The Weekly Chronicle.

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STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor	S. Pennoyer
Secretary of State	G. W. McBride
Treasurer	Phillip Metschan
Supt. of Public Instruction	E. B. McElroy
Senators	J. N. Dolph, J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen	B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis
State Printer	Frank Baker

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge	Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff	T. A. Ward
Clerk	J. R. Crossen
Treasurer	Wm. Michell
Commissioners	Jas. Darnielle, Frank Kinsell
Assessor	Joel W. Koontz
Surveyor	E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools	Troy Shelley
Coroner	N. M. Eastwood

The war department has dispatched another war vessel to the seat of war—Honolulu. It seems as if there was quite a tempest in a teapot and our government was making a phool of itself by running after a Kanaka woman.

The greatest bit of tomfoolery ever heard of is letting out Nat Blum, the notorious character who has figured in the United States courts of late, on $17,600 bonds. He proposes going to Washington, D. C., to interview the president. Presumably the next we will hear will be an appointment to some foreign station, as a reward for his lying, instead of going to the penitentiary for life, where he belongs.

Democrats in congress expect a negative benefit to take place by placing wool on the free list. Texas will go democratic anyway, Oregon is too strongly republican to hope for a change, while the larger manufacturing states they believe will be so pleased at the prospect of getting cheaper raw material that they will force the tide toward the democratic camp. But the force of events have proven their logic faulty, for not only is written above Oregon's door "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," but the manufacturers of many leading eastern states have adopted resolutions urging congress to still retain the present tariff on wool, coal, iron and other raw materials.

Christmas comes but once a year may elicit the response in the minds of many that they are glad of it, but they will never be willing to forego its annual occurrence for the once. It is the day of all days to the children, and in contemplating their enjoyment older folks for the time renew their own youth. To these also it has a deeper significance than the mere attributes of gift giving and receiving. It commemorates the birth of the most righteous, merciful and charitable Being the world has ever known in sacred or profane history. The veriest humanitarian can find nothing to say against the Savior of the world during his corporeal life. The infidel will readily concede that he was the most perfect man in the history of the world. The Jews will say, as did Pontius Pilate, "I find no fault in this man," though denying his divinity. But nothing good can come from imposters, and Christ was no imposter. The civilization of the Nineteenth century, with all its wonderful invention and refinement, is due to the noble life work of Jesus Christ and the spread of the leaven then sown to over half the world. When this religion becomes universal we may hope for the restoration of a new Aidenn, which will have no boundary but the ever receding horizon, the millenium so long hoped for; the era of peace on earth and good will to men.

The report of the minority members of the ways and means committee deals vigorously with the tariff bill. It is said to be principally the work of Mr. Reed. "The most surprising thing about this bill," says the report, "is the fact that this proposition is to raise the revenues of 1893, which were only $2,000,000 above expenses. This fact and the fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and brought to our own citizens should always be kept in mind. Had the majority of the committee followed the uncompromising declaration of its party and abolished protection, giving us tariff for revenue only, our task in commenting upon the results of the committee's efforts would have been much more simple. So far, however, have the committeemen departed from the demands of their national convention, that we are much tempted to borrow a phrase from their own platform and designate the bill as a "cowardly makeshift," were it not that the results are already too serious for mere epithets. The committee has presented another tinkering tariff bill, the like of which have disturbed business so many times in the last thirty years. Had the bill been for revenue only, the people of the country might have seen at a glance whether they desired one policy or the other, and the question might have been settled once for all and the country attained that repose and stability on which our prosperity so much depends."

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Things look hilly for Lily.

"Good morning, have you been indicted?" is the way prominent Portland men greet each other.

The Union Pacific receivers cost the railroad $90,000 per month. There is no doubt that a receiver is pretty nearly as bad as a thief.

Minister Willis can probably count upon being well taken care of for the next three years if he will only keep mum about those verbal instructions.

Last spring it was predicted that the democrats and populists would own the state after next election, but nine months of democracy at Washington have so changed the aspect of political affairs that the prophets are now sorry they spoke. Voters of Oregon have had about almost enough of political experimenting.

Viewed from a Mary Ellen Lease standpoint, public life drags women down instead of women purifying and making better public life. Whatever else may be said about the Lease woman, nobody will claim that she is more refined, more womanly or more truthful for her contact with politics.

