

A SLAYER OF TIGERS.

Reputation an Englishman Has Made in Amoy, China.

Why Frank Leyburn's Name is Famed in All Parts of the Celestial Empire—How He Exterminated a Big Beast.

Frank Leyburn is the hero of China—that is, he is one of the heroes, though only a tea buyer for the firm of Jardine & Co., in Amoy, for he is famous as a slayer of tigers and as such is talked of in all that part of the great empire.

"With us," he said, "tiger hunting is a mere sport, just like deer stalking in America, but when a tiger gets a taste of human blood he at once becomes ferocious and is never satisfied with any other diet. They become transformed into what are known as man eaters. Such a one makes his lair near a village and waits his opportunity to seize a victim. Moonlight nights suit him best. At such a time he is extremely vigilant. He prowls about until he sees some belated straggler in the streets. This is an opportunity for which he has waited for hours, perhaps for days. There is the flash of a heavy body in the moonlight, a cry of terror, a brief struggle, and the man eater is off for his lair in the jungle bearing the helpless body of a human being in his massive jaws. Months later, it may be, the whitened bones are found in the dense undergrowth.

"One day two natives came to me at our place in Amoy, stating that a man had been carried off the night before from a neighboring village. This was just the opportunity I had been waiting for. Taking out a heavy express rifle which I had brought from London, I took the two natives to act as guides and started out. I had already learned something about the habits of the man eater and knew just how to go about it. From inquiry among the natives I ascertained the exact location of the lair of the tiger.



"AS HE WAS IN THE AIR I LET GO THE OTHER BARRER."

and for a small compensation I succeeded in securing the services of a couple to guide me to the place. I had brought with me a bull's-eye lantern. Before night had set in fully I got everything in readiness and started until it grew pitch dark. Having in the meantime located the exact position of the lair, I led my guide, who by this time was almost terror stricken, behind me, and on my hands and knees crept through the jungle. By the cautious use of my lantern I found the lair. Turning on the light, I was startled to discover the huge beast curled up and sound asleep. His head was resting on his paws and squarely facing me. As I prepared to level my rifle at him he stirred uneasily. Turning the light full upon him, he raised his head, but before he was thoroughly aroused I sent a ball from my rifle crashing through his brain. By good fortune I had struck him squarely between the eyes.

"There was a feast of rejoicing in the village when I returned with the skin. Just before I left China on my present trip I struck a man eater who was an old fellow and had a record of about twenty victims. I had with me a double-barreled rifle of large caliber. I found no difficulty in tracing him to his lair, but he gave me a narrow call before I succeeded in finishing him. The trouble was that when I found him he was awake and ferocious, apparently from the effects of hunger. I had shot so many that I thought nothing of it and gave my tiger one barrel out of my gun. Most unaccountably I missed him clean, and his eyes fairly blazed. Lashing the ground with his tail, he sprang toward me like a flash. As he was in the air I let go with the other barrel and struck him in the left shoulder, the heavy ball penetrating to his heart. He fell at my feet, and so close was he that before he died I could feel his hot breath upon me. It was the most narrow escape that I ever had. When measured, the tiger was found to be almost 12 feet in length, and his claws were 1 1/2 inches in length. I had the latter measured and distributed among my friends."

Honesty is essential to restful slumber. The man who impoverishes his farm steals from his own pocket. That man is seldom happy who holds a grudge against the earth. I count him a rascal who tries to get full work out of a half-fed horse. Many people ride "over the hill to the poorhouse" in the do-nothing sled. The road to fortune is well traveled, but too many are headed in the wrong direction. Some men have sense enough but are too indifferent to go to the trouble of using it.—American Agriculturist.

New Guinea is extremely rich in plants, the number of species discovered in the last sixty-five years being 3,000.

THE BRIDAL WREATH.

Materials of Which the Emblem is Generally Made.

