

The Weekly Chronicle.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

County Judge.....	Robt. Mays
County Clerk.....	T. J. Driver
County Treasurer.....	C. L. Phillips
Commissioners.....	A. S. Blowers
Assessor.....	D. S. Kinsey
Surveyor.....	W. H. Whipple
Superintendent of Public Schools.....	J. B. Scott
Coroner.....	C. L. Gilbert
State Printer.....	W. H. Butts

**STATE OFFICIALS.**

Governor.....	W. F. Lord
Secretary of State.....	H. R. Kincaid
Treasurer.....	Phillip M. Kelsey
Supt. of Public Instruction.....	G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General.....	C. M. Idleman
Senators.....	G. W. McBride
.....	J. H. Mitchell
.....	H. Hermann
.....	N. A. Ellis
.....	W. H. Leeds

**Weekly Clubbing Rates.**

Chronicle and Oregonian.....	\$2 25
Chronicle and Examiner.....	2 25
Chronicle and Tribune.....	1 75
Chronicle and N. Y. World.....	2 00

A MAN OF ZEAL.

Whitman has been criticised for his refusal to leave his mission at Waitlatpu in time to save his own life and the lives of those around him. The massacre did not come without warning. The Indian demeanor underwent a distinct change before it culminated in an outbreak of savage atrocity. To considerable extent Whitman had deprived the old chiefs and medicine men of their authority, and the deposition rankled in their savage breasts. They were jealous of his rising power and prosperity, and other members of the tribes took alarm at the inrolling wave of immigration which threatened to dispossess them of their lands and hunting grounds.

These sentiments smoldered for years, and finally the opportunity came for the jealous head men to fan the smoldering fire into flame. The immigrants brought a wasting fever and measles, and these were imparted to the Indians. Whitman was tireless in his work of ministering to the sick, but the Indians would not observe his sanitary instructions, persisted in mixing up his treatment with their crude system, and he was more successful in curing the whites than in curing the red men. An ugly rumor ran from band to band that the missionary was casting the "evil eye upon the natives, and that he and Mrs. Whitman were engaged in a conspiracy to kill off the Indians and give their lands to the whites.

Keen students of Indian nature warned Whitman that trouble was brewing, but the missionary zeal ran through his veins, and he would not heed their warnings. If he had been a more prudent man, he would not have been the Whitman who lives in song and story. He would never have crossed the Rocky mountains to found his mission, and he would not have made his terrible midwinter ride to save Oregon to the union.—Review.

If the Union Pacific settlement goes to congress again, it will become a national scandal, with infinite corruption attendant upon it. The pressure for postponement of the sale, with congressional action as its end, will undoubtedly be great and will probably succeed. Conservative business men and constructive financiers like Mr. J. P. Morgan will stand little show in a scramble of this sort with our enterprising and resourceful members and ex-members of congress. The hope of the country has been to see this troublesome matter arranged without its again being thrown into the football field of the national capital for the lobbyists to swarm about. But if this is not to be, the history of the Pacific railways, fraudulent contracts, Credit Mobilier and all, can be made consistent to its close.—Oregonian.

The disaster on the New York Central railroad, by which the Buffalo express was thrown into the Hudson and many lives lost, is one of the most distressing railway accidents in recent years. So far as investigations have proceeded, the managers of the road and their employes in charge of the train, do not appear accountable for the wreck, the theory being that the foundation of the roadbed was undermined by the water in a manner which only its collapse could disclose. It is well known that the New York Central is one of the most carefully managed and thoroughly built and equipped

roads in the country, and it is only fair to presume, at least until evidence to the contrary is shown, that the accident was one that human vigilance could not avert nor human judgment foresee.

OUTRAGEOUS VERDICT.

In the case of Richard Hinkle, accused of murdering Scott, a book agent for the J. K. Gill Company of Portland, about two years ago, for his money, and burning the body, a jury in the circuit court at Canyon City on the 23d returned a verdict of "manslaughter," and the accused was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The verdict of manslaughter was perfectly absurd. If Hinkle was guilty, he was guilty of murder, and if there was not evidence enough to convict him of murder, there was certainly no evidence to convict him of manslaughter, for killing a man and burning the body to conceal the crime do not stand for any form of manslaughter.

In the case of Professor Webster, of Harvard college, who was hanged in 1850 for the murder of Dr. Parkman, while there was a general conviction that Webster had struck Parkman a fatal blow in a fit of anger, nevertheless the proof that he had deliberately tried to destroy the body of his victim was deemed proof of murder, and of murder he was justly convicted and justly executed. But in the case of Hinkle the charge was that he and one Bare murdered Scott for his money and burned the body to conceal the crime. There was no suspicion of a quarrel; the accused were either absolutely innocent or absolutely guilty of murder; and not at all of manslaughter.

