

SEA GULL AS MESSENGER.

News of a Famous Disaster Carried to the Living by a Gull.

"The news of a famous disaster of the great Indian ocean was lately brought to the living by a sea gull," said a traveler, who was on his way to New Zealand, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Some years ago the Indian liner Atlantis, plying between Liverpool and Calcutta, was lost in the Indian sea and all on board perished. At that time I was sailing from London to New South Wales via the Red and the Indian seas. The boat I was on was the Tritonia, a good sound vessel, and I had an enjoyable trip. While sailing in the Indian sea a sea gull was one day captured and about its neck was tied a small note, which read:

"Atlantis struck on the Harad rock. We are all lost. Father Coathe."

"This remarkable message was all that was ever found. The boat had sailed some five months previous, well stocked with merchandise and passengers, and had been duly inspected and pronounced seaworthy. It must have been a terrific shock that caused her to sink. But the message was strange. Who Father Coathe was and how he happened to have a sea gull at hand will always remain a mystery. What wonderful courage he must have had, standing as he did on the brink of eternity and there writing a message to the living.

"We continued our journey to Sidney, where the note and sea gull were both delivered to the harbor-master, together with the evidence of the crew. This was afterward sent to England, where the knowledge was distributed. It seems to me that a few such facts as these would serve to build a narrative upon, and you can easily believe that it would be more interesting than fiction."

DOG TRAINED TO STEAL.

The Latest Curiosity of Crime in the World's Metropolis.

This curious account of the depredation of a felonous dog is from the London Daily Graphic. Frederick Hampton, forty-five, described as a fishmonger, of London road, Croydon, was charged on remand recently before Mr. Biron, at the Lambeth police court, with stealing and receiving a lady's silk umbrella, value seven shillings six pence, the property of Louisa Squires.

The evidence already given showed that on Saturday the prosecutor was walking along Kensington park road with an umbrella in her hand. She saw a trap coming along and a dog running behind. The dog came toward her, took hold of the umbrella and shook it, and she had to let go.

The dog then ran off with the umbrella in the same direction as the trap. The prisoner, who was driving, was afterward arrested, and upon searching the trap the policeman found seven umbrellas, including the one identified by Miss Squires.

A second case was gone into. Mrs. Henrietta Ray, the wife of Dr. Ray, of East Croydon, stated that at the beginning of last month she was walking along London road, Croydon, in company with two other ladies. The witness was carrying a sunshade; a dog suddenly ran up to her, snatched her sunshade and ran after the trap, in which there were two persons. That morning she saw the sunshade at the court.

Other victims testified. Eight umbrellas were found at Hampton's lodgings. The prisoner was committed.

CITY COUNCIL OF KEMPEN.

Dutch Simplicity Was Their Strong Point.

Kempen, a town in Holland on the lower Rhine (the birthplace of Thomas a Kempis), is a famous residence of people with small incomes. The imagination of these Dutchmen must be as limited as their incomes, judging from the doll stories that are told of them, says Harper's Young People.

At one time a fire broke out, and much damage was done because the engines were out of repair. The council met, and after much argument it was voted that on the eve preceding every fire the town officers should carefully examine the engines, pumps, etc.

One of the greatest profits of the town was the toll exacted at the gates. The council wished to increase the income, and instead of increasing the toll it voted to double the number of gates.

This same council also ordered the sundial to be taken from the courthouse common and placed under cover, where it would be protected from the weather.

But of all the queer things that are told of Kempen and its people nothing is so absurd as this: Grass grows on the top of a very high tower, and the only way these droll Dutchmen could think of to get it off was to hoist a cow up and let her eat it.

The Palmetto Proving Useful.

The graceful palmetto, that grows so profusely in the lower tiers of the southern states, has recently become a factor in the industries of the south, for its wood is hard enough to carve and its fiber is strong enough to make excellent cordage and a useful substitute for sponges. In Jacksonville, Fla., a factory has been started for the purpose of making brushes and brooms of the fiber, and elsewhere sink brushes are being made of the wood, half of whose thickness is being converted into twisting points. The young leaves of the tree make a salad that the people are beginning to appreciate, and the taste of it is likened to that of chestnuts. Bears knew about it long before the people did, and it is a favorite article of diet among them—the black bears climbing the trees and browsing on the fresh shoots as eagerly as they browse on watermelons.

