THE RODEO.

down the dark canyons we ride in a flurry.
The cedars sweep by in their mystical hurry.
Some into the wind are the languar and worry—
Gone into the west with the phantom moon.
Had there is the lord of the hills and the val-

It is he that leads in the midsummer sallies High into the steeps where the gray chapar

rul is;
It's he that leads to the long lagoon.
Where the wild mustard splashes the slope with yellow-He has turned at bay. Oh, the powerful fel-

See the tors of his head! hear the breath and the bellow! How he tears the ground with his angr; hoofs!

hoofs! Now he breaks a wild path thro' the deer. plumy rushes;

A loud bird high en a tamarack hushes);
Right on thro' a glory of crimson he crush

On into the gloom under leafy roofs.

Oh, the joy of the wind in our faces! We fol-

The cattle; we shout down the poppy hung Beel out of the cliff we have startled the swal-

And startled the echoes on rocky fells. Hol what was it passed? were they pigeons or sparrows

That whispered away like a hurtle of arrows?

The rose odor thickens, the deep gorge nar-

rows, Now the berd swings down thro' the scented

Speed! speed! leave the brooks to their pebbies and prattle; Sweep on with the thunder and surge of the

cattle—
The hurry, the shouting, the wild joy of battle,
The hills, and the wind, and the open light.
New on into camp by the sycamores yonder,
New o'er the guitar let the light fingers wan-

der:
Let thoughts in the high heart grow pensive
and fonder;
Then stars—and the dreams of a summer

night.
-Charles E. Markham in Overland Monthly.

I fancy that it is not generally known that there is in this town a man who has twice made the perilous journey to Mecca. Hadji Brown he is called in the east, the "Hadji" meaning pilgrim. Mr. Brown is an Irishman by birth and a traveler and journalist by profession. Helpastraveled much in Persia, Afghanistan and other oriental countries. He speaks Arabic like a native, and in Turkish costume he easily passes for a Turk. It was in this character, of course, that he visited Mecca, for without some such disguise he would have been murdered long before reaching the sucred city. Sir Richard Burton, whose single visit to Mecca made him famous, would have been slain by a fanatic on the journey but for the fortunate fact that Sir Richard was a bit quicker with his weapons than was the would be as-Bussin.

Brown is taken for a Mussulman in the east, and he says his prayers in admirable oriental fashion. As a matter of fact, it is not a very difficult feat to pass as a Turk, even among Mussulmen, for Turks are of all complexions, and even a blue eyed man who spoke the language and wore the proper costume would not be challenged unless he aroused suspicion by some un-Moslem act. Sir Richard Burton's moment of danger came from a very simple neglect to observe a custom of the people with whom he journeyed.—New York Star.

Bear Shooting in Thibet. As I drew near I saw a large bear

standing in the river feeding on the carcass of a yak. Taking a gun from one of my men I fired at it, breaking its shoulder. When my men saw what I had shot at they turned and beat a hasty retreat, shouting to me to run, that the "wild man" might not devour me. Anthe bear, but not to the fright of my Mongols, who even then would not approach. Our failure to skin my prize hearly broke my Tientsin servant's heart, for by it he lost his chance to secure the gall, a much valued medicine in China, and worth eight or ten dunces of silver in any drug shop. Mongols and Thibetans attack a bear only when they are a strong, well armed party. My having killed one of these dreaded monsters alone seemed a feat of great daring, and the story was told to every Thibetan we met afterward as proof positive of my dauntless courage.—W. Woodville Rockhill in Century.

Character from the Fingers. As far as the fingers are concerned,

experts in palmistry divide hands into three classes. Long, slender, tapering fingers determine the first, and denote delicate, trained perceptions. A subject with such fingers has an innate fondness for art, poetry, music and the higher forms of literature. In the second class, the fingers are shorter, are nearly equal in length, and have blunt ends. They denote a practical, material mind, thorough and reliable, rather than brilliant. A woman with such fingers would make a careful and efficient housekeeper, and a man with similar ones would be cautious and thorough in business. In the third class, the fingers are short, thick and square, and have short, large nails, with cushions on each side of the nails. A subject having these fingers is active, athletic, opinionated, selfish, has strong appetites for the material things of life, and is liable to form strong prejudices.
 D. D. Bidwell in New York Ledger.

Pretty Girl-Did you see the way that man looked at me? It was positively in-

Big Brother—Did he stare?

