

The Weekly Chronicle.

NOTICE.

All eastern foreign advertisers are referred to our representative, Mr. E. Katz, 230 234 Temple Court, New York City.

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THE INDIAN HORROR.

It is somewhat surprising that with the amount of sympathy we Americans are manifesting for the Cubans that we get up so little for the starving millions of India.

The contemplation of their most unhappy condition may well give us ungrateful ones cause for devout thankfulness that we have been spared such an experience, and cause at least a fleeting expression of gratefulness to Him who sends us rain and sunshine and plenty.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The Cameron resolution in the senate has gone over the holidays, which means it has gone up. The sentiment of the people of the United States towards Cuba and Spain has not changed, they feel just as much sympathy for the one and just as much detestation for the conduct of the other as they ever did.

The whole matter seems to have resolved itself into this: This government cannot recognize Cuba until the latter form some kind of a government; and second, that we cannot interfere between Spain and her subjects unless by her barbarity she compel us to simply put a stop to the massacre of non-combatants.

LAND VALUES.

The East Oregonian insists that the juries in the Taffe and Senfert cases should measure the damages those gentlemen may recover by the amount of property created by industry and thrift that is destroyed.

The editor of that excellent journal has some very peculiar views, at least they seem so to us, with regard to property. If damages were measured according to his views, there would be none recoverable for the taking of the land, since that is provided by Nature.

The ownership of land is the line of demarcation between savagery and civilization. It might be better to go back to primitive ways, to tribal relations, to pastoral pursuits and conditions, but civilized man will not do it.

We will agree with the East Oregonian that many things might be changed for the betterment of the world, among them changes in modes of taxation; but we can see no other way of dealing with property than as it is now looked upon.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Of all the days of the year Christmas takes precedence by long odds as a holiday over all others. Among Christian people, the world over, it is a day of rejoicing, of rest from worldly occupation, of family reunions, of interchange of tokens of affection, of the laying aside of jealousies and strife, of peace on earth and good will to all mankind.

Now it calls to our minds remembrance of Him who showed us the way to life everlasting; who taught us the golden rule, and by His example, the glory of unselfish and unending love; who taught us that it is more blessed to give than to receive; whose followers were the poor and the needy, and whose disciples were of them.

Of all days Christmas is the most blessed, for then even Dives opens his purse for Lazarus. Around the fireside gather three generations to rejoice for manifold blessings received, and to renew the ties of affection binding them together in one household.

Blessed day! wherein it is permitted the worldly to forget the race for the things of the world and to exercise in giving to the poor the charity that is the one divine attribute vouchsafed to man.

MEDICAL HEROISM.

The great American people are prone at times to poke a little fun at the medical fraternity, and especially to joke them about the spirit of fraternity and harmony exhibited in their intercourse with each other; but there is no doubt but that as a class they are exceptionally brave men.

In the line of experiment, too, the medical fraternity is second to no other, and that the science advances more slowly than some others is not due to less study or research, but to the fact that results are harder to be obtained, experiments being handicapped by the fact that not only have their remedies got to act upon living tissues, but the diagnosis must be made from symptoms.

In medicine it is not. Yet in spite of these drawbacks the science has made giant strides in the past ten years, and is progressing now by leaps and bounds.

sistless disease, is already becoming controllable; diphtheria, cholera and kindred diseases have yielded up the secret of their causes to the patient researches of the medical scholars, and even the dread leprosy, it is thought, will soon be under control. At Los Angeles Tuesday, Dr. Thomas Powell of Missouri made some remarkable experiments before a party of doctors in order to prove the efficacy of his remedy for certain diseases. He alarmed some of the physicians present by injecting bacillus tuberculosis and bacilli diphtherial into himself, appearing to take them without evil effect.

Can we wonder that doctors disagree and that each is so firmly fixed in his opinions, when one of them will take the method used by Dr. Powell to show his faith in his belief?

It is pleasing to know that foreign countries, even Spain, are acquainted with and understand our little national characteristics and realize that our senators and congressmen, being placed on high pedestals, naturally pose for the admiration of their constituents. They realize that we are great admirers of the picturesque in politics, and therefore are gratified by taking a peep at ourselves in the mirror of our own good opinion.

Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill providing that persons may make final proof on timber and stone lands before any officer qualified to take homestead proofs. As the laws is at present, this class of lands must be proved up on before the register and receiver of the land office, and it often works hardships and causes unnecessary expense by compelling parties to go a long distance to make their proof.

A Musical Marvel.