Educated Marines.

The English royal marines are unsurpassed by any troops in the world. They enlist with a character, and they learn a trade. They serve for twelve years, or for twenty-one with a pension, instead of being turned adrift at twenty-four. And when they are discharged there is competition for them among employers.

A WORLD'S FAIR ELEPHANT.

The Coney Island Affair to Be Outdone at Chicago.

The Colossal Elephant Company at Chicago announces that it will erect a huge elephant of iron, wood and steel which is to surpass the efforts in this line of the Liverpool of America—New York. Coney Island has an elephant the top of whose head rises to a height of 100 feet. That of Chicago is to go up 200 feet.

Erasmus Kirby, of New Brooklyn, is described in the prospectus of the company as "the only person who ever built, or can build, an elephant building." He is an incorporator of the company, B. H. Benton, of New York, and F. B. Benton, of Chicago, being the others. The company has secured the patent right for the colossal elephant business in Illinois. The capital stock, it is said, will be \$500,000, the cost of the elephant to be \$250,000.

The elephant is to be erected just outside of the exposition buildings, its exact location being withheld for the present. The work upon the colossus will be completed before the opening of the world's fair. In the huge legs of the animal elevators will be run, the interior is to be divided into sumptuously equipped apartments, parlors, dining-rooms and dancing halls. Both legs and body are to be illuminated in the day by large plate glass windows, and at night by brilliant electric lights. In the back of the monstrous image will rise the hodah, the carriage in which the elephant in his native land carries the nabobs of the east. It will be fitted up for observatory purposes, the trunk and tail will both be flexible, and machinery will work them after the natural movements; the floppy ears will also be full of vitality, and the hooves will be modeled in the exact form of the five elephant's hooves. The towering image will overlook the lake and the vast buildings of the world's exposition.

FLOCKING TO NEW ENGLAND.

French Canadians to the Number of Half a Million Now Over the Border.

A quieter immigration movement on a scale so extensive as that of the French Canadians to the United States has never been witnessed. The majority of our citizens have as yet no idea of the extent and results. It is chiefly within the last generation that this "new nation," as it may be styled, has noiselessly overspread the northeastern states. To-day, according to the New England Magazine, this new population through out the United States numbers considerably over 800,000. In New England and New York there are more than 500,000; in Massachusetts alone the figures reach 120,000. This is an astounding aggregate for the brief period of their immigration and the extent of the sources of supply. This result far exceeds, proportionately, that to the credit of either Ireland or Germany. According to La Guide Francaise des Etats Unis (1891), they own real estate to the amount of \$105,323,500, and 10,696 of the race are doing business for themselves. As we have already seen, this people, chiefly agricultural, backward in education and primitive in habit, numbered 65,000 at the time of the cession of Canada to England—1759-60—while at the present time there are 1,700,000 of them, not including the outflow to adjoining provinces and the United States.

Homes for French Workmen.

Hitherto the working classes in that have lived in great tenement houses and have had no experience of apartment dwellings. Now, however, an effort is made to provide them an improved mode of life. A society with a large capital has been formed for the purpose. There will be six thousand houses erected, to constitute a quarter in the extreme northeast, on a site little over partly a hant of roughs. Already nearly two hundred have been finished and occupied. They cost each from one thousand two hundred and twenty dollars to five thousand dollars, these representing the smallest figure being, of course, the most numerous. In each case there is a garden in front and a yard behind, with sanitary arrangements. The occupants are to become owners in fifty years by payment of rent.

Limits of Natural Vision.

The limits of vision vary with elevation, conditions of the atmosphere, intensity of illumination and other modifying elements in different cases. On a clear day an object one foot above a level plain may be seen at a distance of 1.31 miles; one ten feet high, 4.15 miles; one 20 feet high, 5.88 miles; one 100 feet high, 13.1 miles; one a mile high, as the top of a mountain, 93.23 miles. This allows 7 inches, or to be exact, 6.99 inches, for the curvature of the earth, and assumes that the size and illumination of the object are sufficient to produce an image. Five miles may be taken as the extreme limit at which a man is visible on the flat plain to an observer on the same level.—St. Louis Republic.

