

THE DALLES CHRONICLE

is here and has come to stay. It hopes to win its way to public favor by energy, industry and merit; and to this end we ask that you give it a fair trial, and if satisfied with its course a generous support.

★ The Daily ★

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Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

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.

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.

THE WEEKLY,

sent to any address for \$1.50 per year. It will contain from four to six eight column pages, and we shall endeavor to make it the equal of the best. Ask your Postmaster for a copy, or address.

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AUCTION SALE!

Dry Goods and Clothing at Your Own Price. The entire stock of N. Harris, consisting of General Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Sales held every night commencing at 7 o'clock.

J. B. CROSSEN, Auctioneer.

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THE DALLES, OREGON. Best Dollar a Day House on the Coast! First-Class Meals, 25 Cents. First Class Hotel in Every Respect.

None but the Best of White Help Employed. T. T. Nicholas, Prop.

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Interstate Investment Co.,

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No bath should be taken while the patient is weary from labor or excitement. Rest is then indicated. But if the tired feeling is due to chronic or long continued conditions, the bath is not thereby contraindicated.

H. E. Wells, of Imlay City, Mich., who enlisted in a Michigan regiment and was captured during the war, has not shaved since he left Andersonville prison. His beard is now 5 feet 9 inches in length.

Jules Verne has a son, Michel, who is developing a talent for writing stories very much in his father's highly imaginative style.

Women.

The common afflictions of women are sick-headaches, indigestion and nervous troubles. They arise largely from stomach disorders. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation, you can see why it is more effective than any other Sarsaparilla in these troubles. It is daily relieving hundreds. The action is mild, direct and effective. We have scores of letters from grateful women.

We refer to a few: Nervous Debility, Mrs. J. Barron, 142 7th St., S. F. Nervous Debility, Mrs. Fred. Loy, 327 Ellis St., S. F. General Debility, Mrs. Bidder, 520 Mason St., S. F. Nervous Debility, Mrs. J. Lamphere, 735 Turk St., S. F. Nervous Debility, Mrs. R. Rosenblum, 232 17th St., S. F. Stomach troubles, Mrs. R. L. Wheaton, 704 Post St., S. F. Sick headaches, Mrs. M. B. Price, 16 Prospect Place, S. F. Sick headaches, Mrs. M. Fowler, 377 Ellis St., S. F. Indigestion, Mrs. C. D. Stuart, 1221 Mission St., S. F. Constipation, Mrs. C. Melvin, 126 Kearny St., S. F.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle. Same price, \$1.00 or 6 for \$5.00. For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY, THE DALLES, OREGON.

S. B.

CLEVELAND, Wash., June 19th, 1891. S. B. Medicine Co., GENTLEMEN—Your kind favor received, and in reply would say that I am more than pleased with the terms offered me on the last shipment of your medicines. There is nothing like them ever introduced in this country, especially for La-grippe and kindred complaints. I have had no complaints so far, and everyone is ready with a word of praise for their virtues. Yours, etc., M. F. HACKLEY.

Health is Wealth!

DR. J. C. WELLS' NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Bizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Neurasthenia, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatism caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.



WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by BLAKELEY & HOUGHTON, Prescription Druggists, 175 Second St., The Dalles, Or.

A Revelation.

Few people know that the bright, bluish-green color of the ordinary tea exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant to the taste, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral coloring matter being used for this purpose. The effect is twofold. It not only makes the tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which, once under the green cloak, are readily worked off as a good quality of tea. An eminent authority writes on this subject: "The manipulation of paper teas, to give them a better appearance, is carried on extensively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheaper, black kinds by glazing or coloring with Prussian blue, tumeric, gypsum, and indigo. This method is so general that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale."

It was the knowledge of this condition of affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolored Japan tea? Ask your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just between the artificial green tea that you have been accustomed to and the black tea.

It draws a delightful canary color, and is so fragrant that it will be a revelation to tea-drinkers. Its purity makes it also more economical than the artificial teas, for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark.

BEECH'S TEA

"Pure As Childhood."

If your grocer does not have it, he will get it for you. Price 60c per pound. For sale at Leslie Butler's, THE DALLES, OREGON.