Pretty Girl—Stare? Why, no. He ran his eyes over me and then glanced off at some one else, just as if I wasn't worth a second thought.—New York

In the industries now established in the United States, in which beautiful objects are made such as wall hanggs, furniture, silverware, tablecloth sware, articles of brass and wrought iron, stone carvings and the like-very excellent wages are often paid to skilled

G. Tateno, the Japanese minister to the United States, has been in official life for thirteen years. In 1878 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Japan to receive Gen. Grant. He was appointed to his present office in March,

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

Gifted San Francisco Young Woma Artist Had an Interesting Start. People who noticed in The Examiner window a splendid cast of the head of Sitting Bull will be interested to hear the pretty romance of the young artist

whose work it was. It was modeled by Miss Alice Rideont, a young lady of less than 18 years of age, who has already shown such talent that she bids fair to take front rank among the host of artists that the Pacific slope can claim as its own.

Her first start in her chosen profession can be directly traced to a large English mastiff owned by her family, although her artistic aspirations date back to her early childhood. One day, while accompanied by the mastiff, she passed the open door of a sculptor's studio. The animal rushed in and, with apparent deliberation, knocked over the pedestal upon which was placed for exhibition the artist's latest work. An arm and leg were shattered, and the piece lay a seeming wreck on the floor. The at-

tendant was wild.

The girl endeavored to make excuses for the dog, but nothing would answer. Offers were made to pay for the damage, but to no avail. The man, dreading that upon the artist's return he would lose his position, was inconsolable. The girl begged to be allowed to repair the piece, and after repeated entreaties the man consented, with the remark that while he did not believe it could be fixed, he was very certain she could not injure it. He mixed the clay for her, and watched with interest the unpracticed fingers doing the work that the accomplished artist had so lately finished and taken so much pride in. An hour passed with most gratifying results; the arm was rewas happy

Another hour the leg approached completion, when lo, the artist appeared on the scene. He took in the situation at a glance, and unnoticed by the occupants of the room watched the work. Finished, explanations are in order and given. The artist is charmed, declares the work of restoration has added new charms to the piece, and having heard from the girl the great ambition of her life, went with her to her home and insisted that her parents should allow her an opportunity to learn the art for which she evidently had so much inherent talent.—San Francisco Examiner.

Drainage.

How few people realize the results of extensive drainage, such as a highly civilized country presents. No inconsiderable changes are wrought by artificial drainage. Much of surface water, instead of being left to form marshes, saturate the soil or be taken up by evaporation, is carried away underground through drain pipes. Consequently the air is not so moist as formerly, and the soil, instead of being constantly chilled by evaporation, is rendered warm and genial. This result has been particularly noticed in England and Scotland, where very extensive areas have been

artificially drained. Holland has been, one might say, reclaimed from the sea. The water has been dyked out, and many parts of the country that were the bottom of the sea are now dry land, and though below sea level form the homes of happy and industrious communities. Years ago there were along the lower banks of the Mississippi "drowned lads," subject to over flow and uninhabitable, covering an area larger than the state of New York. Many of these lands have been reclaimed by means of levees. Thus, by man's ingenuity, are the surface, climate and general physical condition of the earth an that has to be helped to live. being changed.-New York Ledger.

Antiquity of Playing Cards. The game of cards was first played in the east, and seems to have had a military origin. Cards were introduced from Asia into Europe at the time of the Crusades, and were first used by necromancers to foretell fortunes. They soon of Germany mention the fact that Rudolph I, in 1275, was fond of the game and played with his courtiers.

After the invention of paper the manufacture of cards became extensive, but a journey to a charity hospital. declined somewhat when card playing was forbidden by several of the German states and by the English government on account of the supposed immoral precious metals, and quite commonly of sums varying from twenty-five cents to wood.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A wise parent thinks twice before answering a bright boy's question. "Papa," said Johnny, who had re

noes have it? in the head."-Youth's Companion.

Sadder Than the Romeo Juliet Case. Miss Bond—Alas, Comte, papa says I

shall never marry you. Comte de Sanssou—And did mademoi-selle show monsieur ze proofs zat I am ze Comte de Sansson?

Miss Bond-Yes, and he said if you could have proved you were an impostor he might have given his consent.-Munsey's Weekly.

Hygienic Item. Teacher—So you can't remember the names of the great lakes. Can't you

keep them in your Johnny-No, mum. if I was to keep them lakes in my bead I might get water on the brain.—Texas Siftings.

Girls of 12 to 15 years comb their hair back from the forehead, and braid it to hang its length or tied in a low loop. Their gowns are made with waists of natural length, neither too long nor too A TELLING CONTRAST.

