NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

Oh, bird that lingers in the hush Of twilight as it falleth,
Beturn ye now unto your nest;
List how your sweet mate callethi
Oh, lowing cows, haste to your fold,
Or you will be belatedFen now the milkmaid loudly calls,
Too long for you she has waited!

Prom yonder church the chiming bells Ring for the Angelus sweet, And pious souls, with bended heads, The evening prayer repeat.
The locusts with discordant notes A merry concert hold, As though the coming on of night Made their small hearts more hold.

The jasmine vine that shades the porch Breaks out in sweetest scent, And waftings from the lily bed Are with its odors blent! The low of kine and notes of birds Grow fainter and more faint. Even the tireless katydids Have bushed their loud complaint.

The glimmering lights begin to shine From many a window pane, And mothers rock their babes and sing A sweet good night refrain.

To all there comes a country peace, The quiet of a night That is removed from out the world, Far from the city's sight! Eate A. Carrington in New Orleans Pica-yune.

A Very Close Call.

A tall, squarely built and athletic man of thirty-five or thereabouts walked into the California hotel and registered "John Kelly, Jr., Bodie." Heissuperintendent of the Bulwer, Bodie and Mono mines, located at Bodie, and he became involved in a dispute with a miner named J. C. Grant. The result was that the two men met on the street in Bodie, and when within a few feet of each other Grant drew a 45-caliber revolver, and without warning fired point blank at Kelly. The latter threw up his left arm, and as he did so the bullet passed down the inside of his coat sleeve without scratching the skin and made its exit at the elbow

They then clinched, but Grant kept firing, and the second shot struck the collar button in the back of Kelly's shirt, carried it away and plowed up the lining of his coat without doing other damage. The third and fourth shots went through Kelly's coat, which was unbuttoned, but the fifth struck him in the chin. When it struck the bone, however, it was deflected, and, after tearing its way along the jaw, came out just in front of the Kelly then wrenched the pistol from the other's hand and with it beat him into insensibility. The former keeps the coat and shirt that he wore at the time as a memento of his marvelous escape.-San Francisco Call.

Monkeys That Fight with Stones.

The Gelada baboons sometimes have battles with the Hamadryads, especially when the two species have a mind to rob th. same field, and if fighting in the hills, will roll stones on to their enemies. Not long ago a colony of Gelada baboons, which had been fired at by some black soldiers attending a duke of Coburg-Gotha on a hunting expedition on the borders of Abyssinia, blocked a pass for some days by rolling rocks on all comers. This seems to give some support to a curious objection raised by a Chinese local governor in a report to his superior on the difficulties in the way of opening the inhabitants on the upper waters were strangers, went on to allege that monkeys, which inhabited the banks, would roll down stones on the steamers. "The two last facts," the report added. "would lead to complaint from the English and embroil the Celestials with ally if the men or the mon keys kill any English."-Spectator.

AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Something About the Famous Steamers That Flourished Before the War.

The most important American rival which foreign corporations have encountered in transatlantic steam naviga tion was the famous Collins line. Mr. E. K. Collins had grown up in the freight and passenger business between New York and Liverpool, and in 1847 he began to interest New York merchants in a plan to establish a new steamship line. Two years later a company which he had organized launched four vessels—the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Baltic.

They were liberally subsidized, the government paying the company \$858,000 yearly for carrying the mails; conditions imposed being that the vessels should make twenty-six voyages every year, and that the passage from port to port should be better in point of time than that made by the Cunarders. The Collins line met the conditions successfully, its vessels making westward trips that averaged eleven days, ten hours and twenty-one minutes, as compared with twelve days, nineteen hours and twenty-six minutes by the British steamships.

The vessels of the Collins line cost upward of \$700,000 each. This was a great deal of money to put into a steamship in those days, and as the largest of the fleet was considerably smaller than the smallest of the steamships that now ply between New York and European ports, there was naturally a good percentage of cost in the appointments for the comfort of the passengers. Many features that have since come to be regarded as indispensable on board ship were introduced by the Collins vessels.

Among them none attracted more comment when the Atlantic arrived at Liverpool, at the end of her first voyage, May 10, 1849, than the barber shop. English visitors to the vessel, as she lay at anchor in the Mersey, saw for the first time the comfortable chair, with its movable head rest and foot rest, in which Americans are accustomed to recline while undergoing shaving. Another novelty was a smoking room in a house on the afterpart of the deck .- John H. Gould in Scribner's.

In Two Countries.

In America my neighbor can own a piece of land adjoining my house, and can, after long years, build on his land in such a way as to take the light away from every window in my house which overlooks his lot. In England, after a man has had the uninterrupted use of light and air for sixty years he acquires an easement, which is one of Judge Blackstone's "incorporeal hereditaments," and this has to be respected by the owner of adjacent land, who, according to English, and, for the matter own rights and property as not to inter-fere with the established right and properties of others.

