

Auction Sale at the Boss Cash Store.

J. B. Crossen has received instruction from M. Honywill to offer at Public Sale a large and elegant lot of the genuine

"National" Guaranteed Quadruple Plate SILVERWARE,

Comforters, White Bed Spreads, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cretons, Ladies' and Misses' Electric Circulars, Misses' Cloaks, Dress Patterns, Ribbons and Laces, Misses' and Boys' Underwear, Men's Overcoats,

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 18th inst., and Wednesday, the 22d inst., at the Boss Cash Store.

The above auctions will not interfere with the Closing Out Sale which continues.

J. B. CROSSEN, Auctioneer.

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 Metcalf
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideman
Sensitors..... J. H. McBride
Congressmen..... J. H. Mitchell
State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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

EDWARD D. BAKER.

Oregon conferred honor upon herself when she sent Edward D. Baker, the warrior statesman, to the United States senate. Baker's memory has been kept alive in the traditions of the state, and the following sketch of his life career, which is taken in an abbreviated form from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, cannot fail to be of interest to Oregonians. Baker was one of the West's greatest men.

The circuit court at Springfield, Ill., from 1835 to 1840 represented a remarkable measure of future judicial and political distinction. Stephen T. Logan was the presiding judge, Stephen A. Douglas was the prosecuting attorney, and the bar included such men as Abraham Lincoln; O. H. Browning, Samuel H. Teat, John J. Hardin, Lyman Trumbull, Cyrus Walker, and Edward D. Baker. These men were all good public speakers in their several ways, but the surpassing orator among them was Baker. He was an Englishman by birth, whose parents had come to America when he was 4 years of age, locating in Philadelphia, from whence he had drifted out to Illinois in 1825, being then a boy of 14. For several years he supported himself by manual labor, and devoted all his spare time to study, with the determination to qualify himself for a professional career. He first became an exhorter in the Christian church, attracting marked attention by the earnestness and picturesqueness of his style; and then he concluded to become a lawyer, which meant also a politician. His services were in general demand on account of his influence with juries, and his reputation was increased by the stump speeches that he was always ready to deliver. His ambition was restless and far-reaching, and he missed no opportunity to extend his acquaintance and to put himself in the way of official preferment.

The greatest of Baker's orations, and one of the greatest ever delivered by anybody, was that which the death of his friend, David C. Broderick, called forth. It will be remembered that Broderick was killed by Judge Terry in a duel in 1859; and Baker was chosen by common consent to pronounce the eulogy which was a part of what he called "the mournful tribute which the majesty of the people offer to the unreplying dead." He spoke of "the senator lying dead before us" as a man who "toiled with his own hands, and sprang at a bound from the workshop to the legislative hall," a man of simple habits and sterling integrity who was pursued with relentless bitterness by his political enemies, but who never flinched for a moment in "the great struggle for the rights of the people against the despotism of organization and the corruption of power. The manner of his death, "tangled in the meshes of the code of honor," was dwelt upon by the orator with a passionate protest against the practice of dueling, which he characterized as "a shield emblazoned with the name of chivalry to cover the malignity of murder." Its boasted equality he declared to be a lie. In reality, he said, "it substitutes cold and deliberate preparation for courage and manly impulse, and arms the one to disarm the other." In closing he exclaimed, "But the last word must be spoken, the imperious mandate of death must be fulfilled. Thus, oh, brave heart, we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal

grave. As in life no other voice so rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freedom, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and valleys until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart. Hail and farewell!" Soon after the death of Broderick, Baker removed to Oregon, where his reputation had preceded him, and he was elected to the United States senate. He returned to California in 1860, on his way to Washington, proud and happy over the victory that had been the ultimate ambition of his life. They gave him a big reception at San Francisco, and he delivered a speech that could never be forgotten by those who heard it.