THEIR OLD LIMITED SPHERE WOMEN ARE WELL PAID.

A Comparison Between the Condition of Women Who Do What Used to Be Called Women's Work and Those Who Do What Used to Be Called Men's Work.

The working woman's sphere used to be confined chiefly to household work. And it is a notable fact that in those days the newspapers contained no stories about women dying of starvation and overwork in tenement houses. If anybody died from these causes it was a

Descriptions of the agonies of starving workingwomen and their families are now a feature of the penny papers. Only a few days ago a woman in Jersey City who had worked in a big tobacco factory and was thrown out of employment by her advanced years and inability to handle the tobacco leaf as deftly as the younger generation locked herself up in her room to wait till the pangs of hunger snapped the life cord. She almost suc-

Such an occurrence twenty years ago would have been commented upon by the newspapers and statesmen all over the country, and the philosophers would have philosophized to the extent of a book on the subject; but so common have such events become in these days since "the extension of women's sphere' that they attract little or no attention. Perhaps some newspaper may, for the purpose of advertising itself, get up a subscription fund to buy a few necessaries for the support, but the average citizen reads the little story without emostored and was perfect; the attendant tion. It disturbs him no more than a view of the dirty streets or a struggle to get a seat in an elevated train.

> WHERE WOMAN NEVER STARVES. And right here it may be asked, in view of the present condition of work-ingmen, "Has any one ever heard of a woman, sticking to the old limited sphere of working women-domestic service-suffering for lack of the necessaries of life?" The newspapers record no such instances. One would be such a novelty that the ambition of the museum men to secure unheard of curiosities would be aroused.

> The fact is that the only women dependent on their daily work for subsist-ence who are comfortably situated, with a few exceptions, are the domestic servants. All the thrift; ones have their bank accounts, and they don't know what it is to want for food or clothes. Moreover, their labor is comparatively light, and they have real homes.

> So thoroughly is this fact recognized that the societies devoted to improving the conditions of working women and helping them in their difficulties with employers exclude servants from their range of work.

> Mrs. M. J. Creagh, superintendent of the Working Women's Protective union. gives the reason, as follows: "The working women in stores, fac-

> tories and offices need all the assistance the union can give, for they are the suffer ers. Women who work as domestics may sometimes have reasonable grounds for complaint, but their condition is so far above that of the other working women that they can always get along comfortably. They can get places whenever they want them, receive good wages don't know what hunger is, and are well book. They don't need help.

"It is this poor saleswoman, the overworked factory girl and the sewing wom-MRS. CREAGH'S OPINION.

"Considering the board matter, they do not get one half or one-third as much as the servants and have to work longer. Besides, they are often cheated out of their scant earnings. If they are sick for a time they lose their little pay, and perhaps their places are filled before they recover. The servant girl, on the other became a popular amusement in the hand, gets her wages right along, and south of Europe, where the Saracens if she is in a good family she receives and Moors taught the people how to use them, and card playing spread to all store girl cannot receive. She is, in fact, parts of the continent. The state records business depend on their week's salary for food and lodging the following week, and a few days' sickness means to them starvation and inadequate attendance or

"Therefore this society gives all its at-tention to women outside of domestic service. As women go further and further into the business world we have tendency. Before the era of paper, cards more to do than ever. Every day we in the Orient were made of ivory, papy-rus and canvas, less frequently of the

"The records here show, better than anything I know of, the slavery into which women have been brought of late years. Employers know that women have not the money to pay lawyers to cently joined a debating society, "is it sue for them, so they take advantage of correct to say, 'The noes has it,' or 'The their helplessness whenever they can. It is remarkable, however, that they settle "It depends, my son, on whether you up with great rapidity when the women are talking about a vote or about a cold come here to complain. Our counsel conducts worthy cases free of charge and has got verdicts in the civil courts for more than \$50,000 since the union began its work.'

When Mrs. Creagh was asked why the wages of girls in factories, stores and of-fices were so small, she answered in almost the same way as Miss Van Etten

Women, she said, took the places of men in many occupations without or-ganizing themselves to obtain fair com-pensation. They took anything they could get. They expected to get married some time, and their work was a temposome time, and their work was a temporary expedient, at first, to obtain pin money. Now many of them find that they have really to support themselves, and their meager wages won't do it. Still they bear their hardships, waiting ever for the gay cavalier who is to come along and relieve them. With some work is a necessity, with others it is not. work is a necessity, with others it is not. But few of them seem to consider that C men have suffered in consequence of the lower standard of wages.—New York Colie Commercial Advertiser.

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