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Black Dress Goods,  
Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks,  
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Towels and Toweling,  
White Bed Spreads,  
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**GENTS' HATS**  
that cost  
\$2.25 each,  
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**M. HONYWILL.**

## The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON

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BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID, IN ADVANCE.

Weekly, 1 year	\$1.50
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Daily, 1 year	6.00
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Address all communications to "THE CHRONICLE," The Dalles, Oregon.

### STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor	W. P. Lord
Secretary of State	H. E. Kincaid
Treasurer	Phillip Metcalf
Comptroller	G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General	G. M. Irwin
Superintendent of Public Instruction	G. M. Irwin
State Printer	W. H. Leeds

### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge	Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff	T. J. Driver
Clerk	A. M. Kealey
Treasurer	Wm. Mitchell
Assessor	Frank Kincaid
Surveyor	A. S. Blowers
Superintendent of Public Schools	F. H. Wakefield
Coroner	Troy Shelby

### THE RECOGNITION BUSINESS.

There seems to be considerable misunderstanding upon the matter, now before congress, as to the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans. The proposition is not to entangle this nation in the least, in any promise to give material aid to the Cubans, or to commit us to any policy leading to any prospect of hostilities with other nations. Nor does it in any degree precipitate action detrimental to the upbuilding of the cause of the universal adoption of republics as a higher growth for humanity than the old monarchies; with that contrary it is in direct line with that action, a course which this nation is presumably unalterably committed to.

The recognition is in fact only an expression of sympathy for the cause of Cubans, and which they certainly have well earned by the persistent, brave and determined stand they have maintained against such fearful odds.

The Globe-Democrat says: "The rights of belligerents cannot be strictly defined, so much depends upon the circumstances of the case. In a general way, however, they imply a recognition of the fact that a state of war exists, and that equal consideration should be given to the two parties engaged in it. Thus, in the present instance, the Cuban insurgents will be allowed to send vessels into our ports the same as Spain is permitted to do, and private traders will be allowed to sell them certain kinds of goods. But neither side can buy arms, ammunition, or any other military supplies from us. It will also be the duty of our government to prevent the fitting out of expeditions in our territory for the assistance of either party; and our merchant ships will be open to search on the high seas for articles contraband of war. There will not necessarily be a war with Spain, any more than there was when she hastened to recognize the Southern confederacy, but there is a possibility of it, and the Cubans will probably do all they can to bring about such a result. They cannot claim assistance from us as a right; there is no obligation on our part to fight their battles, or to do anything more in their interest than in that of Spain, practically speaking."

"It is a great mistake to suppose that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans means a declaration of war against Spain. Those who indorse such an expression of sympathy do not wish to make two wars where there is now but one. Their desire is to promote the early conclusion of the one now in progress, and to put a stop to the taking of life and the destruction of property. The Cubans have maintained themselves for a year against superior numbers, and the proposed inauguration of a policy of massacre against them is equivalent to a confession by the Spanish commander that they can not be beaten by legitimate and justifiable means. It seems to the people of the United States, therefore, that the time has come to say that these struggling patriots are entitled to the rights of belligerents, and to all the advantages to be derived from a formal assertion of our desire for their success. The charge that we are looking to the acquisition of Cuba has nothing

to support it. There is no sentiment of that kind in congress, and no party is committed to such a plan. The feeling in favor of the Cubans is entirely free from any expectation of territorial expansion in that direction. It pertains only to the question of right, of justice, of propriety in the adjustment of the relations of Spain and Cuba. The insurgents have waged a prolonged and determined fight against heavy odds and under all sorts of difficulties; and they certainly deserve as much consideration from us as we have a right to give them, which is to say that the action of congress for their comfort and encouragement is correct and will be approved by all good citizens."