Christmas is again safely passed and the next danger to the rising generation will be green peaches and the July watermellon.

There are but three or four territories left. Let them all be admitted to the Union and the name United States will have a true meaning, without the usual mental reservation.

Oregon did so well at the world's fair, by all means it should be fittingly represented at the Midwinter exposition; and since $40,000 did such good work, the $20,000 left, which will be expended nearer home, should accomplish splendid results.

The popular belief that the Indians are a doomed race and are rapidly disappearing, is not sustained by the report of the sectary of the interior. He says they not decreasing in number. On the contrary, "tribal wars and wars with the whites having ceased, they are increasing rather than decreasing."

We hope that the present session of congress will deal vigorously with the problem of foreign immigration. There are too many anarchists, dynamiters and cranks in the country, who compelled to leave their own home, flee to America as a less restricted field for their atrocities. We are satisfied with our schools, our churches and our courts, and do not desire a change to the chaotic conditions which are especially preferable to these assassins by nature but, cowards at heart.

As one of the results of the McKinley tariff a big establishment for the manufacture of fine cutlery will be erected by Tiffany & Co., of New York, at Forest Hill, New Jersey. It will be completed next spring and will give employment to 350 hands. The manager of Tiffany & Co., in speaking of the project to manufacture cutlery said: "Heretofore we have been compelled to accept such goods as the foreign manufacturers were content to give us, but under the present protective tariff we will try to make articles more suitable for use in this country." This one factory will give support to more than 1,500 people. The money which will be expended for the products of the establishment will be kept in the United States instead of being sent to Europe.

The Markets.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.—The Christmas season has paralyzed the markets and there is no change in quotations in any of the various lines. Supplies of produce are ample for all demands and former quotations are steady. The wheat situation is unchanged. The movement is light as the demand for export is quite stopped.

In Glass.

That's the way Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come. And it's more important than you think. It keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in cheap wooden, or pasteboard boxes.

They're put up in a better way, and they act in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward that sometimes leaves you worse than before. In that way, they cure *permanently*. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

There's nothing likely to be "*just as good.*"

Settlement Requested.

During my absence, all who have unsettled accounts with the undersigned are expected to call and settle with Mr. Geo. Krauss, who has my books and accounts. An early settlement will greatly oblige. Yours truly,

LESLIE BUTLER.

VOODOOISM OF TO-DAY.

The Mysterious Power Exercised by a Kentucky Negro.

In the Eyes of His Ignorant Fellows He Is Possessed of Divine Attributes and Understands the Mystery of Life.

About the close of the war a powerfully-built negro calling himself Elisha Broadeaux made his appearance in the vicinity of Russellville, Ky. At that time, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, he appeared to be about seventy years old, though vigorous as a mule. He established himself in the small log hut which he has occupied continuously since. The new arrival immediately became a man of prominence in a peculiar way among the negroes of this entire section of the country. They were unable to pronounce the old negro's name, and it was corrupted into "'Lige Broad Ax." Before the old man had resided in the vicinity a year miraculous powers were attributed to him by the ignorant negroes. A few of the colored people were too intelligent to be deceived, but his influence with the majority was so great that those better informed were not anxious to assert their skepticism. To some 'Lige Broad Ax was a voodoo doctor and controlled life and death; to others he was the high priest of black magic and in league with the devil, communing at will with demons and departed spirits. To all his race, with few exceptions, he was the embodiment of good and evil as he preferred to exercise his influence, and a terror generally. Even to the white population "Uncle 'Lige," as he was commonly known, was always an enigma. In their presence he was universally polite and humble, though among his colored acquaintances arrogant and commanding. To the white children the aged negro was never known to be otherwise than kind, though the fear he inspired among the negroes by his reputation as a voodoo doctor was shared in an exaggerated form by them. He was known to do a heavy traffic in charms, amulets, etc., among the negroes. The purchase was supposed to carry good luck or impart misfortune, as the old voodoo priest dictated. They did not doubt his power to "trick" anyone who had incurred his displeasure, though when questioned by a white person as to the miraculous powers attributed to him by the negroes the old negro always hastily denied such claims and vehemently protested that they were merely the inventions of his enemies. To the negroes, however, old 'Lige would deny that he had ever told the "white folks" that he was not a high priest of voodooism, possessed of divine attributes and familiar with the mystery of human existence.