A Suit Against the Brooklyn Bridge. In a short time the most important damage suit that has ever been brought against the Brooklyn bridge will be tried. It is for \$1,000,000, and will involve some nice points of law. A Franco-American inventor named Du Bois is bringing the suit. He claims that in sinking the caissons of the bridge certain patents belonging to him were infringed upon, and that without the use of his inventions the bridge could not have been successfully built. So important does District Attorney Clarke consider the case, and of such grave moment to the interests of the two cities, that at his request the services of a well known patent lawyer have been secured as counsel, and he has already received from the bridge \$1,000 as a retaining fee.

There is an interesting story told of Bridge Secretary Henry Beam in connection with the sinking of these caissons. He says that it was at first intended by the bridge engineers to sink a regular coffer dam, and on this place the big piles that support the bridge structure, but that William C. Kingsley opposed this plan, giving as his reasons for so doing that no ordinary coffer dam would hold in the fierce currents of the East river. Then it was that the sinking of the caissons was decided upon. In other words, they used a coffer dam, not in the regular fashion, but upside down. And now the wooden box rests on a bed of rock forty feet below the bottom of the river.

Mr. Beam says that Mr. Kingsley would have been the last man in the world to have allowed the invention of another man to be used in the construction of the bridge without paying him for it, and that if Du Bois' patents were infringed upon it was by accident and because the bridge engineers did not know that that style of coffer dam had been patented.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Human Discontent.

A rich man of Boston has one son. He led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. The son became of age this summer. The father has no other occupation save that of nursing his income, and as he is a man of sense and liberal views he told his son that he must not stand idle, yet left to him the choice of business or profession. At the same time he wrote privately to twenty-four friends and acquaintances asking their advice in the matter. The twenty-four were prominent each in his own calling.

And each replied in turn, complaining of his business and advising the father to seek elsewhere for the future prosperity of the young man. The law was crowded, journalism brought but little money, banking was an uncertain prop, and so on throughout the catalogue. The father is still undecided, the boy is idle, and all because no one of the twenty-four is contented with his lot, while he admires the fortunes of other men.—Boston Post.

New Lunar Crater.

A careful examination of a photographic negative of the moon recently obtained by means of the Lick telescope revealed the picture of a most important lunar crater whose existence had never been suspected previously. The explanation lies in the fact that the human eye cannot so constituted that steady gazing will bring out the minutest details of the object looked at; on the contrary, the eye grows tired and details are lost. Not so the photographic plate, however; the effect of a constant pouring in of rays of light into the camera has a cumulative effect.

The longer the exposure under suitable circumstances, the greater the display of detail in the result. So in this case, the "photographic eye of science" takes cognizance of a crater on the moon's surface that has never been, and in all probability never will be, seen by human eyes.—New York Recorder.

Over Three Years in a Mattress.

In July, 1888, Captain Joseph Lowe, of York, filled his bed with grass, which he had cut for that purpose. Soon after Mrs. Lowe thought she felt something moving under her side of the bed, but the captain told her it was imagination. Captain Lowe was afterward sick and laid upon that side of the bed, when he felt the same motion. In April, 1890, he died, but not until Tuesday of last week was the bed opened and emptied, when out came a live, healthy, but terrible hungry turtle. He was ravenous, and would snap at anything offered him, it is said. The straw or hay for two feet across was "chewed very fine."—York (Me.) Courant.

A New Instrument.

A scientific instrument has been gotten up by Professor Bigelow which is called the aurora inclinometer. By extensive researches he has found that the same law which underlies the working of electricity and magnetism is operating on the sun, and that sunlight is a magnetic field in which the magnetized earth rotates as does the armature of a dynamo. The instrument will be sent to Alaska, where it will be used in the study of the aurora, as it is there seen in the best conditions.—New York Times.

A Traveled Baby.

There was in this city recently on a visit a baby only about nine months old which has seen more traveling than commonly falls to the lot of most older people. It was born near Chicago and has since been to the City of Mexico, thence to Massachusetts, then to Portland, Me., and return, and is now living in Maynard. At that rate most of the world will be familiar ground in fifty years.—Mariboro Enterprise.

Bill Paid After Many Years.

A young man in the employ of Emerson Hall over a quarter of a century ago contracted a little bill with Dr. H. C. Newell. It slipped his mind at the time and he always thought it paid until a few days ago, when he accidentally came across a bill from the doctor dated twenty-six years ago. He at once paid it. Such honesty is indeed worth noticing.—St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.