### "UNITED WE STAND."

Oregon's senators are divided in their views upon the financial question, but no difference exists when it comes to opinions about the tariff. Mitchell, with his free silver leanings, and McBride, with his adherence to a sound money system, are a unit in perceiving what is needed to bring a return of prosperity to the people of Oregon. Recent statements by both these gentlemen are worthy of re-production, since they give in succinct form some potent truths. In a leading Eastern journal Mr. McBride is quoted as saying:

The large amounts of capital formerly employed in manufacturing and other industries are seeking investments, and holders thereof find no field so inviting as that of loans to the national government on its bonds. The failure of the present tariff to provide sufficient revenue for current expenses of the government affords the opportunity, and this condition of things can be remedied only by a return to a tariff system that will protect American industries from foreign competition, and also provide sufficient revenue for the governmental expenses. Under such a system capital will no longer seek bonds at low rate for investment, but will find ample demand and larger returns in the manufacturing and in domestic trade.

The same paper quotes Mitchell thus: The damaging effects of this free-wool policy have been exemplified in a multi-form manner. It has damaged flock-masters, who, having become discouraged by reason of the policy, have driven their sheep to the slaughterhouse and abandoned the business, thus diminishing rapidly and vastly the number of sheep, and the amount of wool produced, and, as a further result, throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of men, herdsmen, shearers and others connected with the industry.

While it is unquestionably true that a majority of the people of Oregon think as McBride does regarding silver, yet there are those who have not yet been led out of the ways of false thinking and still cling to the belief that if the government were to coin all the silver brought to it the parity between the metals could remain unchanged. The silver agitation has been to a great extent caused by the depressing times through which we are passing. These depressing times have been brought about by the rejection of the protective policy provided by the McKinley law and the substitution of an un-American free trade system. Had it not been for this catastrophe, the silver question would never have occupied public attention to the degree it does, and when again the government is in the hands of its friends, enjoying the beneficent workings of a protective policy, the coinage question will be relegated to an inferior position in the public mind.

If the Republican platform be unequivocal towards silver, rejecting any words that might lead to a belief that the party favored any standard but gold, and then push protection to the front, making it the issue of the campaign, there need be no nominations made by the Democrats.

Baker county comes to the front claiming \$1,000,000 as the amount which represents her gold output during the past year. Wasco county is not a gold producer, but if the amounts received for wool, wheat, stock, fruit and lumber were added together, the figures would be very satisfactory. Through The Dalles banks last summer \$600,000 passed in payment for wool clips. The amount will be much larger the coming season and these figures make it plain how deeply the people of this wool growing section deplore a policy that takes a tariff from wool and reduces the price the growers receive more than half.

### "THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE."

In another column is published a valuable communication from Fossil. It is written by a gentleman well known in this city, and his name is withheld only because we are not authorized to publish it. The suggestions are most timely.

The situation analyzed is this: Far to the south of us in Gilliam county a large section is asking that it be given trading facilities with The Dalles. This section is one of the richest in Eastern Oregon. Its stock interests are large; its farming lands extensive and fertile; its business men prosperous and enterprising. Owing to better facilities in the way of roads, the trade from the Fossil country has been going to the railroad at Arlington, and beyond some consignments in the wool season, The Dalles has received but little.

The competitive transportation rates obtained by this city have given it a business prestige similar to that it possessed in the days when no other town existed to dispute its supremacy, and the fame of The Dalles as a commercial center has gone far and wide, over the mountains and through the valleys of Eastern Oregon.

The people of the interior wish to trade with us. Our interests are identical. At The Dalles the wool men can receive a higher price for their fleeces; the merchants can buy their goods at wholesale rates as low as given in Portland. The only thing that remains to bar complete commercial adjustment between The Dalles and the adjacent country is the lack of good roads. This need must be remedied at once. The imperative mood alone can be used.

The proposal of the Gilliam county people is fair. They offer to build and maintain a road to the John Day, and ask that this city see that the connections on this side are made, and a bridge built near the mouth of 30-Mile creek. Instead of our begging the people to trade with us, they offer to do so themselves, only asking that a fair show be given them.