No wreath has been so sung by poets and rhymesters as that which graces the head of the bride on her wedding day, says the New York Advertiser, and in most countries the myrtle is closely associated with the bridal wreath. The latter has become a symbol of true womanliness, of purity of mind and soul, and even Schiller is among those who have sung its praises. In the time of the Old Testament the Jews saw in the myrtle a sign of what, for them, was most beautiful and precious—the promised land for which they were always longing. Later on, among the Greeks, the myrtle and the rose were considered the favorite flowers of Venus, the goddess of love, and gardens of myrtle were planted in her honor, with beds of roses, the red rose and the green myrtle representing the union of love and virtue. Nowadays the myrtle has, however, several rivals. In America, in England, in France and in Poland the orange blossom reigns supreme; in Italy the white rose has taken the place of evergreen and fragrant myrtle wreath. In Spain the red rose and in Portugal the carnation have supplanted it. In many parts of Germany there are several distinct customs to be observed. The sprigs from which the wreath shall be twined must in some places be taken at a fixed hour of the night between certain holy days. In some countries or districts the veil is used without the wreath. In the province of Dalarna, in Sweden, the bride wears a white cloth round her head, and in several countries the bridal wreath has, in the course of time, taken the shape of a more or less elaborate headgear or wedding crown. This is the case in Norway and in several places in Germany. In Altenburg it takes the shape of a red velvet cap, round which run thirteen silver rings, from which are suspended a number of silver and gold plates and coins. A veil and a profusion of floating silk ribbons in gay colors complete the bridal crown. In Denmark the myrtle is universally used for bridal wreaths, together with a long white veil. Many families possess myrtle trees, which have for quite a generation or more furnished the myrtle wreaths for the brides of the family.

HYPNOTIC PHENOMENA.

How to Throw a Subject into the Condition of Trance.

There is not the least rational doubt of the existence of the phenomena of hypnotism, all evidence and argument to the contrary notwithstanding, says the St. Louis Republic. That the majority of the human race are susceptible to hypnotic influences may be surmised from the fact that the scientific men of Europe have combined in one great effort to have all such performances prohibited, and at the present time all such exhibitions are unlawful in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

The word "hypnotism" is from the Greek "hypnos," meaning sleep, and was coined to fit the condition by a Mr. Braid, an English pioneer investigator of this curious branch of psychology.

The following are Prof. Braid's instructions for bringing on hypnotic trances: Take any bright object and hold it between the fingers of the left hand, about a foot from the eyes of the person upon whom the experiment is being tried, in such a position above the forehead as to produce the greatest strain compatible with a steady, fixed gaze at the object. The person must then be directed to fix the mind on the object he is gazing at. His pupils will first contract, then dilate considerably, and after they are well dilated the first and second finger of the operator's right hand (extended and a little separated) should be carried from the object toward the patient's eye. When this is done the eyelids will most probably close. Carry out these directions and in a few seconds the person will be thoroughly hypnotized. The depression is far greater than the torpor of natural sleep. The limbs remain in any position placed; the body loses all sensibility to heat and cold. After the experiment has been satisfactorily carried out the patient may easily be aroused with a draught of cold air, by friction, or by striking the bare leg or arm with the open hand.

AFTER all, the woman's pocket is but an index to the mind feminine. No mere man can ever hope to fathom its mysteries.—San Francisco News Letter.

Destruction of American Birds.

Mr. John Worth, in the Nineteenth Century, gives some striking facts about the rapid extermination of the birds of North America. The advent of the plow and the frame hut of the settler is gradually driving the feathered tribe from its old haunts, and what nests are spared by the plow are only too often destroyed by prairie fires. The heath hen used to be seen in autumn in packs of from 100 to 200 birds each; now the number in a covey rarely exceeds six or eight. The sharp-tailed grouse and the wild turkey will soon follow the bison and the moose into the annals of the past. Prof. Roney asserts in the Chicago Field that in some of the vast breeding colonies alone some 1,000,000,000 pigeons were "sacrificed to Mammon" during one nesting season, and even allowing for exaggeration, the extent of the slaughter is beyond question. The remedy is not easy to seek. Mr. Worth suggests an act of congress to prevent bird destruction throughout the United States.

Two Mammoth Apple Trees.

The two largest apple trees in the state of New York are both near the town of Wilson. The largest was planted in 1815, and thirty-three full barrels of apples were once picked from its branches in a single season. The other is on the farm of J. G. G. Brown, and yielded twenty barrels of "choice" fruit and five barrels of "cells" in the season of 1893.

BISHOP LAWRENCE.