Therefore, Bare, who is serving a life sentence for his part in the crime, and Hinkle, who gets off with fifteen years, as guilty of manslaughter, represent a very gross miscarriage of justice, for if there was evidence beyond a doubt that these two men murdered Scott for his money, they were guilty of a most barbarous murder and deserved death; and if there was not sufficient evidence to show beyond a reasonable doubt that they murdered Scott, they should have been acquitted.

This verdict either means that the state has suffered a great wrong done by the jury in convicting of manslaughter a man accused of cold-blooded murder for the purpose of theft, or it means that the accused have been grossly wronged by being found guilty of a crime of which they were not accused and of which they could not have been guilty, since the evidence was not sufficient to satisfy the jury that a murder had been committed. Yet a man accused of killing his victim for money and burning his body is either innocent of murder or guilty of murder; he is not guilty of manslaughter.

There is often a case where it is a nice question whether the accused who is indicted for murder is guilty as indicted, or guilty only of manslaughter; but when the charge is murder and robbery, with burning of the body to conceal the crime, there is no honest justification for a compromise verdict. The law clearly defines the function of the jury, and it has no right to render a verdict that is clearly false.

It is no exaggeration to say that not a few juries of Oregon and Washington, as well as of many other states of the union, find their verdicts, not in accordance with the facts, but in accordance with their feelings.—Oregonian.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Spain would make a sorry warlike stand against the United States, says the Spokesman-Review. Even now it finds itself hardly able to hold Cuba against the insurgents, and if it went to war with the United States, it could not hold that island for a month.

Spain has exhausted herself in the present struggle with the rebellious islanders. Her treasury is drained, her financial credit is gone; the enthusiasm of her young men has been chilled by the long struggle, and thousands of her brave sons sent out to support Campos and Weyler will never more behold the sunny slopes of old Castile.

It is not surprising that two ad-

ministrations at Washington have hesitated to provoke a war with a nation so crippled, so helpless, and yet so proud and defiant. If we go to war with Spain, it will be a war with a desperate nation. The result, of course, cannot be doubted, and outside of Spain, no one in Europe would be victor. But it is to be hoped that the administration will devise some way to end the Cuban struggle without going to war with Spain.

AS A CUBAN SEES IT.

A Cuban who puts his opinions calmly and clearly prints in an Eastern paper a view of the situation as it appears to an educated native of the island. He gives the reasons why nothing short of independence will satisfy those who have risen in repeated revolts against the oppression of Spain.

In the first place, as a Cuban, he has never discovered any material distinction between the Spanish Liberal and the Conservative parties. As far as the colonies are concerned, a change in cabinets is merely a change of names. The Liberals have neither the will nor the power to grant to Cuba autonomy in the Anglo Saxon sense. It matters not who is premier, whether Canovas, Sagasta, Azcarraga or Silvela, their feelings and actions are substantially the same in relation to matters outside of the boundaries of Spain itself. With the death of Canovas his party has apparently gone into the background, though they hold a legislative majority. They are willing to grant a certain leadership to a man of opposite politics, and this can only mean an assurance that he will not give up more than the Conservatives are willing to grant.

The fact is referred to by this Cuban writer that when, years ago, the leaders of the Cuban Autonomist party presented to Senor Sagasta their plan of limited self-government for Cuba, he replied to their request for support: "Gentlemen, the Spanish statesman who would make such a change is not yet born, nor is his mother born." When the subject was submitted to Canovas, his answer was: "Impossible. Nothing can prevail against the national reality." That meant that the absolute monopoly of the Cuban markets was necessary to Spain. To disturb this would be to shake the Spanish fabric, and no party had ever genuinely consented to it. The offer of reforms heretofore was but deceptive. Cuba has been governed from Madrid in the same manner by all parties. Real concessions would have raised a storm.

Only a few days ago the cable brought the announcement that Sagasta is disposed to allow the Cubans autonomy "in so far as it shall not be incompatible with the inflexible defense of the sovereignty of Spain in the West Indies." Another phrase used in the dispatch is "administrative autonomy." The Cuban who remembers what Spanish parties are, what deceit has lurked in Spanish terms, and what treachery has followed past promises of reforms is skeptical now about propositions to be submitted by Sagasta. Spain intends to be supreme in its colony, and to give it no real permission to govern itself under a mild and chiefly nominal ownership.

Therefore, this Cuban says, his countrymen will fight on until they achieve independence. They dare not stop short of that. The war of extermination may go on, but it costs more than an equal number of Spanish lives. Of late the insurgents have taken the offensive, and captured at least one stronghold. Spain is losing ground in Cuba. Campos has failed as a soldier, and Weyler has failed as a monster. Blanco faces a more difficult situation than they did. The purpose of the Cubans is to fight it out.