It is idle repetition to say that The Dalles must put forth every effort to increase its trade area. Our merchants have bought larger stocks than ever before. New buildings are being built to accommodate increased demands. It is in anticipation of an increased trade that our business men have bought so heavily, and that increase must come. The goods we have purchased must be sold. To carry them over means loss. No method can be neglected which will bring a single purchaser to this city.

And now another consideration. How shall the request of the Gilliam county people be considered? The means are ours. The Commercial Club was organized to handle matters like this. Men put their money into this organization because it was held out to them that the advance of the city would be the main consideration. In a meeting of business men this matter could be discussed and steps taken to build the road to the John Day and give to the people of Gilliam county what they ask, securing in return their patronage.

The Commercial Club was organized for a purpose, and it is now time that this purpose should be subserved. We think it but a reasonable suggestion that a meeting be called at once and the matter of the Gilliam county road be discussed. A committee can be appointed who can confer with representatives at the other end and full information be secured. A good road to Fossil with telephone facilities will bring to The Dalles a rich and growing trade. Gentlemen, the question is before the house. What are you going to do about it?

### THE GOLDEN DAYS.

The days of '49 are being reproduced again in Alaska. Every steamer that leaves for Juneau, Sitka, or Cook's Inlet is crowded with passengers and loaded with freight, till, as in the case of one which sailed Saturday, the craft was sunk below the guards. The times and spirit of California forty-five years ago will be felt again, and the hopes that filled the hearts of fortune-seekers then remain to bolster the courage of the gold-hunters now.

Alaska has long been looked upon as

the last country to be explored. Civilization has reached the shores of the Pacific, and the pioneer is pushed northward, where the conditions of life are harder. The old scenes will be re-enacted. The hopes, disappointments, the successes and failures will come again. The fortunate will rejoice, the luckless curse their fate and search on, hoping against hope that a lucky find may some time be theirs.

The rush to Alaska is the last act in the drama that began with Marshall's discovery of gold in 1849, and when this lingering scene is over the pioneer, who through all the play, has been an interesting figure, will take his place in history.

Mr. Ellis, we are waiting to hear how you are getting along in the house of representatives with that \$20,000 measure for the Cascade locks. The nominating convention is not far distant, and your supporters have need of all possible arguments in your behalf. The speedy passage of this relief measure will be your strongest recommendation. Stir up the fire, Mr. Ellis, we are getting cold.

A bill has been reported favorably in the house providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. There is no probability of its passing this session, but a certain amount of agitation is necessary before any reform can be enacted. A change in the mode of electing senators is demanded by the people, the legislative squabbles of different states the last two years giving new impetus to the movement.

We venture the statement that the Republican county conventions in Oregon will not be found declaring for free silver as the Democratic conventions have done. The place for such a heresy is with the party that supports the fallacy of free trade. One is as unreasonable as the other, and the Democratic party can be safely trusted to champion them both.

It is wholly fitting that at the close of a conference between some manufacturers who favor the free coinage of silver without international agreement, and the silver senators who held up the tariff bill that the name of Don Cameron should be suggested as the presidential candidate for such a combination. The man is worthy of the cause.

### ROAD TO FOSSIL.

A Correspondent Who Is Urging the Work With Great Vim.

A well-known citizen of Fossil writes the following letter as an eye-opener to what the citizens of Fossil want and what they are doing:

Fossil, Ore., March 20, 1896.

EDITOR DALLES CHRONICLE:

I wish to call attention to the opening of the proposed road from Fossil to the head of navigation, The Dalles. All eyes are turned towards The Dalles from all this section, and away to the south and east of us. Last fall representative citizens from here met Joe Sherar, who represented the interests of The Dalles, and with him they viewed out and agreed upon a location of a road that would give this section a direct route to The Dalles. The citizens of Gilliam county who were taking the initiative, have petitioned our county court for the location of a public highway on the proposed route so far as it applied to Gilliam county, leaving off at the John Day river, just below the mouth of 30-Mile. Our part of this highway has been surveyed, what damages that were found have been paid by the citizens of this place, and the road has been ordered opened. It will cost several thousand dollars to build this road to the terminals at the John Day, but it can be made a good road, and work will be commenced by private subscription, as soon as we know that a road and bridge will be built to there, from the other side. The proposition, coming to us from your people, through Mr. Sherar, was to build the road on the other side of the John Day, and build a bridge over the John Day.