For the past quarter of a century the locality has been disturbed periodically by accusations against the old wizard by members of his race who believed that they had been placed under a "spell" for some fancied slight or because he was paid to do so by their enemy. These complaints were of various forms. In one case the victim of the old negro's pretensions alleged that he had forced him to swallow a piece of corn knife in his sleep. He could feel the point cutting its way through his flesh. He was examined by physicians and appeared to be suffering all the torments incident to the introduction of a metallic substance in the human stomach. After lingering several days in awful delirium, in which he repeatedly claimed that he had been "tricked" by old 'Lige Broad Ax, the victim died. A post-mortem investigation was made. The stomach was frightfully swollen and inflamed, but if, as was believed, the negro had been poisoned, the drug used was so subtle as to defy surgical skill to detect its presence. This only served to convince the negroes more thoroughly of the voodoo doctor's knowledge of the black art.

The old voodoo doctor's influence among the negroes of southern Kentucky has increased of late years. This is partially attributed to the fact that though he has resided here more than a quarter of a century, he has not perceptibly aged since that time. He is almost as vigorous now as when he made his appearance in this locality. The best authorities agree that the old negro is more than one hundred years old. He is not positive as to his age. Familiarity with events early in the present century indicates that he was probably born in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He was brought to New Orleans in 1809 by a French planter who left Cuba at the outbreak of the war between France and Spain. The old voodoo priest prefers to be silent on this subject, as he desires to impress his race with the fact of his great age. He declares that he is one hundred and forty years of age, and that he will never die, having discovered the elixir of immortality. Many of these negroes assert that the secret of his longevity is that he occasionally takes the form of a vampire and repairs his shattered constitution with the blood of his younger victims. The power of old 'Lige to inhabit the body of animals at will is not questioned by many of those under his influence.

In both France and Germany one-fourth (¼) reduced to a decimal is written 0.25; in England it is written 0·25 (always with the period at the top of the line), and in the United States in this way, .25. France and Germany always use the comma (,), England and the United States the period (.), the only difference being the manner in which it is placed upon the line. Sir Isaac Newton is given the credit of originating the present English method of using the decimal point, his reason being that by placing it at the top of the line it could be distinguished at a glance from the "full stop" punctuation mark. All English mathematicians use the mark in the way proposed by Newton and the period as a sign of multiplication.

PUBLISHING THE BANNS.

The Peculiar Mistake of a Sexton Causes the Postponement of a Wedding.

A few years ago a ludicrous, albeit vexatious, incident occurred at a church in Larkhall. A rustic couple, after having had the banns published the prescribed number of times, proceeded to the church to be joined in holy wedlock. The service was conducted without a hitch until the officiating clergyman arrived at that part where he asked: "William Wisher, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" when the bridegroom replied with some astonishment that his name was not William Wisher.

The ceremony was, of course, suspended, and on investigation being made as to the cause of the mistake it transpired that the bridegroom had written to the sexton of the church requesting him to have the banns published, and concluded his letter thus: "So no more from your well wisher and Mary Williams." The sexton, thinking that William Wisher was the name of the intending benedict, published the banns accordingly, and the disappointed couple were compelled to await the publication of the banns in their proper names.

Some years ago a middled-aged agricultural laborer called upon the session clerk of Alloa and asked him what the charge was for publishing the "eries"—i. e., banns of marriage—three times on the same Sunday. "A pound," replied the clerk. "Aye," said the other, "an' what d'ye tak' when ye tak' two Sundays to do't?" "Half a guinea," was the reply. "An' what d'ye charge when ye tak' three Sundays to do't?" was the rustic's next query. "Seven and six," answered the clerk, with an amused air. "Aye, man," rejoined the querist, "I see the langer ye tak' to dae't the cheaper it gets. Just cry awa' till ye pay yersel'!"

And he took his departure without more ado.—London Tid-Bits.

THE BLACK SHEEP.

John Turned Out Bad—He Went to the Legislature.

"On one occasion," said a story-telling congressman to a group of newspaper men, "I was in the mountains of Kentucky and stayed all night with an old farmer who was considerably above the average for that section. After supper we talked politics and religion for awhile, and finally worked around to personal subjects. He didn't know who I was, but I was going to spring it on him, just to see how it would affect him when he found he was entertaining a congressman unawares.

