

**MAKES ITSELF FELT**—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only does a little temporary good. The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Biliary Attacks, Sick or Biliary Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

### VIGOR OF MEN

Early, quickly, Permanently Restored. WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

THOSE WHO WISH

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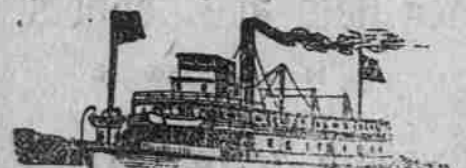
### MACHINERY

SUCH AS—  
Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Engine and Boiler,

CALL AND SEE  
H. GLENN

### "The Regulator Line"

The Dalles, Portland and Astoria Navigation Co.



THROUGH  
Freight and Passenger Line

Through Daily Trips (Sundays excepted) between The Dalles and Portland. Steamer Regulator leaves The Dalles at 7 a. m., connecting at the Cascade Locks with Steamer Dalles City. Steamer Dalles City leaves Portland (Yamhill st. dock) at 6 a. m., connecting with Steamer Regulator for The Dalles.

PASSENGER RATES.  
One way ..... \$2 00  
Round trip ..... 3 00

Freight Rates Greatly Reduced.

All freight, except car lots, will be brought through, without delay at Cascades.

Shipments for Portland received at any time day or night. Shipments for way landings must be delivered before 5 p. m. Live stock shipments solicited. Call on or address,

W. C. ALLAWAY,  
General Agent.  
B. F. LAUGHLIN,  
General Manager.  
THE-DALLES, OREGON

### THE NAMES OF COINS.

Derivation and Significance of the Various Terms.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Monetary Standards of the Different Nations—Where the American Dollar Got Its Name.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence, says the New York Home Journal. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was first so called because it had on it a fleur-de-lis, from the Italian florino, or "flower," for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a "crown," or certain gold pieces in France indifferently a "Napoleon" or a "Louis," or the ten dollar gold piece in America an "eagle."

For several hundred years, and down to a comparatively recent date, money was coined at from twenty-five to thirty different cities in France that had inherited the privilege. Now all French money is coined at the Paris mint. Few French gold pieces are, however, in circulation except those bearing the head of Napoleon III. and silver pieces of the same coinage are almost as common. French silver coins wear admirably, and pieces of the reign of Charles X., Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. are very common.

The standard coins at the continent are in France, the franc; in Spain, the peseta; in Italy, the lira; in Holland and Austria, the florin; in Germany, the mark; in Russia, the rouble.

Belgium and Switzerland use the franc name for the piece of twenty sous. Each of these pieces is like the American dollar, divided into one hundred parts, called kopeck in Russia, pfennig in Germany, Kreuzer in Austria, cent in Holland, and in Italy, France and Spain by the word meaning hundredth.

The word shilling is of German derivation, like penny, which comes from the German "pfeuning." The word "crown" comes from the image placed on the coin. The name franc was given by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1200. They bore the motto "Le Roi Frank" (King of the Franks), and were of two kinds, one representing the lion on his back, the other on foot. The franc was formerly also called five pence, though the connection with the penny is not evident. The name of the German coin, mark, meaning a weight of eight ounces was formerly in general use in Europe. The name of the Italian coin that corresponds with the franc (lira) also means weight.

The coins in present use do not have their initials from any source. The franc is a piece, with a weight of one gramme. The word "dollar" is derived from the Dutch "Dollert" and means a unit of weight. The word "ruble" is from the word meaning "to cut," and was applied because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge.

Few people have ever troubled themselves to think of the derivation of the word dollar. It is from the German "thal" (valley) and came into use this way about three hundred years ago. There is a little silver mining city or district in northern Bohemia called Joachimthal, or Joachim's valley. The remaining part of the region authorized this city in the sixteenth century to coin a silver piece which was called "Joachimthal." The word "joachim" was soon dropped, and the name "thaler" only continued. The place went into general use in Germany and Denmark, where the orthography was changed to "daler" when it came into English, and was adopted by the Americans with still further changes in the spelling. The Mexican dollar is generally called "dolar" in France, and the name sometimes applied to the United States dollar. This appellation is likewise in other cases, for the word "pounder" (or "pound") has for the last fifty years been only applied with correctness to a small silver coin used in Turkey or Egypt, which is worth from five to eight cents.

### DETECTING SPURIOUS COINS.

A Treasury Expert Illustrates a Sure Method of Coming to a Conclusion.

"Here's the way we test coins in the treasury." And the expert swiftly poised the dollar piece horizontally on the tip of his forefinger, holding the thumb a quarter of an inch away from it, and gave it a brisk tap with another coin. A clear, silver ring sounded out. "Good, but here, listen," and he repeated the operation with another coin that gave out a dull, heavy clink that ceased almost as soon as it began. "Type metal and lead; molded, too. That is a wretched counterfeit."