Spain will have a difficult task if she tries to convince Europe that the United States has been lax in the performance of its duties as a neutral government in the Cuban conflict. The great number of projected expeditions which have been headed off by our authorities shows that ceaseless vigilance has been exercised

on the mainland as well as on the ocean. For over two years and a half the United States has been doing police duty for Spain which Spain would have been unable to do for herself. The task has been very unpleasant to all concerned in it on our side, but it has been performed with vigor and intelligence nevertheless.

From Australia comes the news of an impending stampede to the Klondike. A recent London cablegram states that the officials of steamship companies expect to carry 20,000 gold-seekers from Great Britain. South Africa will send a large contingent, and every state in the Union will send numerous parties. All indications point to another rush like that which peopled Australia and California. Alaska has ceased to be a land of mystery and solitude.

Report of Physicians on the Remains of Marcus Whitman.

Drs. Bingham and Shaw of Walla Walla, the physicians who examined the remains found on Thursday in the Whitman mound, have made a report, and describe the bones as follows:

First—Skull of man, mature adult, comprising all the bones of the cranium. All the bones of the right side in good state of preservation. On the verte, close to the medium line, is an oblique incised fracture of the skull, evidently made with the corner of an ax. These wounds are well defined, the instrument acting like a wedge in splitting the skull beyond the seat of the wound and fracturing the internal tables so that the borders of the skull are decidedly sharp, the beveled edges being on the interior of the cranium. On the left side of the occipital bone is a hole in the skull about three inches long, and one and one-third inches wide. Along the upper part of this bone is a fine edge to the border of the bone, with smooth surface externally, showing that the incised surface was evidently made by a sharp-cutting instrument, the blow striking the head, either from above downward, while the man was in an erect posture, or being a horizontal blow, while the man was lying face downward. No marks of depressed fractures of internal tables are around the edge of this wound, and it is doubtful if this wound penetrated the brain. The jaw is fairly preserved, with the mental process strongly developed. The posterior molar tooth on the left side contains a gold filling, and is worn more than the teeth on the opposite side, showing that the left side was used more than the right in mastication. The seats of muscular attachment show a strong, well-developed man.

The skull has been mutilated by being cut in two, the cut commencing at the nasal bone and extending back to the seat of the wound. Marks of the saw are well defined on each side of the saw incision, where the instrument evidently slipped in the hands of the operator. The skull had not been opened through this cut, which seems to have been made for some other definite purpose than of opening the skull. The sawing was done unskillfully, probably when the body was lying on the ground, face upwards.

Mrs. Whitman's skull is described as being of ordinary size, thin. The sutures would indicate a person from 45 to 50 years of age.

New Paper at Skagway.

Skagway has added a newspaper to its other attractions. It is called the Skagway News, four pages brim full of news, and the first number, issued on October 15, was accompanied by a supplement, to accommodate the press of matter on hand. The most important items furnished by the news are in relation to the tramway to be built over the Skagway pass, which it says will be constructed at once.

The Shagway & Lake Bennett Tramway Company has recently been formed, with three of our Skagway residents as organizers. Harry E. Battin represents large moneyed interests in Portland, Or., and along our coast, while Henry C. Ash, of Philadelphia, is backed by capital from Eastern States. Enslay A. Webster, who is well known in railway circles as a practical engineer and builder, will have charge of the construction. Skagway has been chosen as a terminus, because from this place, as the head of navigation, a through line to Lake Bennett can be built to carry freight and passengers from the tide water to the head waters of the Yukon without a single change, at the same time being the shortest route. This tramway will be finished to Summit lake by that time the sledding season commences, and it will be completed in the early spring, so that direct communication can be had as soon as the lakes are clear of ice. The altitude of the White pass is known to be lower than any other, and here the percentage of grade is very moderate by following the water-courses, rather than the precipitous horse trail.

A scow load of oak wood just received at Maier & Benton's. o26-1w

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THE DALLES, OR.

The Wheat Markets.

The Portland local wheat market was a trifle firmer Wednesday in response to the strength exhibited in the Eastern markets, but the failure of the Liverpool markets to follow the speculators of the New World prevented an advance here, and prices remain steady at quotations. Receipts continue very heavy, and ships are being loaded as rapidly as they can be secured. There is a complaint about a scarcity of cars in portions of the upper country. Selling has started in more freely this week; and, with the slow arrival of ships, exporters are getting about all that they can handle to advantage. In spite of the shortage of ships, the amount put afloat to date is more than double that of any previous year, and the heavy movement continues. One Portland firm Tuesday finished loading a ship in Portland, another in Tacoma, and will finish a third one in Portland tomorrow.