Big Prices for Literary Work. It is announced that Mark Twain has sold the new novel which he has about completed for \$12,000, and this includes only the serial rights, and it is also announced that he is to be paid \$1,200 apiece for a number of letters from Europe.

With the exception of the "Innocents Abroad" and possibly "Roughing It," no one of Mark Twain's novels has brought him the sum of \$12,000. The "Gilded Age" yielded him nearly \$75,000, but that was because it was dramatized and played by John T. Raymond. He told me only a few weeks before he sailed for Europe, that leaving the "Innocents Abroad" out of the consideration, his other books in this country have brought him only a fair return, and that his largest profits had been as a publisher and as a maker of plays for the stage.

It is also announced that Mr. Howells has sold the rights to a new novel for serial publication for \$10,000. That is more money than Mr. Howells has received for any of his stories. Were it not for the serial publication of his stories in the magazines he would not be able to support himself with his pen. Even the most popular of his recent novels brought him royalties of less than \$1,200 for the sale of it in book form. The largest sum ever paid for serial publication of a novel was \$15,000, which the Bonners paid or are to pay Mrs. Burnett for a new novel, and even her "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in book form did not bring her any such sum as that.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The Drop Test for Car Wheels.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has begun to put its cast iron car wheels to a very severe test. For each fifty wheels which have been shipped or are ready to ship, one wheel shall be taken at random by the railroad company's inspector—either at the railroad company's shops or at the wheel manufacturer's, as the case may be—and subjected to the following test: The wheel shall be placed flange downward on an anvil block weighing 1,700 pounds, set on rubble masonry two feet deep and having three supports not more than five inches wide for the wheel to rest upon. It shall be struck centrally on the hub by a weight of 140 pounds, falling from a height of twelve feet.

Should the wheel break in two or more pieces after eight blows or less the fifty wheels represented by it will be rejected; if, however, the wheels stand eight blows without breaking in two or more pieces the fifty wheels will be accepted. The wheel for test to be furnished by the manufacturer in addition to the fifty wheels ordered.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Chased by a Bear.

A Hazelton man, Williams by name, will be more careful in the future what he strikes at with his whip when in the woods. The other day while riding horseback along a mountain road he saw in the bushes close at hand what he took to be a black dog. As he passed he struck it a blow and the next moment he was horrified to discover that it was a bear. Bruin immediately started in pursuit, and although he lashed his horse the steep hill was against him, and the bear soon was close enough to make a jump and fasten his claws in the back of the buggy.

Williams gave him a push that compelled him to drop to the ground, but before he reached the top of the hill the bear succeeded in getting a foothold again, only to be again dislodged. When the summit of the mountain was reached and Williams' horse had level ground before him Bruin was left behind.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Prince Sigismund's Sarcophagus.

A small sarcophagus has just been added to those in the chapel at Potsdam, where the Emperor Frederick and his two little sons are buried. It is that of Prince Sigismund, for which the Empress Frederick herself has drawn the design. The sarcophagus, inside of which the little purple velvet coffin has been placed, is of white marble, and by its side the figure of the mother, also in marble, is sitting with her dead child in her arms.

A medallion portrait of Prince Sigismund, lying on a cushion, has its place on the lid of the sarcophagus, the front of which bears the inscription: "Here rests in God, Franz Friedrich Sigismund, Prince of Prussia, the beloved child of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and of the Crown Princess Victoria. Born Sept. 15, 1894; died June 18, 1896. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."—Ball Mall Gazette.

A Horse Mackerel.

The fishermen of Kitzby were surprised, on going out to their weirs the other morning, to find it occupied by a horse mackerel weighing 1,500 pounds, especially as the trap had been shut close. The surmise is that in his wanderings he was attracted to the weirs by the mackerel in it, and finding no way of ingress, on the high tide jumped over the setting. The point was to capture him without tearing the seine or netting, which was finally accomplished, after a four hours' hard struggle, by the aid of a harpoon. He was towed out to sea and set adrift.—Exchange.

John G. Whittier is so modest that his niece, who is preparing a biography of him, has found it very difficult to obtain any aid from him in her work. His strength is gradually failing, and he is forced to give up the long walks which he formerly took.

Belzag's house and the grounds about it in Paris have been purchased by the Baroness Rothschild, who intends to pull down the house and add the grounds to those already surrounding her fine residence on the Rue Berryer.