This matter is of too much importance to let it sleep much longer. The Dalles will soon be in the situation to hold the same relation to all this country that she once held before the building of the railroad—the one great commercial center, and while it will be to all of our interests to get to The Dalles direct, and we are willing to put in our time and means, we expect The Dalles to pursue the policy indicated last fall and meet us half way with the expense. The undertaking is too great to do alone, and unless The Dalles wakes up to her interests, we will be found working teeth and toe nail to get competing portage and river communication to Arlington. We would like to have this road to The Dalles.

A local telephone system is now being put in at Fossil. The very best instruments that could be procured for long distance lines only are being used. We are starting with a twenty drop switch board, the central office being at A. B. Lamb's drug store. It will connect with all the principal places of business in our town, and run in various directions into the country. The most important local circuits will be the ones running out to Gilman, French & Co.'s ranches, twenty-five or thirty miles; a line up the creek to the saw-mill, six miles; a line up Cottonwood to Chas. Pringle's, three miles. Others are talked

of, but these have instruments purchased. Now if this wagon road goes to The Dalles, we want this telephone line to go there along the new road.

Fossil will have the biggest building boom this season in its existence. The principal buildings will be a two story brick by the I. O. O. F. hall association, about 30x65, and a two story brick by Senator Steiwer, size about 32x80. Mr. Gilman will build a residence here also for his family. As Wood never does anything by halves, it will likely be the best dwelling in this neck of the woods. XYZ.

### Great Fires in The Dalles.

The Dalles has had four great fires. The largest loss of property and of life, directly and indirectly, was the fire of 1891, and the one next approaching it in destructiveness was the fire of 1871.

The fire of August 17, 1871, started at the old Globe hotel, corner of Second and Washington streets, and burned all of the east end of town as far as Condon's residence, on the corner of Third and Laughlin streets, which was saved by strenuous efforts, aided by the big poplar trees surrounding it, though it killed the trees.

The next great fire occurred on October 27, 1878. It caught in Corum's saddle shop, on Second street, burning Wingate's store and residence and all the property between Federal and Washington streets below Fourth. At this fire H. J. Waldron received injuries from over-exertion which caused his death. He was a pioneer, and at that time proprietor of a drug store in the old stone building adjoining the Cosmopolitan hotel.

The fire of May 21, 1879, caught in the Kiss hotel, at that time located just west of Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. This fire destroyed everything north and west below Second street, which included the Umstilla house, and made partial inroads to Third street.

The fire of 1888 occurred on the same day of the year as in 1891—September 21. It caught in Sam Klein's shop, and spread southward, burning the old Baptist church building, which was then occupied by a grocery store, the Congregational church, Wingate's warehouse and all the buildings between Second and Third, and in places beyond Fourth street. It was checked just before reaching Ward & Kern's livery stable.

The great fire of 1891 caught in Skibbe's house. A light wind from the east quickly carried it onward and within a half hour it was feeding on three streets at once, making a clean sweep as it went of everything below the bluff. It burnt to Pease & Mays' corner, but took the city's best block, the handsome Vogt-building, a disaster that will never be fully made up. On Third to Josh French's, on Fourth to George Ruch's, and on Fifth to the Episcopal church. Many fine residences were destroyed, as well as beautiful trees and gardens. Most unfortunate of all, two lives were lost at this fire, Mike Diamond having been burned and utterly consumed, and Joe Fitzgerald having died soon after from burns received during the fire.