Such great interest has been manifested throughout the country concerning the remarkable talents of Miss Yaw, the charming young California soprano, that we publish herewith an interesting illustration of her highest note in comparison with the highest notes of two famous prima donnas:



When it is remembered that Cassie Renz only touched G on the fourth, Di Murska F above the third, Christine Nilsson F sharp, and Patti G on the fourth, Miss Yaw's voice will be better appreciated by musicians. When Nilsson sang the high F sharp in Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' her listeners fairly labored between rapture and hysteria. Miss Yaw sings high F sharp without the slightest effort, and sustains the note with the sweetest quality.

The expression of a critic upon Miss Yaw's remarkable voice serves very aptly to define the sensation which fills the auditor when listening to her phenomenal pitch, E above high E. He said: 'Human comprehension may follow her voice to high C and fairly keep its feet on earth, but when the seventh tone above that is vibrated with a clear, bell-like chara., it is then that one ascribes the effect to some supernatural instrumentality; it is not earthly enough for our faltering conception.' In Paris the critics marveled at her prodigious voice, as indeed did the famous Nilsson. When Miss Yaw sang C above high C the great prima donna could not comprehend the great altitude and was not satisfied that Miss Yaw had really reached this great height until she had struck the key on the piano.—N. Y. Musical Courier, '94.

Sudden Death of a Jurymen.

The trial of Mrs. Nellie E. Jones on the charge of pocket-picking has been interrupted by an unusual incident—the death of one of the jurors.

'Last evening, upon adjournment of court,' says the Telegram, 'Juror F. M. Black went to his home at Hunter's Station in apparently good health. Soon

after reaching home he was stricken with paralysis, and his two daughters, who are married and live in town, were summoned to his bedside. At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Black died. He had been a resident of Mount Tabor for years, and was well known. He was engaged in fruit-raising and farming at one time. His death was a painful shock to the members of his family and his friends, for it was supposed he was in excellent health. To those who sat on the jury with him yesterday he appeared to be very well, indeed.

'When the news was brought to the attention of the court this morning there ensued a consultation as to what should be done. The defendant and her counsel were willing to proceed with the trial with eleven jurors, but Judge Stephens objected to this, as it was improper procedure and he could not countenance it.

'To the proposition to draw one more juror, Mr. Hume, of the counsel for defendant, objected, and as no other agreement could be reached, it was settled by discharging the jury, and the setting of the case for trial January 19th—the second day of the new term.'

BOUNTIES IN SEALS.

Maine Still Pays a Bounty and Last Year Raised It. Maine paid bounties on 1,562 seals and on 305 bears in 1895. In 1894 only 385 seals and 550 bears were killed. The increase of seal killing is due to a 50-cent increase of the bounty, making it one dollar. The bears have been thinned out by extensive killing. Why there should be a bounty on seals is plain, says the New York Sun, to those who know that in a single year a seal consumes 2,550 pounds of fish, which would make 6,060,300 pounds saved by the killing of 1,562 seals in 1895.

No one knows exactly why bounties are paid on black bears. They are harmless animals, according to competent observers, feeding on beechnuts, wild fruits of various kinds, on carrion, and roots of plants, seldom if ever molesting farmers in any way. Maine pays five dollars and New York ten dollars a head for killing these good-natured creatures.

Gambling in India.

Amongst the Hindoos throughout the whole of India there is a holiday celebration in honor of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and good fortune, wherein gambling is universally regarded as a religious duty. It is known as the festival of lamps, and on that day all classes indulge in games of chance with shells, coins, cards, dice, etc., and the future of the individual, whether good or bad, is looked upon as a forecast of his wealth or poverty during the ensuing year. The women take a most intense interest in the proceedings and, if fortunate, expend their whinnings in the purchase of sweet-meats and fruits, as gifts to all their friends and relations, toys for the small children and fireworks for the boys. At Benares, their sacred city, as night approaches, small earthen lamps, fed with oil, are kindled, making the outlines of every mansion, palace, temple and minaret visible. All vessels in the river are also illuminated; so that the whole city is one blaze of light.

William's Culinary Department. The German emperor has a curious arrangement with his kitchen department. The empress arranges his menus and he pays the cooks about two dollars for each plate, on ordinary occasions, and five to seven dollars on state occasions. Luncheon is served at two and dinner at six. The empress shares all his meals, and at luncheon they usually have company—courtiers, artists, savants, authors, or distinguished foreigners who happen to be in Berlin.