The new city hall of Philadelphia will be the tallest building on the continent, excepting only the Washington monument. It will be two inches more than 547 feet in height, and will cover an area of four and a half acres.

Baptizing a Chinese Baby. There is a pretty baby in Chinatown who enjoys the proud distinction of having been baptized in a purple velvet brocaded dress imported from Paris. Her name is Suey Mey Lau. The baptismal name, Suey Mey, means crystal. She is the daughter of Tom Yin Kim Lau, a well known dealer in Chinese and Japanese curios. The little one is ten months old. Her handsome costume, although of expensive European material, was made up in the Chinese conventional style for babies, that is, with loose blouse and wide trousers.

Little Suey Mey was baptized on Sunday in the Chinese Methodist mission by the Rev. F. J. Masters, pastor of the church of which Suey Mey's parents are members. She has one sister, eight years old, who was baptized some time ago. The number of Chinese babies who have been christened in a style similar to white babies is surprisingly large.

Chinese mothers who have adopted the Christian faith carry their babies to church as early as possible, and Chinese parents often take their children with them to the communion table just as soon as the little ones are old enough to be taught. They are beautifully dressed, often in rich silks, and the infant class in the Chinese Sunday school looks literally like a convention of oriental dolls in all the colors of the rainbow.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Narrow and Broad Gauges.

How many people remember the famous "battle of the gauges?" The victory of what was once known as the "narrow gauge," but is now the standard or national gauge, since narrower ones are not unknown, is so absolute that this is the last year of the existence of Brunel's measurement for the Great Western Railway company's permanent way. For many years on that line the broad gauge has been disappearing, and, as announced in our report of the company's half yearly meeting, the change is to be complete by the 20th of May next. The disappearing gauge, originally adopted on the Great Western railway on Brunel's plans, is 7 feet.

The common gauge, now roughly called the 4-foot way, is really 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. That is the difference between the rails, the fractional measurement being, we believe, explained by the fact that originally the width of the rails together made up an additional 3/4 inches, and gave a wheel track of exactly 5 feet to suit the earlier locomotives and trains. The heads of rails are now much broader, varying on the different lines from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches, or together from 5 to 5 1/2 inches.—London News.

A Man of Nerve.

A pretty exhibition was given by the students of Springfield Medical college, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association. It was the resuscitation of a man who had been smothered by smoke. In a large hall had been erected a wooden structure, which was filled with Roman candles, firecrackers and other combustibles. In the midst of all these the unfortunate had been placed for suffocation, and the building fired.

Shortly afterward the victim of the experiment was taken from the house of smoke in a thoroughly unconscious condition. He was put through a process of pumping and rubbing, and in the course of thirty minutes was again walking around the hall. This Mr. Taylor thinks the quickest process he has ever seen for bringing to life a person who has been smothered or one who was suffocated from smoke.—Richmond Dispatch.

A New Use for Telephones.

The telephone is about to have a new application, namely, that of forestalling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two iron bars at seven or eight meters distance from each other, and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can, it is said, be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver.

According as the storm advances the sound resembles the beating of halibones against the windows. Every flash of lightning, and, of course, every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm produces a shock similar to that of a stone cast between the diaphragm and the instrument.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Singular Coincidence.

Quite a singular coincidence occurred a few days since. Some ten years ago, while at work in a New Jersey mine-shaft, George Smith fell and found himself confined in a well 125 feet from the surface of the ground. He was finally rescued from his uncomfortable position by a rope which was thrown him. While relating the circumstance the other day to his room mate, he was not a little surprised to learn that his rescuer of ten years ago was none other than his present companion.—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

J. S. Parker, of Lincoln Creek, Wash., killed fourteen bears—eleven full grown and three cubs—in one week's hunting near his home two weeks ago. He bagged five the first day that he was out. Bears are exceedingly plentiful in that section of the state, and another hunter killed twelve bears there a month or so ago. Mr. Parker holds the record.

A Swiss engineer, backed by the Swiss government, is just now seriously contemplating the construction of an underground railway up Mount Jungfrau to its summit. It will be completed early in 1895 if everything goes well.

A dog, near Hannibal, Mo., was bitten a few days ago by a copperhead snake, and was cured by ammonia, given internally, and a mixture of ammonia and carbolic soap applied to the wound.

It is not generally known that the new fighting cap is an adaptation of the German military cap, made familiar in many portraits of Stanley.