While performing his duty as a senator, Baker found time to organize what was known as the California regiment, and was made its colonel. He frequently entered the senate to deliver a speech with his uniform on; and when the special session ended, August 6, he hastened to the front, eager for the fray. His regiment was assigned to the division of Gen. Stone in the army of the Potomac, and he was placed in command of a brigade. On the 21st of October, he was ordered to make a reconnaissance across the Potomac, and it turned out to be the awful blunder of Ball's Bluff. His troops were caught in a trap, and a large proportion of them killed, wounded and captured; and he himself fell, pierced with six bullets. The disaster was partly his own fault, but his bravery condoned his indiscretion, and history has tenderly placed his name in the list of heroes. His death was one of the first great sorrows of the war to Lincoln, who had so long admired his ability and prized his friendship. His body was taken to California and buried near the tomb of Broderick; but Illinois and Oregon may also claim a share in his fame, and the whole country owes homage to his memory as of a signally brilliant orator, a capable and worthy statesman, and a citizen whose impulses and tendencies were all on the side of those beneficent sentiments which contribute to the welfare and happiness of society.

By its action in appropriating \$600 for the Rattlesnake road the Sherman county court has shown itself alive to the county's best interests. The influence of the road, though not yet completed, has already been felt by the farming portions of the county, and the outlet which is furnished for their produce will give them the advantage of a competitive market, causing higher prices to be paid for their wheat. The county court deserves commendation for its wisdom.

The spirit of robbery seems in the air, manifesting itself in different forms. Day before yesterday a street car was robbed near Portland by a nery rascal. Yesterday an attempt was made to hold up an expressman in the same city, and last night the postoffice at Pendleton was burglarized and the postmaster shot. Crime stalks forth undaunted and nearly every day come reports from different portions of the state of bold deeds done in defiance of law. The apparent ease with which criminals find it possible to evade the punishment the law provides, has made them bold. Technicalities, delays and the devious ways known to those skilled in the art, have made it so that the ultimate acquittal of a man charged with crime is looked upon as a matter of course. The fault lies not so much with the jury system as with the practice of the supreme court in construing laws so that justice is made subservient to narrow technicalities. Juries are more ready to convict than the supreme court seems willing to sustain just convictions.

Great Britain is showing the effect of President Cleveland's message. It is reported she is now willing to treat directly with Venezuela and thus preserve her dignity and pursue a course satisfactory to the United States. It has finally dawned upon the sluggish British mind that, ill prepared as this country is for war, we would accept the issue quickly if England persisted in her determination to override our demand for arbitration of the Venezuela matter.

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-tf

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The gravity of the Transvaal troubles increase daily, says the New York Tribune. The Boer government easily met, defeated and captured Jameson and his band of freebooters. But although the report that foreign settlers of Johannesburg have risen against the Boers, and have rescued Jameson from his captors is discredited, civil war, and a civil war between two particularly resolute and militant factions, is still not improbable. The Boers are fighters by birth and training, and they have a bitter hatred for the foreigners, and especially for the British, whom they have long regarded as troublemakers and enemies of their state. The settlers, on the other hand, are bold and adventurous men, gathered from every land on earth, but mostly from the British Empire, who have for years been restive under what they consider the oppression of the Boers, and who are eager—the British majority of them—to avenge the disaster of Majuba Hill. In point of numbers the latter doubtless have the advantage. They form a majority of the white population of the country. Other advantages are on the side of the government. Left to themselves to fight it out, therefore, it might well be reckoned doubtful which side would win.

That they will be left alone is, however, scarcely to be expected. The British government has emphatically disavowed responsibility for and even sympathy with Jameson's raid. So has the Cape Colony government. So has the British South Africa company. But the disclaimers of the company are scarcely credible. That corporation must have known what was going on, whether it sanctioned it or not. As for the Cape government, its real head, the prime minister, was the founder and is still the chief spirit of the company; and it is said he has now resigned his portfolio, an act which will be generally regarded as proof of his complicity with Jameson's raid. If the trouble ends with the capture of Jameson intervention may be avoided. But with a prolonged and desperate struggle between the Boers and the British settlers in a country almost surrounded by British territory, it is useless to hope that outsiders will keep their hands off. No governmental commands will serve to restrain parties from flocking in to the aid of the settlers, from Zululand, from Bechuanaland, and from the Cape itself. In that way the sturdy Boers may be hopelessly outnumbered and robbed of the state which they founded and have maintained at cost of so much labor and blood.