"'How many sons have you?' I asked, when he had been talking family a little.

"'Six.'

"'Ah! that's a fine lot of boys.

"'Yes, and they are fine boys.'

"'Have they all turned out well?'

"'All but one,' and the old man's voice saddened somewhat.

"'Ah!' I said, not wishing to ask him about the black sheep directly.

"'Yes; John is the one; he went to the legislature.'

"'Oh!' I laughed, 'he might have done worse.'

Who Their Sweethearts Are.

"My sweetheart," said a diamond dealer in Maiden lane, "is a jewel of a girl.

"Her eyes are as blue as sapphires, her cheeks are like the carnelian, she has lips of coral, teeth like pearls, her brow is white as Persian marble and her hair is the color of old gold.

"Her name is Ruby.

"She has a dreamy look like the moonstone.

"Her wit sparkles like a diamond.

"Her father is a connoisseur in gems. I adore her."

"A rare flower," said the Fifth avenue florist, "is my sweetheart.

"She has eyes like bluebells, cheeks like pinks, a brow like the lily and hair the hue of yellow roses.

"When I saw her last she wore a bunch of brown chrysanthemums at her throat and held a fox-glove in her hand.

"She was born in Posey county, Ind.

"Her name is Rose.

"She is the flower of her sex."—N. Y. World.

A Costly Church.

The total cost of the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, has been variously estimated. Ancient authorities give the sum as equal to one million six hundred thousand dollars of either gold or silver—which, is not expressly stated. Gibbon inclines to the latter, and puts the total cost, at the least computation, as over five million dollars. A later writer on the subject (Neale) expresses his belief that gold was intended. According to this supposition, the expenses, if this can be believed possible, would have reached the enormous sum of sixty-five million dollars. It is also stated that the dome of the tabernacle was of pure gold, and surmounted by a cross weighing seventy-five pounds and encrusted with precious stones. All the sacred vessels were of gold. The altar cloths were embroidered with gold and pearls, and the altar itself was composed of a mass of molten gold, into which were thrown precious jewels, and every object which could raise its costliness to the highest imaginable degree.—Golden Days.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

THERE are 200,000 Norwegian Lutherans in the United States.

THE largest Gothic church in the world is Cologne cathedral. Its foundation stones were laid in 1248, and the edifice was completed in 1880.

THE emperor of Germany asserts that the court preachers are taking too much of his time, and ordered that no sermon shall last more than six minutes.—N. Y. World.

THE lord bishop of Chichester is the oldest bishop in England. He is over ninety years of age, and yet he attends to all the duties of his diocese without the aid of a coadjutor.

Everybody is looking for bargains, and at E. Jacobsen & Co.'s you can find them. All prices of holiday goods reduced.

We will Take Damaged Wheat

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Cannot use Wheat that is rotten, or growing in the sack.

We will Allow 50 cts. per Sack Here.

PEASE & MAYS,

THE DALLES, OR.

There is No Undertaker Trust!

I WILL FURNISH ANYTHING NEEDED FROM AN UNDERTAKER as cheap as can be procured from anyone who does not belong to the Association, and I have a better class of goods. Having taken the necessary course of instruction in Embalming, I am prepared to attend to everything pertaining to the business.

Can be Called Day or Night.

PLACE OF BUSINESS—Corner of Third and Washington streets. RESIDENCE—Corner of Second and Washington streets. All orders promptly attended to.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

WM. MICHELL, Undertaker and Embalmer.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

The poet unquestionably had reference to the

Closing-Out Sale of Furniture & Carpets

AT CRANDALL & BURGET'S,

Who are selling these goods out at greatly-reduced rates.

MICHELBACH BRICK, - - UNION ST.