In England if my neighbor sees me building a house with windows overlooking his property, and in such a man-ner as to tend to preclude him from building himself at some future time, he panies. at once sets to work to put up an obstruction against my windows, which forces me to come to terms with him. This to steamers the waters of the upper may be arranged by payment of a small, Yang-tse. The report, after noting that in fact, entirely nominal, annual rent of a few cents in recognition of his rights. ignorent men who might quarrel with strangers went on to allege that mon-

Serving Early Writs.

It was not the easiest thing in the

MUTILATION FOR CASH.

HANDS AND FEET CUT OFF TO GET ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Extraordinary Attempts at Fraud by Men in Pecuniary Distress or Too Lazy to Work-The Left Hand Is the Most Frequently Severed-One Man's Claim.

Everybody has read in the newspapers from time to time of the many alleged frauds attempted upon the life insurance companies, but few, probably, are aware of the claim which is made by the accident companies that the fraudulent claims against them, in proportion to the number of persons insured, outnumber those against the life companies ten to

Recently there was held a meeting of the representatives of some of the leading companies doing an accident business for the purpose of devising means of and a fine color use the relief in the matter.

Some insurance men advocated the strict enforcement of the law punishing self mutilation, while others say that legislation could be enacted against the companies, who, in their eagerness to and color of the above paint we call their get business, invite fraud by the large indemnities offered and the liberal time limit given. In 1889 the accident companies issued policies giving \$2,500 for the loss of a leg, arm, foot or hand.

This has been worked, it is claimed, so extensively by persons who did not mind maiming then selves in order to secure the insurance money that it has become one of the greatest evils in the business.

LOSS OF HANDS AND FEET. "We found," said A. N. Lockwood, president of the Accident Insurance Provident Fund society, to a reporter, "that in every single claim received by us the indemnity asked for was for the maiming or loss of the left hand. This naturally excited our suspicion. The claimants were all found to be persons pecuniarily embarrassed, such as men out of work, men who, rather than work, preferred losing their left hand for \$2,500, and men who had seen better days and who had large families to provide for. We reduced the indemnity for a hand to \$1.250, since which fime we have not had

one claim for the loss of a hand. "This, however, did not end our troubles, for immediately claims for 'foot indemnities,' which had remained at \$2,500, grew more numerous. Other companies have had the same experience. A president of one of the accident companies told me yesterday that he was satisfied that not one claim had been genuine in all the claims presented against his company in a year. As a rule, the other companies pay \$2,500 for the loss of either a hand or foot, and the of that, Roman law, must so enjoy his number of people who are willing to lose a hand or foot for that much money is astounding, and there are more fraudulent insurance cripples in the United States today than war cripples. Why, you have no idea of the business of self mutilation that is being carried on for the purpose of beating insurance com-

"There is a case before the courts which is exciting the interest of every accident company doing business in this city. It is the case of a professional man who, it is believed, maimed himself deliberately to recover \$32,500 insurance. HORRIBLE NERVE.

"He was insured in thirteen different two systems is the more equitable I will not venture an opinion, but leave the reader to judge.—Detroit News. Companies. He intended making a trip west, taking his fowling piece with him, and on the day before he proposed starting on the journey he let his gun fall and shot off one of his great toes. The companies hearing of the accident, sent their

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attention to the residence of S. L. Brooks, Judge Bennett, Smith French and others painted by Paul Kreft. Snipes & Kinersly are agents for the

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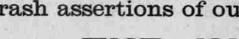
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[4]

* The Daily

For those wishing to see the quality four pages of six columns each, will be issued every evening, except Sunday, and will be delivered in the city, or sent by mail for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month.

Its Objects

will be to advertise the resources of the city, and adjacent country, to assist in developing our industries, in extending and opening up new channels for our trade, in securing an open river, and in helping THE DALLES to take her proper position as the

Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

The paper, both daily and weekly, will be independent in politics, and in its criticism of political matters, as in its handling of local affairs, it will be

JUST, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL.

We will endeavor to give all the local news, and we ask that your criticism of our object and course, be formed from the contents of the paper, and not from rash assertions of outside parties.

He Is Against Cremation.

horse car of the man who sat next to County.'

emphatically. "Cremation and crime no road to the place where he (Brown) are synonymous terms with me. I have lives.' been in the gravestone business long enough to know that the old fashioned method of burial is in every way the best."-Somerville Journal.

Most birds are stoics compared to owls, and those who cultivate their acquaintance know that they have no time horse was faster than mine." wherein to make their poetical com- "Not executed, by reason of plaints to the moon. Poets should not Wordsworth alone have understood by Humphrey Marshall." m-by most others they have been scandalously libeled.

The most ancient description we have of a water pump is by Hero of Alexandre. There is no authentic account of the general use of the pump in Germany previous to the beginning of the Six-disturbance of the Indians." teenth century. At about that time the endless chain and bucket works for raisag water from mines began to be replaced by pumps.

The Ionian isles produce a loose lace, mique rather than handsome. It was used at first mainly in the churches and tombs. As antiquity more than doubles the price the shrewd natives blacken and mildew their work before offering tions that its use is practically precluded it to the tourists, who take dirt as a woucher for age.