Most ominous of all are the attitudes of Great Britain herself and of Germany. The former may be guiltless of what has already been done. But she would unquestionably like to undo the work of 1880 and reincorporate the Transvaal into her African Empire. She evidently is resolved, moreover, to maintain to the fullest extent her somewhat vague "suzerain rights" over the Boer republic. The troops she is now hurrying to Cape Town may not be intended to wage war against President Kruger. But they will certainly arouse suspicion of intended intervention, and they will be ready at hand in case of an emergency. Nor is it impossible that an emergency calling for their use will soon arise. The German emperor has spoken with no uncertain sound. He promptly congratulated President Kruger upon his victory over Jameson, and has since given audiences at Berlin to a representative of the Boer government. He has shown in the strongest and most direct possible manner his sympathy with the Boers and his disapproval of British aggressions upon them. How much further he is prepared to go in the matter it would be hazardous to conjecture. But it is evident that the British think armed intervention by a German force within the range of possibilities.

At any rate, there is a vigorous protest against British landgrabbing in South Africa as well as in South America. It can not be said that German interests are closely concerned in the Transvaal; certainly not as closely as American interests in Venezuela. The nearest German possessions are hundreds of miles away, and German settlers in the Transvaal itself are not numerous. The German emperor, however, has made up his

mind that Africa has now been too much partitioned to admit of any further landgrabbing by any one power without regard to the wishes of others; and also that he will not see a small power oppressed by a great one. If Great Britain is not trying to grab land or to oppress the Boer republic, she has no occasion to be angry at what the Kaiser has said and done. He has not charged her with any such acts or intentions. But if she has any such schemes in mind, she may well take the Kaiser's words as a warning against them. She is not now confronting King Lobengula, but President Kruger with William II behind him.

A DUTY TO CIVILIZATION.

The house of representatives has taken up the Armenian question and a resolution been introduced by Representative Morse, which provides for action to be taken by our government. The provisions of the resolution are as follows:

Whereas, The most mournful tragedy of the 19th century has been and is now being enacted under the apparent sanction of the sultan of Turkey, by which hundreds of thousands of Armenians are being ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood; women are being driven into captivity worse than death, and the inhabitants who have fled to the mountains are dying of cold and starvation, and

Whereas, The blood of these martyred dead cry to heaven for justice; Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs consider the expediency of reporting forthwith some expression by this government in denunciation of these atrocities, and if they find we, as a nation, are powerless to act, that we invoke the co-operation of the allied powers to wipe the Turkish government off the face of the earth and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia. America has been the leader for freedom in the Nineteenth century, and never was there a better time for declaring its leadership over again than now. The Armenian outrages are a blot upon the boasted civilization of this enlightened century, which even the most pronounced action cannot efface. Late as it is, it is not yet too late to protect the lives and honor of the people of Armenia who have escaped the sword of the Turk. Turkey has forfeited her claims to the consideration of the nations, and the Armenian question belongs to the world. Let America declare that these outrages upon her liberty shall be stopped, and those nations of Europe, who are not yet lost to decency, will proclaim the declaration good.

Senator Squire's bill for coast defenses provides for the expenditure of \$87,000,000, the whole to be made available immediately, if so ordered by the president. If not used immediately the money is to be expended as follows: In the year ending June 30, 1896, \$1,500,000; in the year thence next ensuing, \$5,500,000, and in each fiscal year thereafter \$8,000,000. The points referred to in the bill as requiring immediate fortification are thus described: "New York, San Francisco, Boston, (the lake ports), Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland Me., Rhode Island, ports in Narragansett bay, Key West, Charleston S. C., Mobile, New London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland Or., Pensacola Fla., Wilmington N. C., San Diego Cal., Portsmouth N. H., Cumberland spond, at Fort Clinch, the Kennebec river, at Fort Popham, New Bedford Mass., the ports on the Penobscot river, Maine, Fort Knox, New Haven, Conn., and Puget sound.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Evening Telegram: Journalist Norman is more of an American than Journalist Pulitzer. How would Mr. Bull like to swap?

Spokesman Review: Senator Squire of Washington is coming to the front as a champion of coast defenses, and his opinions on the matter are widely discussed by all the prominent newspapers of the Union. He has entered upon a campaign which will ultimately place the rich seacoast cities in absolute safety from plunder by foreign powers in case of sudden war, and he is awakening the masses from their dreams of fancied security. Senator Squire thoroughly realizes that modern appliances must be met with modern appliances and could not have selected a better time to push his plans for seacoast defense.