Singular Pension Claim.

A very singular pension application comes from Bradley County, Tenn. The petitioner avers that when he was a boy of thirteen an engagement between Union and Confederate cavalry occurred in his village, which so frightened him that he has not been right since. He claims that he lost a straw hat, has no inclination for work, and dislikes to get up in the morning, for which he holds his case responsible.

Russian Exhibits.

The Russian imperial commission, upon behalf of its government, has applied to the director general for the following allotment of space in the various exposition buildings: Agriculture, 32,000 square feet; horticulture, 7,000; live stock, 200; fish and fisheries, 6,300; mines, mining and metallurgy, 2,400; machinery, 4,100; transportation, 2,500; manufactures, 50,000; electricity, 200; fine arts, 1,200; liberal arts, 12,400; ethnology, 10; forestry, 2,300; total, 120,610 square feet.

ADVERSE TO ANY CHANGE.

Chinese from Their Infancy Learn to Ignore Any Such Thing as Monotony.

It seems to make no particular difference to a Chinese how long he remains in one position. He will write all day like an automaton. If he is a handicraftsman he will stand in one place from dawn till dusk, working away at his weaving, his gold beading or whatever it may be, and do it every day, without any variation in the monotony and apparently no special consciousness that there is any monotony to be varied. In the same way, says a writer in the Melbourne Leader, Chinese school children are subjected to an amount of confinement, unrelied by any recesses or change of work, which would soon drive western pupils to the verge of insanity. The very infants in arms, instead of squirming and wriggling as our children begin to do as soon as they are born, lie as impassive as so many mud gods. And at a more advanced age, when western children would vie with the monkey in its wildest antics, Chinese children will often stand, sit or squat in the same position for a great length of time.

In the item of sleep the Chinese establishes the same differences between himself and the Occidental as in the directions already specified. Generally speaking, he is able to sleep anywhere. None of the trifling disturbances which drive us to despair annoy him. With a brick for a pillow he can lie down on his bed of stalks, of mud bricks or rattan, and sleep the sleep of the just, with no reference to the rest of creation. He does not want his room darkened nor does he require others to be still. The "infant crying in the night" may continue to cry for all he cares, for it does not disturb him.

In some regions the entire population seem to fall asleep, as by a common instinct (like that of the hibernating bear) during the first two hours of summer afternoons, and they do this with regularity, no matter where they may be. At two hours after noon the universe at such seasons is as still as at two hours after midnight. In the case of most working people at least and also in that of many others position in sleep is of no sort of consequence. It would be easy to raise in China an army of one million—nay, of ten million—tested by competitive examination as to their capacity to go to sleep across three wheelbarrows with head downward like a spider, their mouths wide open and a fly inside.

The same freedom from tyranny of nerves is exhibited in the Chinese endurance of physical pain. Those who have any acquaintance with the operations in hospitals in China know how common or rather universal it is for the patients to bear without flinching a degree of pain from which the stoutest of us would shrink in terror.

IN THE HAYFIELDS.

There the Artist Finis Sketches Designed by Miss Nature.

"St. Barnabas, mow the grass," is an old country saying; but, although St. Barnabas' day falls when the meadows are generally ripe for mowing, there is no crop so "tickly," as the Yorkshire farmers say, as the time at which it must be cut. Hay must fall when the grasses are in flower. Walk into a hayfield in the second week in June, says an English review, and you will see the pollen dropping from the fescue and timothy, and the yellow from the buttercup lodges on your boots. Then the beauty of a good meadow can be seen and understood. The treflow and yellow suckling are ankle deep, and a little above rises the perennial red clover—the white being not yet in full blossom. The true grasses reach to the knee, the growth becoming less dense as it rises higher, and the crowning glory of beauty is the wild-eyed ox daisy—more dear, however, to the artist than to the farmer. Dotted among the grasses are carmine meadow vetching and a dozen other small leguminosae, yellow weasel snout, buttercup and wild blue geranium. In a strangely beautiful picture of Duror's which we once saw the artist had evidently painted the section of a hayfield. One seemed to be lying on the cut grass and looking at the wall left after the last sweep of the scythe. Every flower, every stalk of grass was painted, the white daisies filling the top of the canvas. Not only sight but scent is needed to judge the maturity of the crop. In a walk through acres of "mowing grass" to determine the condition of the blossom, the fragrance of the odors from the almost invisible flowers of the grasses and of the tiny clovers, crosswort and treflow, that "blush unseen" in the thick growth at the bottom is almost stupefying, and is certain in some cases to bring on a violent attack of hay fever at night. If the flower is fully out, then the hay must be cut, no matter how threatening the weather, and no crop lies so completely at the mercy of the skies as does the hay. If the crop be short it cannot then be left to grow. The grass must fall while the blossom is upon it or the cattle will not eat it. "Better let it spoil on the ground than spoil as it grows" is a country axiom. For the latter is a certain loss, and a day's bright sun and wind may always dry a fallen crop.