### Delegates to the County Convention.

The Republican primaries, held throughout the county Saturday, resulted in the selection of the following-named gentlemen from the precincts designated:

Trevitt—M. T. Nolan, J. S. Schenck, W. H. Jones, N. J. Sinnott, W. H. Moody and T. T. Nicholas.

Bigelow—J. M. Patterson, W. G. Kerns, L. E. Crowe, H. L. Kueck, F. E. Bronsen and L. Korden.

East Dalles—J. Erhart, Frank Gabel, William Floyd, C. E. Chrisman, Frank Kramer, Joel Koontz, and John Wagonblast.

West Dalles—T. A. Hudson, J. S. Schenck, W. E. Walters, W. Kiindt and F. S. Gunning.

East Hood River—E. S. Olinger, F. H. Button and T. R. Coon.

West Hood River—John A. Wilson, L. N. Blowers, E. Locke, J. A. Soesbe, O. L. Stranahan and P. Isenberg.

Nansene—E. A. Griffin and W. Craft.

Mosier—Newell Harlan, S. D. Fisher and E. J. Husky.

Cascade Locks—E. P. Ash, J. McIsaacs, Bud Nelson, Fred Brookman and Dr. Day.

Antelope—John Grant, J. D. McAndie, J. B. Ashby, G. C. O'Neil, Wm. Kelsay and Frank Irvine.

Dufur—M. J. Anderson, Geo Johnston, — Whipple.

Ramsey—W. H. H. Dufur, — Staats.

Eight Mile—Geo. Fligg, W. J. Davidson.

Baldwin—Albert McCamey, Henry Tomlinson.

Bake Oven—C. W. Haight, F. N. Jones.

Columbia—H. W. Gilpin, E. K. Russell.

Kingsley—J. C. Thrall, Leo Rondeau.

Tygh Valley—Clyde Bonney, W. McCorkle.

### For Sale or Trade.

A full bred, imported French Percheron stallion for sale cheap; or will exchange for other property. A sure foal getter.

KERR & BYCKLEY,  
17-2ms daw\* Grass Valley, Or.

### Important to Farmers.

Wakelee's squirrel exterminator, the original and only article of its kind giving complete satisfaction. Now reduced from 50 cts to 30 cts per can. For sale by M. Z. Donnell, The Dalles.

# WE GIVE AWAY

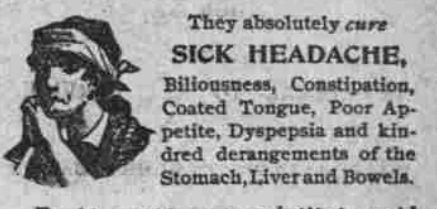
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World's Dispensary Medical Association,  
No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Blakeley & Houghton desire us to publish the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfield of Reedley, Fresno county, Calif., as they handle the remedy referred to and want their customers to know what a splendid medicine it is:

"It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough remedy I was relieved of a very bad cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs.

### Reduced Rates.

Effective March 23d. The O. R. & N. Co. will reduce their round trip rates between Portland and The Dalles as follows: Two day rate, good going Saturday and returning Monday night, \$3. Ten day tickets \$3.50. Good on all trains.

E. E. LITTLE,  
m24-dawtf Agent

Piles of peoples have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds burns without the slightest pain. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

Soothing, heating, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours." For sale by Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Sold by Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

# Chance of a Lifetime.

Owing to the death of the proprietor, the Dufur Roller Flour Mill is now for sale at a surprisingly low price. It is a 50-barrel a day, up-to-date mill, with all the latest improvements. Water power. The property for sale includes mill, with fine feed chopper attached; warehouse; 16 4-5 acres of fine land, two good dwelling houses, a greenhouse and a splendid orchard. The surrounding country yields No. 1 wheat, and the market for flour is unsurpassed. An excellent property at a wonderfully low price. Will sell partly on time. Plenty of fine wheat in warehouse if wanted. Call and be convinced that it is a bargain.

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