The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

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trains going East.....9 p. m. and 11:45 a. m.
" " West.....9 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.
*Stage for Goldendale.....7:30 a. m.
" " Prineville.....5:30 a. m.
" "*Dufur and Warm Springs...5:30 a. m.
" †Leaving for Lyle & Hartland..5:30 a. m.
" " " ‡Antelope.....5:30 a. m.

*Except Sunday.
†Tri-weekly. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
‡ " Monday Wednesday and Friday.

THURSDAY, - - - FEB. 22, 1894

TRAIN ROBBING.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper nowadays and glance over its columns without seeing an account of a train robbery; a switch opened at some way station where there is no telegraph operator; a red light swung across the track; a rail removed, a bridge burned, or the track obstructed. Then follows a full account of the masked men (generally two), the sacking of the express car, the killing of the fireman, or engineer, or expressman, or conductor, and the amount of money taken and carried away, generally from $5,000 to $100,000, and that the robbers escaped unidentified; also that the Pinkerton detectives have taken charge of the affair.

These accounts of the boldness of the robbers (two men robbing a hundred) and of their success is a good advertisement for the business. It is an incentive for smart young men to go into it. Young men whose talent and ambition leads them to give up farm life and farm work; young men whose education fits them for more profitable work, can readily see a lucrative and safe business opening in this comparatively new calling. So, also, can idle young men in the cities and towns see the opening, and young men who have been raised in idleness and never earned the bread they ate. But no difference who sees the opportunity to safely engage in this business, or what their antecedents have been, the important question is, how to at once and forever stop this business. The lives of passengers are always more or less jeopardized when a train is held up and robbed. Robbers are also murderers when life is in the way of their business.

The express companies should at once quit carrying money on trains that carry passengers, and if they will not quit it laws should be enacted to compel them to quit. Money could be carried safely from city to city on a special train making day runs, like the pay car, the engine drawing only one car, and have that car properly guarded, so that it would be impossible for a band of even twenty robbers to take it. Robbers do not like to be killed any more than do honest men, and it could be very easily fixed so that an attempt to rob a train would be certain death.

It is high time that something be done to discourage these highwaymen, reckless of their own lives and the lives and property of others. This business of buccaneering, of land privateering, is getting to be of too frequent occurrence to allow it to longer exist, and the honest people are in too great a majority to longer suffer it. Wells-Fargo is getting plundered too often, and the company's employes are too often losing their lives to have nothing said or done to stop it.

Vox populi, vox McKinley. Pennsylvania's republican majority is "out of sight."

A law should be framed giving settlers on prairie lands the privilege of getting what little timber they need for fencing, building and domestic purposes, from the forest reserve. As it is now any timber taken away for any purpose is a punishable offense, and a great hardship is visited on the homesteader adjoining, who has to go to great expense to fence his land or make any kind of improvements.

The Lord's Prayer in Chinook.

Nisika Papa kla xta mitlite kopa Sah a le, kloshe mika tyee kopa konaway tila cum; kloshe mika tunetum kopa sahale; potlache konaway sun nesika muckamuck; pee kopetcumtux konaway nesika mam-mook mesachie kopa nesika, marsh si ah kopa nesika konaway mesachie. Kloshe Kahkwa. Kloshe Klutchman.

Look Over Your County Warrants.

All county warrants registered prior to January 16th, 1890, will be paid if presented at my office, corner of Third and Washington streets. Interest ceases on and after this date.

WM. MICHELL,
Treasurer Wasco County.
October 21st, 1893. tf

Winter Fuel.

We still have a large supply of Hard Wood, including Oak, Ash, Maple and Crab Apple, all dry and suitable for family use to be sold cheap.

Febuary, 1894.
JOS. T. PETERS & CO.

DANGEROUS SHOOTING.

Clubs More Reliable Than Guns in Hunting the Seal.

The Wonderful Effect of Music on the Timid Animals—A Green Hunter's Narrow Escape from Being Torn to Pieces.

Seals are very fond of music, and the hunters who pursue them most successfully often make use of some musical instrument to attract them. In "A Seal Hunt on the Blasket Islands" a writer in Outing describes an adventure with seals, when a gun proved a dangerous weapon. The oars dipped slowly, O'Brien's eyes were fixed on the caves, and the boatmen sung in unison a weird, wild song in a kind of undertone. To the writer this seemed a curious accompaniment to a seal hunt; but he was still more surprised when one of the men produced a flute and played on it a quaint, sympathetic air, that echoed and re-echoed among the caves. The musical effects were marvelous; but our author turned to O'Brien and asked: "What is the meaning of all this?" "Oh, it is to attract the seals. In a few minutes you will see them basking on the water and on the ledges, charmed almost to unconsciousness by the music."

And so it happened; for underneath, on "an easy ledge," we saw two seals scramble up and lie quietly listening.

"Now is our time," said O'Brien, and the boatmen gently rowed toward the fascinated seals, the flute-player still continuing his tune.

Without gun or spear my friend sprang to the rocky ledge. He had with him only a bludgeon and a long knife. Noiselessly advancing upon the seals he dealt one of them a blow on the nose and then slid forward and killed it with his knife. Thus our first capture was made.