Mont Blanc Observatory.

A second attempt is to be made to build an observatory at the top of Mont Blanc. As the workmen who tunneled last year through the snow just below the summit did not come upon rock, M. Janssen has decided that the building shall be erected upon the frozen snow. A wooden cabin was put up as an experiment at the end of last summer, and in January and early in the spring it was found that no movement had occurred. According to a Lucerne correspondent the observatory is to be a wooden building eight meters long and four meters wide, and consisting of two floors, each with two rooms. The lower floor, which is to be imbedded in the snow, will be placed at the disposition of climbers and guides, and the upper floor reserved for the purpose of the observatory.

THE MUSHROOM BULLET.

A New Projectile That Will Disable Mice Rather Than Kill Them.

Gen. Tweedie has designed a bullet which is thought highly of by English ordnance experts, and is in their opinion something that will meet a long-felt want, says the New York Times.

The new small-bore bullet has been found to pass through living animals in less sensitive parts without their being aware that they have been struck at all. This is due to the combination of high velocity and small diameter. In war the object is to disable men, and this is often more effectually fulfilled by wounding than by killing, because a wounded man at the moment requires one or two men to look after him, while the dead man is for the time let alone. If the wound, however, is one that hardly makes its existence known the immediate object may not be answered. A savage especially would despise a wound of that character. If the bullet strikes bone the effect is different, because bone splinters terribly under a blow at a high velocity, but for what are called flesh wounds the small bore is "nowhere."

Gen. Tweedie's bullet has a mantlet or case, which is closed at the base and open at the head, the mantlet ending about half way between the shoulder and the point. The result is that on striking the head spreads or "mushrooms" so as to make the bullet, after having the advantage of a small diameter in flight, to become on impact practically one of large bore, the main difference being that the energy consists more in velocity and less in weight than was the case in an old large-bore ball. It is said also to be much more efficient against thin iron or steel plate for the same reason—namely, that it makes a much larger hole and acts particularly well in oblique impact. Of course it will be clearly understood that this is only in cases in which the plate is outmatched by the bullet. As the chief objection to the bullet is that it will not do the work of an armor-piercing projectile, the objection can stand, says a prominent ordnance authority, and, as the Tweedie bullet possesses almost all of the qualities required, it seems very probable that extensive experiments will be made to prove its superiority to other small-arm bullets in use to-day.

SHOOTING IN TEXAS.

Not Indulged in So Promiscuously as People Have Been Led to Imagine.

It is generally believed by the outside world that the Texan carries his life in his hip pocket. This is a mistake, says a letter to the Philadelphia North American. Our most facile shooters carry their revolvers just under the left arm. The real artist knows the minute differences in shooting "on the rise" and "on the drop." The technique mastered, the cause for action claims attention. Any assault upon the fair name of woman is almost certain to be followed by sudden death. For such causes as this one must shoot. Imputations upon one's veracity or honesty, family feuds, quarrels and drunken brawls cause the remainder of the homicides. For such causes as these one may shoot. Men shoot each other in Texas on lesser ground than this, but they do not shoot on such slight provocation as the tenderfoot has been led to believe. They do not shoot visitors for wearing a stiff hat, for refusing to drink, nor for continually referring to the better things "back east." I have never lived among a people who were so indifferent to the peculiarities of strangers or recent immigrants. However, the Cannibal islands are no more dangerous fields for the missionary than is Texas for the airy, aggressive prig who insists on reforming us to his standards out of hand. I have known several men in Texas who have killed two or three. Some of them were boasters, who, after their tragedies, degenerated into bravos; others were high-minded, high-spirited gentlemen who had killed some bully for mortal offense or as a defense from deadly assault, and who bore the agony of the tragedy in humility and silence. Homicide hardens and wrecks the tough; it saddens and overwhelms the gentleman. As a means of securing justice between men it is least satisfactory of all known methods. It is the poorest kind of test of righteousness. The villain is often a cooler hand and better marksman than injured virtue, so that the avenger often meets the doom the betrayer deserves.

