people of the two countries was a proof of this. Mr. Jay, as well as Lord Grenville, recognized the truth of the principle that war does not wipe out an obligation made independent of war. The regulation of the East Indian trade; the equalization of tonnage duties; the protection of officers, passengers and crews on neutral vessels, and especially the clause relative to the treatment of the subjects and citizens of one nation in the dominions of the other in time of war—these provisions signalize the wisdom, the forethought and the unimpassioned common sense which was the underlying principle of the treaty which has conferred lasting benefits upon our country.

ple of the treaty which has conferred lasting benefits upon our country. ITS EFFECT IMMEDIATE. History tells the story of the success which followed the treaty. The merchants of the country felt the stimulus of the new life at once. Foreign trade jumped from \$67,643,725 in 1794 to \$117,746,140 in 1795, and in 1796 it reached \$140,010,789 in amount. Shipbuilding in America saw its first great boom. Though foreign trade more than doubled from 1794 to 1796, the proportion of trade in America built ships was only 86 per cent of the whole in 1794, while in 1796 it was 90 per cent of the more than doubly increased whole.

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 justice 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 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. Bradon and many others. The last republican administration paid off \$259,071,960 of the public debt, reducing it from \$844,106,220 to \$585,034,260. Under the present administration it has increased by \$162,327,700, the total now standing at \$747,361,960. There is argument enough in these few figures to settle the presidential contest of 1896.

THE REAL WAR.

At the request of several people we publish the following editorial, which appeared in Saturday's Oregonian. It is about the best of the many articles written on the present situation, which has come to our notice, and should be read by all persons interested in this country and its future. The suggestions which are made are capable of being carried out, and the sooner they are put into effect the better it will be for the people of the United States. The Oregonian voices the sentiment of fair minded people when it says: Probably actual armed conflict between England and the United States will be averted for the present by the prudence of both governments. The United States is not prepared to fight anybody, and Great Britain is sure to have her hands full in the East before next summer. But the diplomatic clash over Venezuela reveals a clash of policies and purposes long understood by thoughtful persons in the United States, and often pointed out by The Oregonian, and now clearly recognized by Sir Charles Dilke, the cleverest British diplomat. This contains the potency of armed conflict, which may be delayed, but cannot be prevented. Its arrival is as certain as the procession of the equinoxes.

Meanwhile this coming clash of arms will be anticipated by a clash of business interests. There will be a war of bourees and tariffs before there is conflict of fleets and armies. There will be a financial and commercial war as soon as the forces can be mobilized, and this is quicker work than the organization of armies or the preparation of naval equipments. The first blow in this war has been struck already by the concerted movement of great London financiers, in close touch with the government, to dump large quantities of American securities upon the New York market. This already has had the expected effect in causing two or three failures and bringing about a general feeling of insecurity and alarm in financial circles, adding to the ever-present danger of shock to the national credit by new drain of gold.

This emergency must be met, like an emergency of real war, with judgment and courage. The condition of our finances constitutes as great a state of unfitness for war as the weakness of our army and navy. We cannot hope to meet the strain of even the preliminary conflict of stock markets without taking some measures to amend our currency system. The president pointed out the way in his message to congress, and he enforces it in a supplementary communication, urging that body not to take even a holiday recess until it shall have given assurance that the national credit will be protected and the stability of money values assured by making provision for building up the gold reserve and retiring the excess of government credit currency. If the congress, which has shown so much patriotic enthusiasm, has judgment and boldness as well, it will lose no time in taking the step the president recommends. That is the first defensive measure in the war of business interests and relations which has been precipitated by the clash of diplomatic policies over Venezuela. Immediately after, or simultaneously, congress should take the first offensive step by declaring a tariff war upon Great Britain. We must strike at her weakest point, as she has struck at ours. She has struck at our sensitive financial system. We must strike back at her sensitive trade. She is sending back her goods. We must send back her goods. She has wrought a panic in New York.

We must cause grass to grow in the streets of Bradford and carry ruin to the stock exchanges of Manchester and Glasgow. This way we shall hold our own in the war of business interests. Congress should prepare a tariff bill immediately after the holiday recess, framed with two main objects in view—to exclude British goods, and to shut British ships out of our carrying trade. This can be done without any infringement of the "most favored nation" clause of treaties, and without giving any just ground for diplomatic complaint. Heavy duties should be imposed upon all manufacturers of wool, cotton and iron, and the old discriminating duties should be restored upon all imports in foreign ships. This should be done quickly, to prevent enormous importations in anticipation of duty. Revision of the whole tariff schedules should not be attempted. That would take too long, and would encounter factional opposition. All parties ought to agree upon the legislation indicated as a war measure. At the very least, the president ought to be willing to sign it, as a means of carrying out the policy of his message. This will stop the flood of imports which is pressing gold out of the country, and so contribute to defense as well as offense in our war of material interests with Great Britain.

In the opinions of the statesmen on both sides of the water, war between England and America is considered improbable. Nearly all agree in thinking an amicable settlement of the present complication will be arranged. It is to be hoped that right and justice may be done without an appeal to arms; but if war is inevitable, the American people will accept the issue and contribute men and money unstintedly. However much peaceful relations may be desired, no true American wishes to see this country retract one iota from the position President Cleveland has taken.

