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FAST SKATING IN HOLLAND.

The Dutchman Doesn't Look Handsome But He Goes a Lively Gait.

The average Dutchman of the south, though he can skate very well, looks rather foolish on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin, cocked lace mesh is what makes lace, whether pression, says Chambers' Journal. To or unfinished at the edge. This makes be sure, this breadth makes him look important, but if he were less museular it would be a sad hindrance to him structure. Chiffon is not lace, but fishin battling with the wind, which in winter is apt to make skating in one di-rection something of a trial. The Fries-veilings are properly lace veils, except portioned and in all respects a hand- how heavily they may be edged. some fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to which we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes. He is a most masterful creature when once he has put on those quaint, old-fashioned skates of his, and thinks nothing of making a score of miles from one village to another before you and I are out of bed. As for the cold, what cares he for it? He knows he must rely on that lusty circulation of his to keep regardful for his head-which a sealin winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength, but no sponer are the boats penned in and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow him to skate between them than the sport begins. It is a in the district to cross the canal when the wintry season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherrycheeked damsels of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing and journeying is all done on skates.

OFFICES ODDLY WON.

The Applicants Attracted Notice by Doing Eccentric Things.

"People sometimes obtain work from western state became an office-seeker. adopting a novel method of pursuing States senator, bombarding him with poetry by mail. Once a week regularly shape of a poem. Sometimes he got heroine of many battles, fought side by two a week. The poetry was probably side with the bravest knights. the worst that any poetess of passior has ever produced.

gone on for five or six months he became desperate. So finally he wrote to her, saying: 'Your poems have proved to me that you are unfit for any public office. Nevertheless, if you will cease writing and sending them to me I wil get you a job.' And he did. It is re corded that a man, appointed sixth auditor of the treasury, subject to examination, was asked to state the distance of the moon from the earth. His written answer was simply: 'Not near enough to affect the functions of t sixth auditor,' He passed.

Tobacco Chewing wanting. Says a tobacconist in the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette: "For a long time the old American habit of tobacco chewing has been on the decline. Nearly half the men used to chew years ago, but very few if them do it now. The calls for a plug of chewing tobacco an hour now before you hear such a call. It was not only the workingmen who indulged in the habit but also the swells and the business people. The Southerners were nearly all ch wers and so were the Westerner but the quid has gone out of fashion nere."

WHAT IS REAL LACE?

A Opestion Put to the Appraisers of the New York Custom House.

A curious question has just been settled by the board of appraisers of the custom house of New York, says an exchange. The question is as to what constitutes lace—in what the distinguishing mark of lace, as different from other thin fabrics, consists. It arose from a large importation of dress goods in what is called "nets" or drapery laces. If these were true laces they were subject to a higher duty than if they were simply thin fabrics. It was claimed by the importers that true laces are edgings in narrow widths, used for flouncings and ornamentation, but that wide nets when sold by the yard and sewn up into gowns are not laces but dress goods, like silk or any other fabric. Thus the question arose as to all those diaphanous fabrics of which evening gowns are made-are those lace or are they not lace? What constitutes lace, anyway, the material of which it is woven, the way in which it is woven or the decoration? A great deal of patient groping about after information was necessary before these be wildered men which women live and move and have their being. But they did get into it at last, and this is tell at once whether she has true lace in her possession or not. The one characteristic of lace that distinguishes it from all other fabrics lies not in the On these terms, it's an insult to material of which it is made, because that may be silk or linen or cotton. Neither does it lie in the decorations that are wrought upon it, because the same needlework is often put upon other fabrics. But the one characteristic of lace-the real laceness, so to speaklies in the way in which the net itself is woven. "The hexagonal mesh," says the report of the authorities, "is the essential feature, as it is the distinguishing characteristic of lace, the process of its formation being akin to knitting, as it is the antithesis of weaving. The presence of the hexagonal mesh in a textile fabric is conclusive of the fact that it is a lace."

Clearly this gives a woman exact data from which to build up her knowledge of laces. The hexagonal structure or beard and the lumpishness of his ex- the fabric is wide or narrow, finished lace of all the nets used for gowns or trimmings, if they have the open-work net and Brussels net are. Tulle is lace, veilings are properly lace veils, except lander, however, is taller, better pro- the grenadines, which are not, no matter

ISLAM'S GREAT WOMEN. Moslem Women Who Compare Favorably with Europeans.