DO AS A TRAMP DOES.

Stick to Your Immediate Object and Success is Sure to Follow.

A successful business man was asked by a Cincinnati Enquirer man the other day the secret of his success. "Well," said he, "it is all due to some good advice given to me by an old man when I was a boy. I got out of a job one time and went to my old friend for sympathy and advice. He drew his chair up to mine, and, taking one of my hands loosely in his own, said: 'My boy, never be discouraged. Have some confidence in your own ability to tussle with the world. Be independent. You must be like a tramp that is in New York and wants to get to Chicago. After a good deal of trouble he gets on to a freight train, near the engine, maybe. He doesn't ride far before he is seen and put off. Does the tramp give up? No; he simply gets on in the middle of the train, and if put off again goes farther back until at last he is put off the caboose. Then what does he do? Why, he simply waits for another train and tries it over. Now, if you have little troubles, just bide your time and crawl back into favor. If your employer should discharge you, that is no evidence that you have no ability or that you cannot succeed. It may be the best thing in the world for you. Why, some of the most noted novelists and famous songwriters until at last some one saw their worth and brought them out. Now be discouraged, my son. Just get onto the next train and you will get there all right some time.'

The CHRONICLE is prepared to do all kinds of job printing.

NEW EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

A Party Going to Complete the Study of Lake Albert Edward.

An exploring party is about to undertake a very interesting mission in Central Africa. The Duc d'Uzes will lead the party, and will be accompanied by four white comrades and fifty Senegalese soldiers. They are to be taken up the Congo river as far as Stanley Falls on one of the steamers of the free state. At Stanley Falls they expect to hire from Tippu Tib and his nephew, Rochid, two hundred and fifty porters, and then they will plunge into the great forest east of Stanley Falls, with the intention of making their way to Lake Albert Edward.

Their route will lie a good way south of Stanley's route when he suffered so many hardships in the same great forest, on his way to Albert Nyanza. Undoubtedly the party will find tribes of natives that have never been heard of before. The most interesting part of their work, however, will be in the basin where Lake Albert Edward gathers the streams that are among the headwaters of the Nile. This lake is as yet known only on its north and east sides. Stanley solved the question which so long puzzled geographers, as to whether the lake flowed into Albert Nyanza and was therefore a Nile tributary, or whether its waters fed the Congo. He found that the Semliki river carries the waters of the lake into Albert Nyanza and the Nile, and along the east bank of this little river he discovered the wonderful snow-clad mountain range of which the now famous Ruwenzori is the crowning feature.

It is not known as yet, however, how large Lake Albert Edward really is, and this will be one of the questions for the present exploring party to settle. They also expect to make a thorough study of the hydrography of this region, so it may be known how far south and west the basin of the Nile extends. It is probable that the great forest hides in its gloomy depths more than one of the sources of the Nile. In a geographical sense the work which this expedition is to undertake is one of the most interesting enterprises which yet await the explorers of Africa.

The First Weather Clerk.

So far as is at present known, the first person who kept a record of the weather was Walter Merle. He did so for the years 1337 to 1344, and his manuscript on the original vellum still exists. Thanks to the courtesy of the officials of the Bodleian library, Mr. G. J. Symons has had this manuscript photographed, and reproductions of the ten large photographs, with a full translation (the original is in contracted Latin), some particulars as to Merle and a list of the subscribers are to be given in a handsomely printed volume.

The nip of a poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of scrofula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health and strength.

A Tip to a Correspondent.