"How do you tell that it was molded?" asked a Springfield Republican.

"He held the two coins so that the light struck on their edges. 'Just compare the reeding, will you, or milling, as most people call it. In this genuine coin this is very clear and sharp cut, in the counterfeit it is coarse and dull. That is because it is molded instead of being stamped in cold metal like the genuine one coin."

"Why do the counterfeiters not use the same cold process?"

"It costs too much and is too noisy. With a mold, you see, a counterfeiter can carry on his work in a garret, and if a policeman comes in he can shy his whole outfit out of the window. But it takes great power to run a die. Still some highminded counterfeiters do use them, and their work is usually harder to detect, though it is never so perfect as that of the government mint."

"What is the surest test for counterfeit coin for popular use?"

"The looks of the reeding, as I was telling you—the milling, by the way, is on the face of the coin and not on the edge, as most people think. That's the surest and easiest thing, but of course, other tests have to be used, especially for weight and thickness. A little scale for weight and measure is the handiest thing to settle that. Then for a plated coin a drop of acid spurted on the edge where the plating wears most will chew up the base metal in a hurry."

"What acid do you use?"

"For gold coin a mixture of strong nitric acid, six and one-half drachms, muriatic acid, fifteen drops, and water, five drachms, is used. For silver, twenty-four grains of nitrate of silver and thirty drops of nitric acid with one ounce of water. One drop is sufficient. If the coin is heavily plated we scrape it a little before putting on the acid."

**NATURE'S BENEFICENT WORK.**  
It is Doing Wonders in the Famous Colorado Desert.

When the water began to recede in the Salton lake and in the streams which fed it from the Colorado superficial observers declared that the overflow of 1893 was going to be a repetition of the overflow of 1853, and that in a few years no traces of it would remain. But it seems they forgot that the application of water to sand provokes vegetation. All through the district which was overflowed a year ago, and is now in large part dry, plants have sprung up where plant life never existed within the historical period, and the desert is gridironed with strings of bushes and grass. From these plants moisture will evaporate, and will return to the earth in the shape of rain, extending the arable area.

Nature's impulse is to turn the face of the earth to account, says the San Francisco Examiner. When it fails to do so it is hindered by insuperable obstacles. In a desert where there is neither soil nor moisture it is difficult for anything to grow; but apply a little water to the sand and seeds carried by the wind will germinate, plants will flourish, and, dying, leave behind them decayed vegetable matter which will feed their progeny. Water is the best of all fertilizers, though it has never been patented. Down in Merced the ingenious nurserymen located on sand plains on which it was difficult to find a speck of loam or humus or alluvium; they irrigated the sand liberally, and now there is hardly a plant in the herbaceous which they do not grow successfully.

Another thing. Whatever has been since the world took its present shape will be again. Time was when the Colorado desert contained a chain of lakes surrounded by forests. We can see the beach line of the lakes and the trunks of the blasted trees. By what convulsion of nature in that volcanic country these lakes were cut off from their sources and evaporated science has not formulated conjecture, but it is rash to conclude that the old sources will never be reopened and the lakes restored. Had the people of Southern California displayed energy last year the river mouth of Algodones would have been kept open, and a steady flow of water secured throughout the spring and summer seasons. Some day that may be done.

### LEGENDS ABOUT THE POTATO.

Queer Stories About Its Introduction into Russia and England.

When potatoes were first introduced into Russia by a Mr. Rowland (the exact date of the introduction of the tuber into that benighted country being a subject of controversy, but usually set down at 1791) the people would neither plant nor touch them. They declared them to be the devil's fruit, and that they were given to his Satanic majesty on his complaint to God that he had no fruit. God told him to "search the earth for food." Whereupon the poor devil fell to digging in the earth and found potatoes growing therein.

A similar legend seems to have obtained credit among the staid Britishers in Berwickshire England. In that shire the introduction of potatoes is popularly attributed to Sir Michael Scott, one known all over Europe as "The Wizard of the North." According to the story Michael and the devil formed a copartnership and took the lease of a farm on the Mertoun estates, called the "Whitehouse." Michael was to manage the farm; the devil the capital; the produce was to be divided in the following manner:

The first year Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and the devil all that grew beneath the surface; the second year shares were to be divided in just the opposite way. His Satanic majesty, strange to say, was badly beaten by the wily Michael, for that personage, with true Scottish foresight, sowed all the land to wheat the first year and planted it all in potatoes the second. So the poor devil got nothing but wheat stubble and potato tops. How these absurd legends originated no one seems to know; but the fact remains that the peasantry of both Russia and England even to this day frequently allude to potatoes as "devil's fruit."

### NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the common council made and entered on the 3rd day of May, 1894, I was authorized and directed to advertise the matter substantially contained in the docket of city liens of the assessment of the property for the construction of an 8-inch terra cotta sewer in Lincoln street as provided by special ordinance No. 283, which passed the common council of Dalles City March 12th, 1894, and was approved by the mayor March 15th, 1894.

That the assessments which have not been paid upon the property as now appears in said lien docket are as follows:

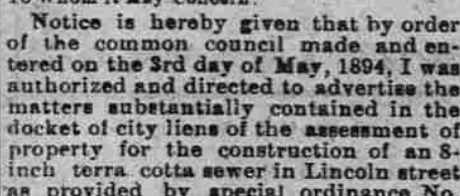
Lots 8 and 9, block 1, Trevitt's Addition, Capt. McNulty ..... \$49 30  
Lots 4, 5 and 6, block 1, Trevitt's Addition, Mrs. Mary Booth ..... 73 95  
Lot 3, block 1, Trevitt's Addition, J. L. Thompson ..... 24 65  
Lots 1 and 2 and 1/2 of 3, block 5, Trevitt's Addn Catholic church 128 25  
Lot 3, block 2, Trevitt's Addition Mrs. T. W. Sparrow ..... 24 65  
Lot 4, block 4, Trevitt's Addition, Mary Bonsey ..... 24 65

That unless within five days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit, Monday, May 28th, 1894, as required by Sec. 74 of the charter of Dalles City, said sums above mentioned are not wholly paid to the city treasurer and a duplicate receipt therefor filed with the recorder of Dalles City, the council will order a warrant for the collection of the same to be issued by the recorder and directed to the marshal.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, this 5th day of May, 1894.

DOUGLAS S. DUFEY,  
m8-14t Recorder of Dalles City.

### Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c.



**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**  
With Electro-Magnetic SUPERBURY.  
Lancet Patient's Examination.

With cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overwork, or brain nerve force; excess or indigestion, all nervous debility, sleeplessness, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, loose bowels, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric belt contains powerful magnets, electric circuit, current is instantly felt by wearer on use for \$5.00 per box, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies had failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other paper.

The Special Improved ELECTRIC SUPERBURY, the doctor's best ever offered, was first used at the Hotel. Health and Vigor Strength GUARANTEED in 90 to 95 per cent. Send for Illustrated Matter, sealed, free.

**SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,**  
No. 173 First St., PORTLAND ORE.  
Removed to corner Third and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

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Building Edition, monthly, \$10 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates in color, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts.

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**House Moving!**

Andrew Velarde

IS prepared to do any and all kinds of work in his line at reasonable figures. Has the largest house moving outfit in Eastern Oregon.

Address P. O. Box 181, The Dalles

# New York Weekly Tribune

—AND—  
**Dalles Weekly Chronicle**

**One Year,**  
❖ ONLY \$1.75. ❖

# THE DALLES

Wasco County, - - - Oregon,  
The Gate City of the Inland Empire is situated at the head of navigation on the Middle Columbia, and is a thriving, prosperous city.  
**ITS TERRITORY.**  
It is the supply city for an extensive and rich agricultural and grazing country, its trade reaching as far south as Summer Lake, a distance of over two hundred miles.

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

The Dalles is the largest original wool shipping point in America, about 5,000,000 pounds being shipped last year.

**ITS PRODUCTS.**  
The salmon fisheries are the finest on the Columbia, yielding this year a revenue of thousands of dollars, which will be more than doubled in the near future.

The products of the beautiful Klickitat 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.

**ITS WEALTH.**  
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.

When the Train stops at THE DALLES, get off on the South Side

## NEW COLUMBIA HOTEL.

This large and popular House does the principal hotel business, and is prepared to furnish the best Accommodations of any House in the city, and at the low rate of.....

**\$1.00 per Day. - First Class Meals, 25 Cents.**

Office for all Stage Lines leaving The Dalles for all points in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, in this Hotel.

Corner of Front and Union Sts. **T. T. NICHOLAS, Propr.**

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

The poet unquestionably had reference to the  
**Closing-Out Sale of**

# Furniture & Carpets

AT **CRANDALL & BURGET'S,**  
Who are selling these goods out at greatly-reduced rates.

MICKELBACH BRICK, UNION ST.

# D. BUNNELL,

## Pipe Work, Tin Repairs and Roofing

**MAINS TAPPED UNDER PRESSURE.**

Shop on Third Street, next door west of Young & Kuss' Blacksmith Shop.