"Why not shoot the poor brutes, and so end the affair?" I asked.

O'Brien laughed. "My dear sir," he replied, "it is impossible. I will prove it to you. You have your rifle with you. Well, the next time we meet a seal I will allow you to do the work with powder and ball, and we shall see how you fare."

Then we went over to Carrigduff and endeavored with music to inveigle other seals. And we were rewarded, for far within the "great cave" there appeared a splendid male, much larger than those we had before seen—not a common seal, but one of the large, bearded seals. He was, to all appearance, unconscious of our approach.

The flute player continued his tune, and the oars pushed the waters as noiselessly as possible until we were within a few yards of the game.

"Now, try your gun," whispered O'Brien.

I climbed out of the yawl and got close to the seal. I feared to get too close, lest I should frighten him off the ledge, so I rested against the slimy rock, and, taking careful aim at a point between his shoulders, fired.

The din was awful. It seemed as if the little island were being blown to pieces by some modern battery. I became aware, too soon, that my shot had not killed the animal, and that by a series of curious spine-made movements he had come close to me and caught my ankle in his powerful jaws. I nearly fell. I was too fear-stricken to cry out.

All this happened in a moment. I felt my ankle crunch as though the foot would come off. As swiftly as possible I reloaded. I could scarcely see the brute that held my ankle, so blinded was I from pain. And I could not understand why it was that O'Brien had not come to my rescue. But there was no time to spare. I must lose my leg or kill the seal.

Placing the muzzle of the rifle against what seemed to be the shoulder of the seal, I fired. The hold on my ankle relaxed for an instant; then came a more angry bite on the thick part of my leg, and I became conscious of some one near me. A dull blow sounded, and I fainted.

It appears that O'Brien, who was looking on all the while, clambered on the rock where I was engaged with the seal and with a blow of his bludgeon ended the battle. In all likelihood he saved me from death.

FAST ART WORK.

A Charcoal Sketch Worth One Hundred Dollars Drawn in Ten Minutes.

Improvisation as an art is usually associated with music, but artists also can "dash off" a picture when the spirit moves them; and the spirit seems to have been very vigorously at work on Mr. T. B. Hardy, whose seascapes are so widely renowned, on a certain festive evening not long ago, says the London Telegram. There was stretched before him, so it is credibly reported, a sheet of paper measuring about three feet by four on an easel, and upon this canvas he was invited to execute a charcoal drawing in ten minutes. The subject chosen by him was "The Pool" below London bridge, with the usual accessories of the tower looming in the background and barges and steamers coming up the river on the floodtide.

So deftly did the artist's hand trace the design already recorded in his brain that the whole picture was finished within the very short space of time already mentioned. "Aerial and wave effects," we read, "were obtained by rapid rubbing with the hand or a cloth." It might naturally be expected that a drawing done under such trying circumstances would be somewhat "sketchy," and no doubt the details in it were rather suggested than carefully filled in; but the result was very far indeed from being a mere smudge, and the company of brother artists, literary men and actors before whom the feat was exhibited were loud in their praise. Their appreciation indeed was shown in the most practical of all possible ways, for Mr. Hardy's charcoal sketch, which had taken him only a sixth part of an hour to complete, at once changed hands for the price of twenty guineas.

WEIGHT OF BEES.

Some Interesting Researches Concerning a Rather Peculiar Subject.

An interesting note about the weight of bees appears in an American journal devoted to agriculture, says Dr. Andrew Wilson. It seems that an ordinary bee, not carrying any load of pollen, weighs the one five-thousandth of a pound. Five thousand bees thus make up a pound weight. When, however, the bee is carrying his load of pollen or honey, as he returns from foraging amid the flowers, his weight is increased nearly three times. He carries thus about twice his own weight, a result not surprising to those who have studied the muscular powers and ways of insects at large. When bees are loaded it requires only eighteen hundred of them to make up the pound. Details are also given regarding the number of bees which may exist in a hive. From four-pound to five-pound weight of bees are found in an ordinary colony. This means in figures of population some twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand individuals. A big swarm, it is said, will often double this estimate.

Talking of bees, if any of my readers wish to indulge in a very curious and fascinating bit of zoological study they should read the story of what is called "parthenogenesis" in bees and other insects, such as the aphides or green flies of the roses and other plants. For such eggs of the queen bee as are fertilized when laid turn out workers (or neuters) or queens, while those which are not fertilized at all develop into males or drones. This is very singular, because fertilization of an egg or seed is regarded ordinarily as necessary for its due development. I know of nothing more extraordinary than the story biology has to tell regarding this curious by-way of animal development.

DANGERS OF EMOTION.

The Part That Fear Plays in Rendering People Liable to Disease.