Pendleton East Oregonian: People in Pendleton will remember Rev. V. Marshall law. He was the rector of the Episcopal church at Walla Walla for a number of years. He visited Pendleton frequently. For the last year or two he has been rector of a church in Oakland, California. Owing to the troubles of the Rev. Brown in San Francisco "Doctor" Law has announced that he will not receive women parishioners, unless accompanied by a relative, in his study at the church. Oh, spare us from such frauds as "Doctor" Law! Women who call on him need the protection of somebody, and his "announcement" is entirely in order on this account. It is to be regretted that the earnest, faithful workers of the church are harassed and compromised by such hypocrites and moral weaklings as Doctor Law and Doctor Brown.

Republicans of Columbia Precinct, Attention.

There will be a meeting of Columbia Precinct Republican Club at the Fairfield schoolhouse on Friday, January 24, 1896, at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp, to elect delegates to the State Republican League, to be held on February 4th in the city of Portland, to elect officers for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may come before the club.

Sunday Observance.

Yesterday was a beautiful day and caused many people to spend a portion of the afternoon upon the streets enjoying a mild winter day. The air was cool enough to be bracing, but not uncomfortable and the day resembled October weather more than that of January.

The attendance at the different church services was reported large. At the Methodist church Rev. J. H. Wood preached a fine sermon to a large audience upon the theme, "Charity or Love." Those who heard Mr. Wood are all of the opinion that his sermon yesterday morning was the best he has preached in The Dalles. Mr. Wood is an earnest speaker and his words carry weight with his hearers.

The attendance at the Congregational church was very good, the sermon excellent and the singing pleasing. Mr. Curtis preached an impressive sermon upon church organization and life as necessary to carrying on the work of spirituality. The singing of the anthem "Rock of Ages" by the choir was especially fine.

Rev. Mr. Goss' sermon, at St. Paul's church yesterday, was on the manifestation of Jesus to his parents at Jerusalem, and the text was taken from the gospel of St. Luke ii:44-45, "But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey * * * and when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him." The rector referred to the various manifestations of Christ during his life up to the one from the cross; also spoke of God's hiding himself, but ever near and ready to manifest himself, if sought. Mr. Goss told where God could be found—in this house, the church, and how to find him—through the sacraments of his church on earth. Mr. Goss left last night for his home, expecting to return for the first two Sundays of February.

Joint Installation.

Fraternity hall was the scene of some interesting exercises Saturday evening. The occasion was the joint installation of the officers of J. W. Nesmith Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, and J. W. Nesmith Relief Corps, No. 17. The officers of the G. A. R. were installed by Past Post Commander J. M. Patterson as follows: Commander, H. H. Leonard; senior vice-commander, E. N. Chandler; junior vice-commander, James Lemison; surgeon, Jas. Thomas; chaplain, F. T. Esping; quartermaster, W. S. Myers; adjutant, J. M. Patterson; officer of the day, R. H. Aiken; officer of the guard, L. H. Nichols; sergeant-major, C. H. Brown; quartermaster sergeant, H. Hall.

After the G. A. R. officers were inducted in their respective offices, Department President Mary Scott Myers conducted the installation ceremonies of the Relief Corps. Mrs. Myers was assisted by Department Treasurer Mary Briggs, who acted as chaplain, and Jennie Russell, department secretary. The officers of the Relief Corps who were installed are as follows: President, Mary Nichols; senior vice-president, Villa Lewis; junior vice-president, Millie McDonald; chaplain, Josephine D. Hill; secretary, Mattie Barnett; treasurer, Elizabeth Ulrich; conductor, Annie Urquhart; assistant conductor, Elsie Ball; guard, Alice Varney; assistant guard, Mrs. Della Phirman.

After the installation ceremonies were finished the members and their invited guests sat down to a lunch prepared by the ladies of the Corps. After refreshments a number of speeches were made and patriotic songs sung, led by Mrs. A. N. Varney. The occasion was a most pleasant one to all who were present, and the installation ceremonies of 1896 will linger long in memory as a delightful event.