The shipping season promises to be a long one, and will extend pretty well on toward another year. Estimates made by operators are to the effect that not more than one-fourth of the crop has been sold, and of this amount not more than two-thirds has reached tidewater. English buyers are not so anxious for wheat as they were a short time ago, and are inclined to hold off as long as possible, in the hope that the brightening prospects in other portions of the world will have a tendency to weaken the American market. Australian and Argentine crop reports grow brighter with each advice received from there, and indications are favorable for India becoming quite a heavy exporter. In the face of these facts, growers are beginning to think that there is a quite a large element of chance in keeping 80c wheat in the granaries. Two cargoes finished loading yesterday, and two more will finish today.

Thursday the prices for wheat in Portland were: Walla Walla, 80c; bluestem 81 to 82; valley 82 to 83c per bushel.

On Wednesday May wheat was not so eagerly sought for in Chicago as it has been for some days, the consequence being a widening of the spread during the morning to 3 3/4c. December, which closed yesterday at 94 3/4c, started with buyers at 94 1/2c, and steadily advanced to 95 1/2c. Offerings up to this time had been comparatively scarce, but at that price some of the large commission houses sold freely, and the reaction to 95c ensued. The prediction of rain for Illinois, Indiana and Missouri had some effect on the decline, as did the report that foreigners, particularly the French, were reselling at the seaboard. At those figures, however, the demand again improved, and the market became quite strong.

Liverpool closed 1 1/4d higher, which added to the firmness, as did the heavy exports, 619,000 bushels, of which 173,000 bushels was in flour. The market was further advanced on liberal purchases by one of the houses which had sold freely on the early bulge, supposed to be for local professionals, who replaced part of a "long" line. Before the advance was checked December had sold at 96 1/2c. New York reported 398,000 bushels taken there yesterday, and 43 loads today. Primary receipts showed some falling off, and were 327,000 bushels under those of last year.

The Continental markets ruled lower, Paris wheat declined 5@10 centimes, and flour was off 20@30 centimes. Antwerp was unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat was offered 8c per bushel under the December price to United Kingdom ports without bringing in a response. The fact brought the market down. Realization became quite free. The report of the purchase of 205,000 bushels more of No. 1 Northern at Duluth, making about 800,000 bushels in all destined for this market, also had a weakening influence, December was selling at 95 1/2c at the close.

Liverpool—Wheat—firm. No. 1 standard California, 28s; cargoes off coast; nothing doing; cargoes on passage, nominal and unchanged; French country markets, quiet; Liverpool wheat, No. 1 California, 7s 11d @ 8s 3/4d; wheat and flour in Paris, dull. Close: Wheat—Spot, No. 1 red Northern spring, new, firm at 7s 3/4d.

SMOOTH DIPLOMACY.

The Old Man Knew How to Collect a Bill.

Julian is only 14 months old and a fine child, though I say it myself. I had him on my knee in the parlor of our flat when a knock came at the door. I opened it, whereupon a decidedly elderly gentleman pushed his way in. "What a fine boy!" exclaimed the stranger, looking in admiration at Julian. "I can tell it's a boy. He's so sturdy."

I had been inclined to resist his unceremonious pushing of himself in, but he took so much pleasure in Julian and Julian was so delighted by the attention that I hadn't the heart to say anything.

"Six teeth, eh?" continued the paternal and kindly old gentleman. "Two years old, I judge, sir?" "No, sir," I replied. "It is true he looks fully two years old, but he is only 14 months."

"Impossible," was the reply, in a tone of wonder.

Julian meanwhile was crowing and laughing at the stranger and held out his arms. It suddenly dawned on me that I had not asked my visitor his business, but by this time he had Julian in his lap.

"The child actually weighed all of 25 pounds," he declared. "By the way, I came to see you about the gas bill. Actually 25 pounds! Only 14 months old! Ha! ha! little boy."

I had been angry for a week about my gas bill. The company had taken away my meter on account of non-payment of a most outrageous charge, and for some time I had been using candles. My intention was to sue the company.

"Hear him laugh!" cried the venerable old gentleman, who was now dandling Julian on his knee. "Fourteen months old and weighs 25 pounds! Well, well!"

Julian was in ecstasies. "Well, now," I said, "I don't think I ought to pay—"

But he was so wrapped up in Julian that he really did not hear me. He brought forth an old wallet and drew my gas bill from it.

"Here, little boy," he cried, "is something for you to play with. I really believe he'll have another tooth through in a week. There isn't another baby in Brooklyn to equal him!"

Julian was waving that gas bill in his little fist, and the two made the sweetest picture together—the old gentleman and the child. I had a \$10 bill that I was hoarding to buy a new coat and vest with, and I brought it out with a sigh. The old gentleman accepted it casually.

"Well, well," he said. "I must be going. Twenty-five pounds! Fourteen months old!"

As he walked downstairs he looked back two or three times to wave his hand and cry "By-by" at Julian. He was certainly a superior and well educated old gentleman and I have no doubt he was reduced to the necessity of taking up his present occupation by reverses of fortune, but I wish I had thought of asking him to have my gas meter brought back.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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