The mere suggestion of war between the United States and England serves to awaken the slumbering patriotism of the people. Everywhere there is an outburst of enthusiasm, which shows the mighty reserve force this country has. Did the United States possess ships and military equipment in proportion to the glowing patriotism of its citizens, war with England would be a thing of short duration. A war scare does good in stirring up the people to greater interest in their country's welfare.

Having become accustomed to bond issues President Cleveland finds himself unable to do anything else when the condition of the treasury becomes greivous. The republican members of the house of representatives are ready with a solution to the problem which will cause a betterment of the treasury's condition. A bill will be introduced providing for a tariff upon certain articles, chief among which is wool. Should the bill pass the house and the senate, as is probable, President Cleveland will be in the predicament of approving a measure contrary to his own expressed belief, or vetoing what the country needs and demands as a remedy. The outcome will be interesting.

The stories about the moss growing in the places of business people who do not advertise, are tiresome myths, which have no weight because they have no truth. As a matter of fact, people can do business, and many people do carry on business for years without the assistance of advertising. But there is hardly a business occupation of any kind that cannot be helped by advertising. This is the verdict of successful business people everywhere.—Ex.

A NEEDED CHANGE.

One of the important subjects which will come before the consideration of congress is a proposal to change the time of the congressional elections in order that so great a period will not elapse between the time a congressman is elected and the day of taking his seat. The proposal is not by any means a new one, as the matter has been much discussed among the national legislators in recent years. At the present session it is probable the question will be considered with a view to some change being made. Nothing can be said against the proposed innovation, but the fact that long-continued custom has sanctioned the other procedure. There are many objections to the present manner of congressional elections. Members are chosen who do not take their seats for over a year from the time of their election. Hermann and Ellis, Oregon's congressmen, have just begun terms for which they were elected a year ago last June. One of the chief reasons why this length of time was given was to allow a congressman to have a sufficient period to arrange his private business before assuming the duties of statescraft; but in these days when every man who goes to congress has either wanted or expected to go for years ahead of the time when he's chosen, the lack of time for preparation works no hardship. When a congressman has been defeated for reelection he still continues in office for over a year, and if congressmen are like ordinary men—and they generally are—it is not to be expected that they will work for their constituent's good as they would had not a lack of confidence been declared against them. Congress would do well should it pass a measure shortening the time between a member's election and the taking of his oath.

THE FORMAL CALL.

The republican national committee has issued its formal call for the assembling of the republican national convention at St. Louis on the 16th day of June, 1896. The invitation is "to republican electors in the several states and territories, and voters, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy." The convention, on the usual apportionment, will consist of double the number of senators and representatives, with four delegates from each territory and the District of Columbia in addition. This will give a total of 824 delegates, of whom ninety will be senatorial delegates, required to be chosen by popular state conventions called on twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The state district delegates are required to be chosen by the same method as congressmen are nominated. An alternate delegate, who is to act in the absence of the national delegate, is also to be elected in the same manner. This will make delegates and alternates, a body of 1,648 men holding official relations to the convention.

The war cloud is passing, but the United States government should lose no time in making its army and navy in keeping with its standing in the council of nations. Our coast defense should be looked after, and notice given to the world that to meddle with this nation will be a dangerous experiment. The days of the tailor making the man are past; it's the newspaper that makes the man nowadays. There are many good reasons why you should use One Minute Cough Cure. There are no reasons why you should

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Salen Statesman: The English newspapers need give themselves no worry about the sentiment of the American people. It was their sentiment impatiently expressed in ten thousand different ways that finally forced the message, and its terms are not too strong to suit the American people. And what it more, they will fight it out on the line even if it requires a resort to the final arbitration of nations. We cannot now recede, and no American wants to.

Pendleton East Oregonian: The Walla Walla Union says: "Selfishness impels the hope that Senator Wilson will succeed in getting his bill, for the construction of a government building in Walla Walla, safely through the mills that grind, and pass inspection without a veto." Yes, that's it. Selfishness alone impels it. And such selfishness alone impels a highwayman to hold up a stage coach full of passengers. Why should a newspaper uphold the robbery of the whole people for its own town any more than it would uphold the robbery of a coach full of people for the benefit of a highwayman? The same principle is at stake. Carried out in both instances, the same result is secured. Such appropriations are corrupt. They lead the people to expect something for nothing, and that is only to be obtained by robbery.



...the trouble is surely dispelled and good cheer restored, moodiness, fatigue, drowsiness, bearing down sensations, diarrhoea, and all the symptoms of indigestion disappear. In a certain inflammation, in chronic diarrhoea, the "Prescription" is the picture of health, and the woman who has finally recovered from a long illness, and who has been suffering from indigestion, diarrhoea, and all the symptoms of indigestion, will find it a most valuable remedy. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments mentioned above, and for all the ailments mentioned above, and for all the ailments mentioned above.



Who wants to trade

Good farm or town property in this county or Klickitat county, Wash., for 17 1-2 acres fine peach land adjoining the city of Ashland, in Southern Oregon. Correspondence solicited. C. E. Bayard, P. O. Box 222, The Dalles, Oregon.