

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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

THE MESSAGE TO ST. LOUIS.

The Oregon delegation to St. Louis has an important duty to perform. Not only will its members participate in the nomination of a presidential candidate and in the adoption of a platform, but the task is before them also of explaining to the Republicans of the East the true meaning of the Oregon election.

The comments of newspapers from beyond the Rockies are interesting to read because of their variety. Some have interpreted the election as a triumph for free silver; others a victory for the sound money cause. The Populists claim that both their men were elected, but counted out through the cleverness of Republican politicians, a charge for which there is not the slightest foundation.

For the ignorance which exists in the East regarding the causes and results of Oregon's vote, our delegation must have explanation sufficient to cause it to be dispelled. The Republicans of the East must be told how the party in this state was disorganized by the fratricidal war among Portland politicians; how the Republicans went into conventions hating one another worse than the common enemy; how when Mr. Ellis was nominated—not by a dirty bargain, but fairly and honestly, as things go in politics—the bolt occurred and an independent candidate named who drew thousands of votes from the regular Republican nominee, and yet suffered certain defeat. The result in the Second district was not fought upon the money question, as many would have us believe, but upon the protection industry.

In the Second district a sound money man was chosen, not by a large majority it is true, because his vote was cut through local causes. His opponent was a popular man, who had taken a prominent part in state affairs and conducted himself with ability. There was also a dissatisfaction prevalent over the turning down of Hermann, and in many localities this operated to reduce Tongue's vote.

The lesson can be drawn that a divided house is in danger of tumbling down, and that the Republicans must settle their troubles before election day if they want to win.

Oregon is not a free silver state. Such a conclusion does not follow from the narrow escape which Republican congressional candidates had. When November rolls around and the people are called upon to choose between a Republican nominated upon a sound money platform—protected in every plank—and a free silver man, Oregon will give her regulation, old-time Republican majority. This is the message that our delegation must carry to St. Louis.

The city election occurs next Monday. The event is one of much importance for our citizens, and great care should be shown in the selection of officers. Our city government has been conducted wisely during the past year; better than it has at different times in the past, and the good record should be continued. Let only the best officers be selected; men who are interested in the material welfare of the city; men who pay taxes and are concerned in keeping the annual levy a low one. At the mass meeting tomorrow evening let all citizens attend and carefully

consider what men are the best for the respective offices.

THE NICHE THAT REED FILLS.

A few months ago the name of Thomas B. Reed was mentioned as frequently and as earnestly for the presidency as was that of William McKinley. The storm of McKinleyism which has swept over the country, carrying every candidate before it, has left Reed far to one side, till the question "Will he accept the vice-presidency?" is asked more frequently than "Can he be nominated for the first place?"

Conceding that the latter is impossible, which now seems very likely, we do not think Mr. Reed would view with pleasure the situation of being an associate in a secondary capacity, with McKinley on the national ticket. Reed's boom started with too many flying colors to come to such an end. It would be considered that the sacrifice would not be one of dignity.

With the one exception of profiting by the untimely death of the president, the vice-presidency has little to offer to a man of Reed's calibre, and the exception mentioned is not one that appeals to men of fine feelings. The duties of the office do not call for the exercise of great administrative nor executive ability. Even the choice of appointing the various senate committees rests in the leaders of the dominant political party, with concessions made to the minorities. If the vice-president be sufficiently versed in parliamentary law as not to make embarrassing blunders, he will finish his term with having added or detracted nothing from his previous fame as a statesman.

Mr. Reed's character is not of a kind to suffer such restraint. His position in the public eye is unique. He is known as the man who has broken the idols of antiquity in the house of representatives and transformed that body into one capable of work. As speaker of the house he has a controlling share in legislation far more than he would as presiding officer of the senate. He has the direct appointment of committees and can reward political friends and avenge his enemies.

Reed has made his record as speaker of the house. The country wants him there, and so long as a Republican majority predominate and the "man from Maine" be a representative in congress, there will be but one name mentioned for the speakership.

He will not succeed in his presidential aspiration this time. He may never be successful; but his fame will be greater and more lasting if it be made as Webster, Clay and Blaine made theirs—not by being president nor vice-president, but being leaders of their party and statesmen in the fullest sense. And is not such fame as worthy as any?

St. Louis has disgraced herself in the eyes of all good American citizens. The country thought better of her than to think that the prejudices of ante bellum days would last through all these years. The negroes who are delegates to the Republican National Convention are men of ability and character, else they would not occupy the positions they do. Undoubtedly they are far superior in every way to the men who are giving them this churlish treatment. There are two things the Republican National Committees could do with perfect propriety—either pass a vote of censure upon St. Louis and her citizens or decide preemptorily to move the convention to Chicago or some other city. If no better accommodations could be found let the meeting be held in a circus tent. The Republican party has done too much for the colored man to allow him to be spat upon in this manner.

The California delegation is said to be pushing the claims of U. S. Grant, the son of the "hero of Appomattox" for the vice-presidency. This is carrying the "famous son of a famous sire" dodge to quite an extreme. It is true in more senses than one that this young Grant would never have been heard from had it not been for his father.