It Should Be in Every House

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "la grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at Snipes & Kinersly's. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, upon a decree and judgment made, rendered and entered by said Court on the 22d day of November, 1893, in favor of the plaintiff, in a suit then and thereafter pending, wherein E. B. Potter, George Watkins and Frank Menefee, partners doing business under the firm name and style of Potter, Watkins & Menefee, were plaintiffs, and David Graham, Etta Graham and The Dalles Lumbering Company, a corporation, were defendants, and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to levy upon and sell the lands mentioned in said writ, and hereinafter described, I did on the 2d day of December, 1893, duly levy upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on

Monday, the 22d day of January, 1894,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, all of the lands and premises described in said writ, and herein particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All that portion of land situated in the SW¼ of the SE¼ of Sec. 32, Tp. 2 N., R. 13 E., W. M., in Wasco county, Oregon, beginning at the southwest corner of the SW¼ of the SE¼ of said Sec. 32, thence east twenty chains to quarter corner, thence north to southeast corner of Lot 9 in said sec. 32, thence west to southwest corner of said Lot 9, thence south to place of beginning—containing 32 58-100 acres, save and except all those parcels and portions therefrom, heretofore conveyed by said David Graham to the following named persons: To H. J. Maier and J. P. Benton, by deed bearing date December 18, 1889, which deed is duly recorded at page 33 of Book "P," Records of Deeds of Wasco county, Oregon, and by deed bearing date February 28, 1890, which deed is also duly recorded at page 140 of said Book "P"; to the North Pacific Trunk Manufacturing Company, by deed bearing date February 1, 1890, which deed is duly recorded at page 135 of said Book "P"; to William Butts by deed bearing date July 16, 1890, which deed is duly recorded at page 272 of said Book "P"; to J. W. Johnson by deed bearing date July 17, 1890, which deed is duly recorded at page 403 of said Book "P"; and to J. Barger and G. W. Roland by deed bearing date January 10, 1891, which deed is duly recorded at page 177 of Book "Q" of said deed records for said county, all of which deeds are hereby referred as a part of this description, taken and levied upon as the property of the said Etta Graham, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of $123.40 with interest on said sum from the 22d day of November, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and $40.00 attorney's fees, and the further sum of $44.75 costs of said suit, together with accruing costs and expenses of sale, and if any surplus remains after the satisfaction of said sums above mentioned, such surplus to be applied in satisfaction of the judgment of the defendant The Dalles Lumbering Company against the defendants, David and Etta Graham, according to said judgment and decree herein before mentioned.

Dated at Dalles City, Or., Dec. 18, 1893.

T. A. WARD,
Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

d22w3t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., December 9, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on January 24, 1894, viz:

James Burlingame.

Homestead No. 4042, for NE¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼, and SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 34, Tp. 4 S. R. 12 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

T. Edmundson, J. G. Hudson and J. Prout, of Wamic, Or., and E. N. Chandler, The Dalles, Or.

d12w24 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles uncalled for, Saturday, Dec. 23d, 1893. Persons calling for same will give date on which they were advertised:

Mr Chas Crazt,	M F Heavy,
Mrs Hellen C Davis (2),	Mrs A B Jones,
Mr N Frakes,	James Minihons,
Mr Antonio Fonster,	J W Osborne,
Mr John W Guttinger,	Mr Hiram Reed,
Mr Robert Hayes,	Mr Henry Rodman,
Mr Geo Hansen,	W L Spicer,
Proff Taylor.	Mr Joseph Stourin,
	Bill Vannostian.

M. T. NOLAN, P. M.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Wasco county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of John Belcher, Wasco county, and now deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly verified, to me at the office of the Columbia Packing Company, on the corner of Third and Washington streets, in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Dalles City, Or., Dec. 2, 1893.

E. C. PHILBRICK,
Adm'r estate of John Belcher, dec'd.

d1-dec9

Administrator's Sale.

Whereas, the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco county, on the 28th day of November, 1893, duly made an order directing me, the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of William A. Allen, deceased, to sell the lands and premises belonging to said estate hereinafter described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand. Now, therefore, in pursuance of said order and authority, will, on the

6th day of January, 1894,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court house in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the lands and premises belonging to said estate, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33 in township 1 north, of range 12 east, of the Willamette Meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon, containing 200 acres, more or less of land, together with all and singular the tenements thereon. Said sale will be made subject to approval and confirmation of the said County Court.

Dated at Dalles City, Wasco county, Or., this 28th day of November, 1893.

GEORGE A. LIKEY,
Adm'r estate of Wm. A. Allen, dec'd.

d6dec30

....A NEW....

Undertakng Establishment!

PRINZ & NITSCHKE

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture and Carpets

We have added to our business a complete Undertading Establishment, and as we are in no way connected with the Undertakers' Trust, our prices will be low accordingly.