Gluck, the celebrated pianist, used to take his piano out of doors to play and we suggest that you follow his example. Take it away out-doors, the farther the better. The summit of Pike's Peak might do very well for a starter, and then if any one objects kill him, Annie, kill him! You certainly have some rights that the neighbors are bound to respect.

Boils, abscesses, tumors and even cancers, are the result of a natural effort of the system to expel the poisons which the liver and kidneys have failed to remove. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates all the organs to a proper performance of their functions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, in an action theretofore pending, wherein Marjia Perkins was plaintiff and A. Wilson was defendant, in favor of said Marjia Perkins, plaintiff, and against said A. Wilson, defendant, and George Kratin, surety, I did on the 24th day of April, 1894, duly levy upon and will on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1894, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (SE¹/₄) of the NW¹/₄ of section two (2) of township one (1) north of range fourteen (14) north of the Willamette meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of \$47.50, together with interest on said sum at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of March, 1894, and the further sum of \$105.22 costs of said action, and also the accruing costs and expenses of sale.

Dated at Dalles City, Wasco County, Or., this 8th day of May, 1894. T. A. WARD, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, made on the 7th day of May, 1894, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of H. Staley, deceased, will on the 23d day of June, 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, sell upon the premises hereinafter described, all of the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) township four north, range one east of the Willamette meridian, situated in Wasco county, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, May 11, 1894. T. J. DRIVER, W. M. MCCORKLE, J. E. CANTRELL, and C. VAN DUYN, Executors.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Ore., May 11, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Ore., on June 15, 1894, to-wit: Ferdinand Westerman, Homestead No. 4667, for SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄, S. 3, T. 3, R. 12 E. and NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, Sec. 5, T. 4, S. 3, E. 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Geo. Maloy, R. D. Plober, Henry Swigler, Thumy Jeffries, Terry Jolley, Or. May 11, 1894. JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Ore., May 11, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Ore., on June 15, 1894, to-wit: John J. Driver, Homestead No. 4667, for SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄, S. 3, T. 3, R. 12 E. and NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, Sec. 5, T. 4, S. 3, E. 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Geo. Maloy, R. D. Plober, Henry Swigler, Thumy Jeffries, Terry Jolley, Or. May 11, 1894. JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

"as good" as turned. Nothing can be "just satisfaction or money is re- They are guaranteed to give the cheapest for them, and cured. Bowels are prevented, re- of the liver, stomach, and aches, and all derangements, Sick or Bilious Head- permanent good Constipa- Their help lasts and they do way. No reaction afterwar- They act in Nature's own larger than mustard, scarcely coated perfectly. They're tiny, sugar- will regulate the whole system lets. One of these at a dose are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel- The things to take its place does a little temporary good. from first to last, and it only you take it, but unpleasant- ioned pill. Not only when—the great griping, old-fash- MAKES ITSELF FELT



VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, and all the train of evils from early excess or later overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and vigor can be given to every man and woman of the best simple, natural method. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, 100 pages, sent free. Proceeds from sale of this book go to the **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lamé Back, &c.



DR. SANDER'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Electro-Magnetic Resensory. Latest Patent! Most Improvements! Will cure without medicines all diseases resulting from over-exhaustion of brain, nerve forces; excessive or indolent action of the liver and kidneys; constipation, indigestion, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, headache, general ill health, etc. This electric belt contains thousands of fine needles, all electrically balanced and instantly felt by wearer or no force \$5.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials to its use and value. Send for free book. **SANDER ELECTRIC CO., No. 172 First Street, PORTLAND ORE.**

THOSE WHO WISH

Glass, Lime, Cement, PLASTER, LATH, Picture Frames, MACHINERY

—SUCH AS—

Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Engine and Boiler,

CALL AND SEE

H. GLENN.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.)

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Ore., March 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," the following-named settler has filed notice of his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1894.

He names as witnesses: A. A. Bonney, Tugh Valley, Or.; L. Davis, N. C. Stevens, Alfred Trullinger, Kings Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of June, 1894.

mch17m28 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Ore., May 11, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Johann G. Fischer against the heirs at law of William M. Murphy, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 4571, listed October 12, 1892, on the N¹/₂ SE¹/₄, and N¹/₂ SW¹/₄, Sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., in Wasco county, Oregon, with the view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 14th day of July, 1894, at 9 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.