CONTESTING DELEGATION.

The Chicago Democratic convention is almost sure to be a repetition of the Charleston convention in 1860. There probably would have been no very serious split at Charleston, says the Register, had there not been so many contesting delegations. Douglas had a large following, and because Buchanan's administration was making war upon him his friends were all the more determined to stand by the "Little Giant." The consequence was that there were enough contesting delegates to do a great deal of mischief, which they did, and thus made Mr. Lincoln's election certain. The combined vote of Douglas and Breckinridge was larger than the vote that gave the presidency to the Republican candidate. The administration left no stone unturned to cripple Douglas and strengthen Breckinridge, but although the administration candidate received fewer votes than did Douglas the election of either was made impossible.

At the Chicago convention there will be enough delegates for two conventions, and as the party is so badly split on the leading question of the times it does not appear how two conventions can be avoided. The factions have gone to the utmost extreme on the money question, leaving no place at all for a compromise, unless the silverites surrendered practically everything they have been contending for. Under the circumstances the Cleveland wing could not afford to yield an inch, for they would be construed as meaning an official rebuke to the president, who is, by virtue of his office, the first man of the party.

But there is still another wedge playing havoc with the party. The operation of the Wilson-Gorman tariff act has demonstrated the fallacy of the Democratic tariff theories; besides there are now so many Democrats interested in industrial enterprises and who would leave the party if it should declare for a still lower schedule of customs house charges, that the factions are bound to make the money question the leading issue. And, as we have said, the factions are too widely separated on that question to hope for unity.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, the ultra single gold standard faction charge the the other side with being little less than idiots when it comes to knowing anything about financial problems, and the silver faction retort by charging the goldites with having sold out the party to New York and London bondocrats. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the more bitter the Democratic faction fight, the better it will be for the country.

The wells of eloquence will be pumped dry when the nomination speeches are finished at St. Louis. There promises to be an abundance of oratory. Senator Foraker will nominate McKinley, Senator Lodge will name Reed, and Chauncey Depew is for Morton. The delegates will listen to the honied words, admire the speeches, and then vote as they had before intoned. Convention oratory pleases the crowd, but doesn't make votes.

The little interest being shown in the Cascade locks shows how thoroughly disheartened and disgusted the people are at the way the work has been mismanaged. Promises which a few years ago would make us alive with hope, now fall on unresponding ears.

After the election Monday there will be plenty of time to prepare for a Fourth of July celebration, which will be a credit to the town. Let us decide to have one and then set to work making it complete in every detail.

If we are to have a Fourth of July celebration, now is the time to begin. If we are not going to have one, then we are pursuing the right course.

River Readings.

Umatilla, 22; on a stand.
 Wenatche, 32.5; rise of 1.
 Lewiston, 18.5; fall of 5.

Wanted—Experienced girl for general housework in small family. j11-3t

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An Object Lesson in Bee Culture.

A great number of bees swarmed yesterday afternoon at the corner of Second and Washington streets, and the air was filled with them. Mr. Geo. Rowland secured a cowbell and, vigorously ringing it, they began settling in the arc light reflector in the center of the street, about thirty feet from the ground. A large crowd gathered to watch results. In a few minutes the last bee had settled within the reflector and in large bunches hung downward from the circular edge. This was the most convenient place possible for the men who corralled them, for the light could be lowered to the ground, like it was made alone for the purpose of gathering bees. A hive was sent for and two men, covered with cloths and wearing gloves, commenced transferring the bees from the reflector to the hive. It was accomplished in a very short time, and the object lesson in bee culture was complete to the hundreds of people who had gathered to the center of attraction.

Mr. Rowland, who rang the bell, afterwards explained his reason for doing so. He said the noise was to drown the song of the queen bee, who was the commander in chief of the whole bee army, and with her talk silenced by the cowbell, the hosts were demoralized and would settle in one spot for a council of war. The queen would not leave the colony, and she could not lead it, hence they could all be captured.

Mr. Nielsen and Mr. Norman gathered the bees into a hive, which was taken to Mr. Nielsen's house.

Farewell Reception.

One of the pleasantest days of the rose month brought together at the home of Mrs. Gibbons a number of ladies with the Aid Society of the Congregational church in a farewell to Mrs. Eugene Price, who is about to leave for Montana. To the oldest of those present Mrs. Price had been known and loved from childhood, since the days when in short dresses, with her braids of hair hanging down her shoulders, she gave promise on the platform in song of what we have now as a rich fruition. The same voice, though developed, enriched by both time and study, charmed the ladies in pleasant songs yesterday, only saddened by the thought that Montana is so far away; that such reunions as took place then will not be frequent in days to come. Old friends and new friends all were one in the expression of cordial good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of Mrs. Price and her family in the new home to which they are going.

The following ladies participated: Mesdames Price, McFarland, Moody, Morgan, McCoy, Herbert, Condon, Blakeley, Keisay, Wilkerson, Pease, Thompson, Wilson, Brooks, Gibbons, Ralph Gibbons, Phirman, Gilbert, Gray, Garretson, Huntington, Patterson, Marden, Curtis.

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