Squeezed to Death in a Stump. George Bennett, of Eden, Ont., met with a horrible death the other evening. He was assisting in the operation of splitting large stumps with a jack-screw and had one nearly split, when he stepped into the opening. Suddenly the jack-screw sprung out, the stump closed like a shot, catching Bennett, and he was slowly squeezed to death.

A drowning man would have little use for a method of rescue which would require days. A dyspeptic doesn't want to bother with a remedy that is going to take weeks to show its beneficial effects.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers are offering a product under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial which yields immediate relief. The very first dose proves beneficial in most cases; and it is owing to their unbounded confidence in it, that they have put 10 cent sample bottles on the market. These can be had through any druggist; and it will repay the afflicted to invest the trifling sum necessary to make a trial.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial relieves by resting the stomach and aiding the digestion of food. (1)

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Cash in Your Checks. All county warrants registered prior to July 12, 1896, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Dec. 5, 1896. C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

WORDS BURN IN NEW YORK.

'Porterhouse' originated in Burlington Slip—'Boss' from the Dutch. New York city is the birthplace of several expressions that have been for many years current all over the world. These expressions are not the outcome of scholarly thought and culture. Although our professional men have dutifully and generously aided in the circulation and ennoblement of neologisms foreign born, the apt yet un-studied offerings of the untutored workman have held their own in literature as well as in everyday speech, while many labored results of learned mind workers and would-be mind masters of words have lived but long enough to be named.

The word 'boss,' which came into common use during the regime of William M. Tweed, is a Dutch bas—master. In the language to which it belongs it is much used in composition. Thus, timmerman bas is a master carpenter, and a preacher is in Dutch merely a church boss.

Only a few years ago attention began to be called to the prevalence of the various forms of vice in what was then considered the choicest residential part of the city. A newspaper reporter named the region the 'Tenderloin district,' and as such it is destined to be known for a long time to come, while the name tenderloin will do duty singularly in other towns as they grow more like the city in their notable characteristics.

Porter is the name given in London more than a century ago to a very dark and heavy beer much favored by porters and other outdoor workmen. The word and the thing came to New York in due time, and porter was soon in demand as a beverage among the wharfmen, truckmen and longshoremen engaged on the river fronts on the east and west sides of the city. One taverner in Burlington slip became famous for the porter he sold and his place gradually gained the distinction of being the porter house of the town. In course of time he added all the facilities of a hotel to his 'public' and increased its reputation by furnishing his customers a steak such as they could get nowhere else. They called it the 'porterhouse steak,' and by that name a particularly choice cut of the steak part of a steer is known everywhere.—Farper's Weekly.

SCIENTIFIC REASON GIVEN.

Why the Eyes of a Painted Portrait Follow the Observer.

Wollaston's curious discovery was that by adding to each pair of eyes a nose directed to the right or the left, the eyes lose their front direction, and look to the right or left, according to the direction of the nose. By means of a flap representing the lower features in a different position, as Dr. Wollaston remarks, 'a full look of devout abstraction in an uplifted countenance of inquisitive archness in the leer of a younger face turned downward and obliquely toward the opposite side.'

As by changing the direction of the lower features we change the direction of the eyes, says Notes and Queries, so by changing our position, the eye of the portrait apparently follows us. If a vertical line be drawn through the tip of the nose and half way between the eyes, there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin and of neck on each side of this middle line, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole eye. If we now move to one side, the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally, and at any position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line, and the iris will be in the center of the whole of the eyeball, so that, being on a flat surface, the iris will be seen in front of the picture or obliquely.

CHICAGO HORSES AT LUNCHEON.

Man's Faithful Servants Emulate Him in Taking a Hurried Meal Downtown. Even the horses of this city take luncheon downtown. Every business man knows what this means, the hurried bite taken in the short hour about noon every day, when business is abandoned long enough to permit the destruction of a piece of pie or a sandwich. Everybody does it, so it is as fair for one as the other, says the Chicago Chronicle.

This same haste applies to the nag which pulls the cab or the heavy draft horses used as freighters. At the noon hour on any of the downtown streets the observant person can see these faithful beasts with nosebags depending from their heads quietly munching their oats or corn with every evidence of satisfaction.

It makes no difference to the horses that the passing throng sees them in the act of taking food. They are as callous on this subject as their masters, many of whom can be seen sitting on the wagon or adjacent sidewalk with tinpail open, eagerly destroying the luncheon which the wife packed in the morning. It is all in a lifetime, and the Chicago horse has learned that he must eat when he can, and not be too particular about it. Hence he lays his ears back and munches away with placid joy.