Something About the Successor of the Famous Phillips Brooks.

Rev. William T. Lawrence, S. T. D., the successor of Phillips Brooks as bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, has been dean of the theological school of his church at Cambridge for the past four years and a professor in the same institution for ten years. He is one of the best families of Massachusetts, and himself a native of the state. His grandfather was one of the founders of the city of Lawrence, and the city was named in his honor. It was at Grace church in Lawrence that the bishop-elect officiated as rector for several years after his graduation from the Cambridge theological school, and there was sincere sorrow among his congregation when he resigned to take the post of vice dean and professor of homiletics and pastoral care at his alma mater. He became dean in 1889 on the death of Dean Gray, retaining his professorship.



REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, S. T. D.

The school has prospered under his care, and largely because of his endeavors.

Dean Lawrence is about forty-three years of age and is one of a family of seven brothers and sisters. He graduated at Harvard in the famous class of 1871 and afterward prosecuted his theological studies at the Episcopal schools at Andover and Philadelphia, taking his last year at Cambridge in 1876. He married a granddaughter of Bishop Parker, and they have three daughters and one son. The family lives at the deanery of the theological school and has a summer house at Bar Harbor.

The election of Dean Lawrence is essentially a victory for the broad churchmen, and it is expected that he will conduct the affairs of his diocese on the lines laid down by the late Bishop Brooks during his short but brilliant episcopate. There was considerable discussion at the convention about the insufficiency of the Bishop's salary, which is not a stated amount, but the income, whatever it may be, of the episcopal fund, which amounts to nearly \$140,000. The income last year was \$7,000. Some vigorous endeavors will be made to increase the fund.

HAS A HARD TIME.

Some of the Trials and Tribulations of Russia's Czar.

His imperial majesty the czar of all the Russias appears to have more difficulty in crossing his realm by rail than the average tramp has in going from San Francisco to New York. To avoid the watchful nihilist, armed to the teeth and equipped with bombs, the imperial train of shell-proof cars travels in three sections, which has proven as bewildering to the subterranean subject as three-card monte to the average rustic. Still, this is not the only precaution. An army division is spread out along the line, and the ground is carefully paced by soldiers stationed



ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

twenty-five feet apart. From the last report we are informed that in spite of shell-proof cars and a vigilant soldiery, the imperial party narrowly escaped death by falling into a stream, the cars having jumped the track. In view of this, who can say the American tramp, beating his way from ocean to ocean, does not travel with less anxiety of mind than the autocrat of all the Russias?

His Appearance Was Timely.

"May I ask you, madam," inquired the gentlemanly caller at the front door, removing his hat, "if there has been a large and successful cooking school in this neighborhood for some weeks?"

"There has," replied the lady. "Some member of your family has been in attendance, perhaps," he ventured.

"Yes. Two of my daughters attend it."

"Ah!" rejoined the caller, pleasantly. "A good cooking school is one of the adjuncts of an advanced civilization. I am always interested to notice the advance of a community in the knowledge of the gentle arts and sciences that go to make up the sum of human happiness. But I have allowed myself to forget the business upon which I have ventured to call," he continued, briskly, opening a small valve. "I am introducing a small but comprehensive work, entitled: 'The Horrible Curse of Dyspepsia and Indigestion; How Cured and How Removed.' The price is only seventy-five cents, and I can assure you, madam—Thanks. Good morning!"—Chicago Tribune.

Quite Unnecessary.

When a lady is sitting to a Parisian photographer for a portrait the operator does not, in a perfunctory manner, coldly requests her to "Look pleasant now, if you please!" He says to her, in the most natural and graceful manner in the world: "It is quite unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant—she could not look otherwise." The lady, of course, acknowledges the compliment with her most gracious and highbred smile. "Click!" goes the camera and the picture is obtained, revealing the sitter to the greatest advantage.

A Great Liver Medicine.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills are a sure cure for sick headache, bilious complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, torpid liver, etc. These pills insure perfect digestion, correct the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic action. They only require one pill for a dose and never gripe or sicken. Sold at 25 cts. a box by Blakeley & Houghton.

TIME TABLES.