Americans are the greatest lewspaper readers in the world. There are 17,000 newspapers published in the United Btates. It is said that tion is born every four hours and fortyight minutes day and night; but fortnately or unfortunately the death rate is very high.

A new system of house wiring for electric lighting consists of fitting the build-ing with continuous tubes of insulating aterial, through which the wires are drawn. The tubes are made of paper soaked in a hot bath of bituminous material, and are said to be hard, strong and tough

Judge E. R. Hoar, the senator's brother, is the leader of the Boston bar. He is past seventy, but still carries himself with erectness, and his step is elastic. He is the father of young Congressman Hoar.

the early administration of the law in think they have evidence to show that Virginia, as the following returns, made the man intended to have the foot ampu-"Don't you favor this idea of crema-tion?" asked the old gentleman in the tract is from the "History of Augusta lect the \$32,500 indemnities."

"In the case of Johnson vs. Brown "No, sir, I don't," said the other man (1751), 'Not executed by reason there is

> Again: "Not executed by reason of excess of weather.'

"November, 1752-'Not executed by reason of an ax' (the ax being in the

hands of defendant, uplifted, no doubt, to cleave the officer's skull). "Not executed because the defendant's

"Not executed, by reason of a gun." "Emlen vs. Miller-'Kept off from meddle with owls. Shakespeare and Miller with a club, etc.; Miller not found

'Not executed, because the defendant got into deep water-out of my reach."

"November, 1754-'Executed on the within, John Warwick, and he is not the man.

"August, 1755-Forty-nine executions

Electric Car Heaters.

In many places where electric railways are in operation the temperature falls so low in winter as to render the cars quite uncomfortable. Why not, accident companies offered an indemunder this condition of affairs, devote a portion of the current used to propel the cars to heating them as well? The ordi-the number of accidents to the left nary car stove is open to so many objecfrom the majority of roads. Electric heaters, however, can be placed underneath the seats so that a uniform temperature can be given to the entire car. Electric heaters have been made and have met with some adoption. Whether they would prove too expensive for the purpose is a question yet to be solved. They certainly, however, offer advan-tages over any method of car heating yet employed.-New York Telegram

A New Fat Cure.

St. Agedore-It is the easiest thing in the world.

De Mascus-What, to reduce a man's

weight? "Yes, to reduce a man's wait. The one thing needful-always be punctual." -St. Joseph News.

If the pies eaten every day were heaped one on top of another they would make a tower thirty-seven miles high. If Lid out in a line they would reach from New York to Boston.

world to bring malefactors to justice in best doctors to his assistance. They "Another case is that of a man who

lives in Broome county, this state, who was known to have deliberately chopped off his left hand with a hatchet, striking it two blows. The man's explanation was that he had been attacked by two thieves, and that while holding one of them in the grip of his left hand the other severed his hand with a hatchet. The wood upon which the hand rested when chopped off showed plainly the marks of the center of the blade only, proving that the hatchet had been brought down straight and deliberately. "Cases like this are coming up right

along. A man recently lost a foot on a railroad. He claimed that he had fallen off the train and had got his foot caught under the wheels. He was subsequently found sitting beside the track with his hat on. There was nothing to indicate that there had been an accident except the loss of the foot. His clothing was free from dirt or grease, and there was testimony to show that he had walked up to the train and thrust his foot under the wheels."

"There is no doubt," said Richard M. Johnson, agent of the Travelers' Accident Insurance company, "that since the nity of \$2,500 for the loss of a hand or a hand, and it was found that people were maiming themselves to get the insur-ance. In the preferred class of risks, though, these cases are extremely rare. There have also been cases where people with shriveled feet and hands in which there was no life or feeling have chopped them off to get the insurance."-New York World.

According to Herr Blattner the optical effect of incandescent lamps increases with the temperature of the filament, which can be raised so as to make 10 per cent. of the whole electric energy of the lamp take the form of light. Ordinarily, however, in a lamp of sixteen candles the optical effect does not exceed 5 to 6 per cent.

There is one applicant for a pension who deserves to have her claim pushed to the front. This is Mary E. Dewey, of Goshen, Ind., who served through the civil war disguised as a man in the Twenty-sixth Ohio regiment under the alias of Charles Dewey. She now ap-plies for a pension under her real name.

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It is the supply city for an extensive and rich agricultural an grazing country, its trade reaching as far south as Summer Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

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The rich grazing country along the eastern slope of the the Cascades furnishes pasture for thousands of sheep, the wool from which finds market here.

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The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of \$1,500,000 which can and will be more than doubled in the near future.

The products of the beautiful Klickital valley find market here, and the country south and east has this year filled the warehouses, and all available storage places to overflowing with their products.

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It is the richest city of its size on the coast, and its money is scattered over and is being used to develop, more farming country than is tributary to any other city in Eastern Oregon.

Its situation is unsurpassed! Its climate delightful! Its possibilities incalculable! Its resources unlimited! And on these corner stones she stands.