CATARRH

LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, besets the mucus, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

Hot clam broth every day at noon at Ad Kellar's.

HUNTERS HIT BY THEIR GAME.

Instances Where Sportsmen Have Received Severe Blows from Birds. Game killed in full flight has a momentum that carries it a long way sometimes. London Field relates several instances where the birds have hit the sportsman. In one case George Monners was shooting in the woods of Long Island when a grouse, driven by beaters, came flying along fast and high up. He shot at it, and then, with the other barrel, fired at another bird. Just as he was about lowering his gun after the second shot he received a blow on the head that knocked him senseless. The grouse first hit had tumbled against his head.

That same afternoon a wheelman riding along near the line of hunters admiring the scenery did not observe a big black cock till its feathers brushed his head. The black cock had been killed and had nearly hit him in falling. The Badminton volume on shooting tells how the late Charles Leslie was knocked out at the battery by a grouse he had shot. A strong hat probably saved him from serious injury.

American hunters have had similar experience. A man was riding along in a wagon some time ago, according to Forest and Stream, when something hit him on the head with enough force to make him dizzy. An un wounded partridge flying through the woods had hit him fair. Why the bird did not turn aside is as much a mystery as the fact that partridges sometimes fly against house sides and are killed in so doing.

Cost of a Cardinal's Hat.

The red hat of a cardinal costs him more money than kings pay for any except their very best crowns. Before accepting it the grateful prelate must make offerings to the propaganda and to his titular church at Rome, and pay fees to a long list of officials, ranging from chamberlains at the vatican down to the cooks and sweepers and the soldiers of the Swiss guards. Indeed, the new cardinal has to pay fees at every step from the moment of his creation to the occasion of his receiving the red hat in public consistory, and when all is over and done finds himself out of pocket to the extent of \$2,500 at least. If the cardinal is without means to defray the cost of his elevation, and if he is to reside in Rome, the vatican is ready to make him a loan to be repaid in instalments out of his yearly allowances.

The Sexes in Burmah.

The new woman should take her way to Burmah. There, travelers say, is the only place on earth where true equality between the sexes exists. In spite of this, it is claimed, no woman are more womanly than the Burmese women, whose good sense enables them to see the line where they ought to stop. In the higher classes a woman has property of her own and manages it herself. In the lower classes she always has a trade and runs her business on her own responsibility, the sexes choose their own operations, and it is curious to see the men sometimes sewing or embroidering, while the women have nearly all the retail trade of the island on their hands.

THE CUPEY.

A West Indian Tree That Grows from Tree Tops. The cupey, or, as it is sarcastically called in the English possessions, 'the attorney,' is one of the most curious as it is certainly the most picturesque denizen of the virgin forests of the West Indian island, says London Tidbits. It belongs to the parasitical family of trees or plants, but, terrible to relate, it invariably with the bases ingratitudes destroys all life in the unfortunate tree that cherishes it in its early growth. The seeds are borne on the wings of the wind, and deposited on the branches of other trees, when they burst into roots, which are dropped toward the ground all around the 'nurse' tree. In time these roots reach the ground and strike into the soil. From this moment the roots grow stronger and stronger until they resemble a lot of rope ladders thrown over a tree. Next the parasite sends down a great cord, which twines round the trunk of the supporting tree, at first as though in loving embrace, but it grows tighter and tighter, eventually strangling its benefactor out of existence. The 'nurse' tree thus killed roots to decay, and from the immense fibrous roots of the destroyer new springs a great trunk, which rises high into the air. When the cupey is full grown it presents a magnificent spectacle, for the cord-like roots rise often to 50 or 60 feet, and support in midair the vast tree itself.

Voracious Birds of Prey.

The voracity of the eagle and similar birds of prey is well known, but the contents of a nest which was recently discovered in the Alps by a Swiss hunter shows the following remarkable variety in the daily menu: A hare, 27 chamois feet, four pigeons' feet, 30 pheasants' feet, 11 heads of fowls, 18 heads of grouse and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

Ceremony at Marlborough.

At Marlborough house there is more ceremony, socially speaking, than at Sandringham. A number of servants herald your arrival or departure, and there are usually two servants standing outside your room door when you are staying in the house, and a man behind the chair of every guest at meal time.

The English Language.

English is spoken by 45,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 27,000,000 or 30,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians, and by 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total of the English-speaking race to over 100,000,000.

Wanted.

A young lady desires housework in family. Apply at this office.