Beginning Classes.

To THE EDITOR: Beginning classes will be organized in Union Street, Academy Park and East Hill Primary schools on Tuesday, Jan. 21st. Children who are 6 years of age on or before April 30, 1896, may enter these beginning classes, and should enter at the school most convenient to the home. Parents and guardians are requested to start all beginners for the organization of classes, as starting at such time is best for the child and most satisfactory to the teachers.

For a few years past it has been customary to organize the beginners' classes on the first Monday in March. However, it is thought that the first week of the new term will be a more suitable time to receive beginners, and new classes will not be organized in March this year.

Owing to the large enrollment in the first grade departments, only those entitled to enter can be received, and it will be useless for those under the above stated age to report at schools, expecting to enter.

JOHN GAVIN, Principal.

A Suggestion From Mr. Morgan.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—I have often heard some of the pioneers talk of the boundary line of Oregon. At the assembly, a number of the gentlemen suggested that the summit of the Cascade mountains be the line, and since I came to Eastern Oregon I believe it would have been better for the people here. It is a great expense to send our insane and our prisoners so far, besides a num-

ber of other expenses could be saved and would reduce our taxes one-half. It is a question that should be discussed among the people of Eastern Oregon and at some future time it should be put to a vote at the general election.

SETH MORGAN.

Death of George H. Thompson.

George H. Thompson is dead! A telegram was received this morning, saying that Mr. Thompson died yesterday at Colfax. His death, while it will cause a shock to the vast number of people who knew him and were his friends, caused no surprise to those who were aware of his critical condition. For nearly a year Mr. Thompson has been ailing, and last summer went to California to see if the milder southern climate would not restore his shattered health. The trip did him little good, however, and a few months ago he returned to Colfax and grew worse. He has been confined to his bed for several weeks, much of which time he suffered great pain. His illness was described as catarrh of the stomach.

The death of Mr. Thompson occasioned deep regret in The Dalles. To few men has it been given to enjoy such popularity as George Thompson did. For six years he occupied the position of county clerk of Wasco county, being elected by what were considered phenomenal majorities. The first time that he was chosen county clerk his majority was a narrow one, being, if memory serves us right, but five votes. The next time it was nearer five hundred. Mr. Thompson had the faculty, to a remarkable degree, of winning friends, and the intelligence of his death will be sad news to hundreds of people in Wasco, Sherman and Gilliam counties, where he was known.

Mr. Thompson was aged about 40 years and leaves a wife and one boy. His widow is a daughter of J. B. Condon, Esq., of this city. For several years Mr. Thompson has been in the auditor's office of Whitman county. The remains will arrive in The Dalles tomorrow morning and the funeral will take place Wednesday at 2 o'clock, either from the Congregational church or the residence of J. B. Condon.

Good News from Senator Mitchell.

Late last evening the following dispatch, which contains good news for settlers on government lands who have made improvements, but not actually resided on the lands they wish to patent, was received:

EDITOR CHRONICLE: My bill protecting the rights of settlers on railroad lands, who have fenced or otherwise improved the same, but who do not actually reside thereon, passed the senate today.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, Washington, D. C., Jan 13. The provisions of this bill were published in a recent issue of THE CHRONICLE. Should the measure pass the house, it will undoubtedly receive the signature of the president and become a law, which will be very acceptable to settlers on railroad lands.

Horsemen, Attention!

Horsemen should not overlook the Rural Spirit stake for 2-year-olds. A sweepstake of \$25 each for 2-year-olds raised in Oregon, Washington and Idaho—nominations and \$5 due March 1, 1896; \$10 payable May 1, 1896, and \$10 night before the race. Non-thoroughbreds allowed ten pounds; winner of two or more 2-year-old races to carry five pounds penalty. To be run in the fall of 1896 over the track offering the most added money. Entries to be made with M. D. Wisdom, Hamilton building, Portland, Or.

Mrs. W. H. Swain dressmaker. The best work and lowest prices guaranteed.

MOTHERS
and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

Tanks, Collier Co., Texas.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Yours truly,
Corda C. Collier

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.
Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.
We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhoea also, and it has done a world of good for me.
Yours truly,
MRS. W. C. BAKER.