Many violent maladies have been supposed to have been produced under the operation of moral influences. Sennert believed that fear was capable of provoking erysipelas. Hoffman also made fear and the adynamy resulting from it play an important part as the predisposing cause of contagious diseases. Dr. H. Tuke believed, in particular, in the influence of fear upon the contagion of rabies. The breaking out of rabies has been sometimes observed after psychic emotion, says Popular Science Monthly. Bouley cites the case of a dog which went mad after having been immersed in water. Gamleia cites a similar case in a man, and another in a woman who was frightened by a drunken man. In order to avoid the influence of fear, Desgenettes concealed the name and the nature of the plague; and it is to be remarked further that the Turks died less rapidly of it than the Christians. Cullen supposed that sad emotions favor contagious diseases, and particularly the plague.

This disposition to contagion after violent emotions which determine discharge of the secretions may be partly explained by the fact that the conditions that diminish the proportion of the liquids of the blood favor absorption. It, however, seems at least probable that the nervous discharge is accompanied by alterations of the blood and modifications of the interior medium which justify the popular expressions concerning having bad blood and turning the blood.

EVOLUTION AND PARTRIDGES.

Singular Changes in These Birds in the Canary Islands.

A striking example of the effects of environment and changed conditions of life upon the forms of animals is furnished by a species of partridge living in the Canary islands. About four hundred years ago the Spaniards introduced the red-legged partridge from Europe into these islands, and the bird has continued to flourish there; but, as recent examination proves, it has undergone modifications clearly brought about by the conditions under which it lives.

Its back has turned from russet color to gray. This looks like a case of protective coloration, since the bird passes its life amid gray volcanic rocks.

Then its beak has become one-fourth longer and thicker than that of its ancestors and of its European relatives, and its legs also have increased in length and grown stouter.

These changes are exactly such as were needed to suit it to the life that it is now compelled to lead amid the rocks and on the mountain sides of the islands, where a more vigorous physical development is required than was needed upon the plains of England and France.

As has been remarked, if such changes can be wrought by nature in the animal form in four hundred years, what might not have been accomplished in four hundred centuries?

THE COAL TRADE.

DURING the last year 179,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Westmoreland county, Pa.

SHIPMENTS of Pocahontas coal at Lambert's Point during 1893 to November 1, were 1,518,080 tons.

ONE of the peculiar features of the coal trade is the importation at San Francisco of coal from China.

THE number of persons employed in the bituminous mines of the United States in 1892 was 212,893, as compared with 205,372 in 1891. This places the total of employes in coal mines of the United States in 1893 at a tally of 341,943.

ON the tipple at Hoytdale mines, Beaver county, Pa., the coal is dumped by William Grundy, who is sixty-one years of age. He has been on the same tipple for twenty-eight years, and during that time has dumped 2,520,000 tons of coal.

If you wish to see a fine assortment of oranges, lemons and bananas just call and see the display at H. H. Campbell's, next door to the postoffice.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the world's Columbian exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLEN & CO.,
Chicago, Ill,

The experience of Geo. A. Apgar, of German Valley, N. J., is well worth remembering. He was troubled with chronic diarrhœa and doctored for five months and was treated by four different doctors without benefit. He then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, of which one bottle effected a complete cure. It is for sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

Good Chance for a Rustler.

A man is wanted by Kerr & Buckley of Grass Valley to run their hay and grain ranch on shares, one with some means preferred, but can furnish all horses, harness, plows, etc., if necessary, provided he pays his own living expenses for the year. One hundred and fifty acres is already sown and now growing nicely, 100 acres are plowed, ready to sow in the spring, and there are 100 acres of old land to plow and sow. For further particulars address Kerr & Buckley, Grass Valley, Or. dwtf

A Chance Very Seldom Offered.

For sale or trade for a farm in Wasco county—A fine improved farm in one of the best counties of Southern Calfornia in the best of climate, close to Rodondo beach, San Pedro harbor and railroads. Good markets, good schools and churches. Address this office for particulars. d&w

Karl's Clover Root, the new blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly, druggists.

Does this Apply to You?

There are many families in this section who do not take THE CHRONICLE, some in fact who do not read any paper regularly. To all such who may chance to see this, we desire to say that one of the first duties a man owes to his family is to provide them with instructive and entertaining reading matter. It is knowledge alone, intelligence gained by the exchange of ideas, by contact of mind with mind, which raises man above the grade of an animal. There is ns better, no cheaper, medium of instruction than the modern newspaper, hence the newspaper should find a place at every fireside. It is one of the things which makes life worth living. For the trifling sum of three cents a week we offer all an opportunity to procure two of the best papers of their class in America.

THE CHRONICLE is a family newspaper which makes every effort to give all the general and local news. It will keep you informed of the world's doings, of the projects of government, of the trend of politics, and of what is going on among your neighbors. You cannot keep posted on home affairs without THE CHRONICLE. It is as necessary to your well-being as food and drink.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

Is a family journal overflowing with good things. There is fact and fiction, song and story, sketch and travel, wit and humor without stint, fashion and household departments for the ladies; in short something to please each and every member of the family. It is famous for its funny sketches and literary merit; it publishes stories each week, written expressly for it by the best authors. It is a paper which your wife can read without a blush, and your children ean read every line without injury to their morals. Within its special sphere it has no superior in the world.

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