Railroads. In effect August 6, 1893. EAST BOUND. No. 2. Arrives 10:35 P. M. Departs 11:00 P. M. WEST BOUND. No. 1. Arrives 9:30 A. M. Departs 9:45 A. M. STAGES. For Prineville, via. Lake Oron, leave daily at 6 A. M. For Antelope, Mitchell, Canyon City, leave daily at 8 A. M. For Dufur, Kingsley, Waino, Wapinitia, Warrenton, leave daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. For Goldendale, Wash., leave every day of the week except Sunday at 7 A. M. Offices for all lines at the Umatilla House.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. H. RIDDELL—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office Court Street, The Dalles, Oregon. F. S. DUFFY, FRANK MENEFEE, DUFFY & MENEFEE—ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Rooms 42 and 43, over Post Office Building, Entrance on Washington Street, The Dalles, Oregon. A. S. BENNETT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office in schanno's building, up stairs, The Dalles, Oregon. J. J. MAYS, S. S. HUNTINGTON, R. A. WILSON, WAYS, HUNTINGTON & WILSON—ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Office, French's block over First National Bank, The Dalles, Oregon. W. H. WILSON—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms French & Co's bank building, Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon. J. SUTHERLAND, M. D., U. M., F. T. M. C., J. M. G. R. and S. G., Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4, Chapman block, Residence Mrs. Thornbury's, west end of Second Street. D. B. ESHELMAN (HOMOEOPATHIC) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Calls answered promptly, day or night, city or country. Office No. 36 and 37, Chapman block. D. S. O. D. DOANE—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office: rooms 5 and 6 Chapman block. Residence: S. E. corner Court and Fourth streets, second door from the corner. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. D. SIDDALL—DENTIST—GAS GIVEN for the extraction of teeth. Also teeth set on lowest aluminum plate. Rooms: sign of the Golden Tooth, Second Street.

SOCIETIES.

WASCO LODGE, No. 15, A. F. & A. M.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at 7 P. M. DALLES ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 6—Meets in Masonic Hall the third Wednesday of each month at 7 P. M. MODERN WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—M. H. Hood Camp No. 59, Meets Tuesday evening of each week in Fraternity Hall, at 7:30 p. m. COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 5, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in E. of P. hall, corner second and Court streets. Sojourning brothers are welcome. H. A. BILLS, N. G. FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 9, K. of P.—Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in schanno's building, corner of Court and second streets. Sojourning members are cordially invited. W. S. CHAM, W. S. CHAM, U. C. E. W. VAUSE, K. of R. and S. U. C. ASSEMBLY No. 487, K. of L.—Meets in K. of P. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION will meet every Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock at the reading room. All are invited. Harmon Lodge No. 501, I. O. G. T.—Regular weekly meetings Friday at 8 P. M., at Fraternity Hall. All are invited. L. C. CHRISTMAN, C. T. R. C. FLECK, Sec. TEMPLE LODGE No. 3, A. O. U. W.—Meets in Fraternity Hall, over Kellers, on Second Street, Thursday evenings at 7:30. H. HANSEN, W. S. MYERS, Financier. M. W. JAR. NESMITH POST, No. 22, G. A. R.—Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P. M., in the K. of P. Hall. B. OF L. E.—Meets every Sunday afternoon in the K. of P. Hall. GOSANG VEREIN—Meets every Sunday evening in the K. of P. Hall. B. OF L. F. DIVISION, No. 167—Meets in K. of P. Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCHES.

ST. PETERS CHURCH—Rev. Father BRONSDORF, Pastor. Low Mass every Sunday at 8 A. M. High Mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 P. M. ST. PAULS CHURCH—Union Street, opposite St. Finn. Rev. ELLI. Sutcliffe Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Evening Prayer on Friday at 7:30. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. O. D. TAYLOR, Pastor. Morning services every Sabbath at the academy at 11 A. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning services. Prayer meeting Friday evening at Pastor's residence. Union services in the court house at 7 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. W. C. CURTIS, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school after morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. WHISLER, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Epworth League at 4:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended by both pastor and people to all. CHRISTIAN CHURCH—REV. J. W. JENKINS, Pastor. Preaching in the Congregational Church each Lords Day at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Ninth street, Rev. A. Horn, pastor. Services at 11:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. A cordial welcome to every one.

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