In the early centuries of Islam, almost until the extinction of the Sarasenie empire in the east, says the Nineteenth Century, women continued to occupy as exalted a position as in modern society. Zobeida, the wife of Horun, plays a conspicuous part in the instep." history of the age, and, by her virtues, as well as by her accomplishments, leaves an honored name to posterity. him from being benumbed, though he Humieda, the wife of Frauk, a Medenite clothe ever so lightly, and seems more citizen, left for many years the sole foot of the Scotch is high and thick; guardian of her minor son, educates that of the Irish flat and square; the well-shaped body. A Friesland canal guished juris-consuls of the day. When Athens was in her zenith the well-shaped body. A Friesland canal guished juris-consuls of the day. Sukinah or Sakina, the daughter of was the most brilliant, most accomplished, and most virtuous woman of Norwegians and Germans have the her time-"la dame des dames de son largest feet; Americans the smallest. temps, la plus belle, la plus gracieuse, Russian toes are "webbed" to the first la plus brilliante de qualites," as Perron joint; Tartarian toes are all the same feat of honor to be the first calls her. Herself no mean scholar, length. she prized the converse of learned and pions people. Buran, the wife of the Caliph Mamun; Ummul-Fazi, Mamun's sister, married to the eighth imam of the house of Ali; Umm-i-Habil, Mamun's daughter, were all famous for their the course of events the earth and the scholarship.

In the fifth century of the Hegira, the dad to a large audience on literature, in the annals of Islam a position of has been steadily continued, and the equality with the most distinguished photographs taken by him and his as-Uncle Sam, in peculiar ways," says the same Francisco Argonaut. "Not so very long ago a poetess of fashion in a far fellow-religionists of St. Cyril can be photographic observations show a judged by the fate of Hypatia. Possi- perfect map of the moon, and upon the adopting a novel method of pursuing bly she would have been torn to pieces summit of one of the highest mountains her object. She appealed to a United by enthusiastic Christians, but she is a white spot which has the appearance of glacier, proving the presence of as a witch. Dzat-ul-Hemma, corrupted atmosphere and making the theory of e received from her a long letter in the into Dzemma, "the lion heart," the the habitableness of the moon tenable.

It is a calumny, therefore, to say that the Islamic system has lowered the surface of the moon, and that a build-"At first he paid no attention to it but at length it began to prey upon his mind. When this sort of thing had community gave any right to women, Graphic. maiden or married, mother or wifewho, in a country where the birth of a certainly be discovered sooner or later, daughter was considered a calamity, but the question of the establishment secured to the sex rights which are only unwillingly and under pressure being conceded to them by the civilized nations of the nineteenth century-deserve the gratitude of humanity. If Mohammed had done nothing more his claim to be a benefactor of mankind would have been indisputable. Even under the laws as they stand at present in the pages of the legists the legal po-sition of Moslem females may be said to compare favorably with that of Euro-

Antiquity of the Bedbug.

One of the earliest and most annoy ng of insects is that midnight ma auder, the bedbug. An English nat ralist has discovered proofs that this lomestic pest was quite common in the armies of the world at least one han fired and twenty years before the Chris cover, as the fleets of that day had their imbers stocked with this breed of noc wrnal prowlers.

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USEFUL; MEMBERS.

The Toes May Be Trained to Serve as Fingers.

Various Purposes to Which They Are Sometimes Applied-Something About the Feet of the Different Nations.

It is astonishing to what uses the feet and toes could be put if necessity arose or a full development of their powers. There is a way of educating the foot, as well as the hand or the eye, and there is no telling what an educated foot can be made to do. In the time of Alexander, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the great warriors were taught to draw their bows with their feet, as well as their hands, and this is done at the present time by the Rock Veddahs, of

Nearly all aborigines can turn their toes not only to good but to bad accounts. This is especially true of the natives of Australia, who, while they are cunningly diverting your attention with their hands, are busily engaged committing robberies with their toes, with which they pick up small articles as an elephant would with his trunk.

So, also, the Hindoo makes his toes work at the loom, using them in his weaving operations with almost as much dexterity as he does his fingers. The Chinese carpenter when he is planing a piece of wood always holds it with his feet. He also turns a grindstone and does many other kinds of work in the same manner.

The Banaka tribe, the most famous canoemen on the West African coast. will impel their light canoes with great velocity over the waves, and at the same time use the feet to bail out the water that happens to be lashed over the sides of the light craft. If from any cause a Banaka breaks or loses his oars he throws his legs over the sides of the boat and propels it almost as fast with his feet as he could with the pad-

M. Ducornet, who died in France in 1862, was born without arms or hands. He had the eye of an artist, and notwithstanding his great misfortune actually studied painting and exhibited many fine productions wholly executed with his toes.

The feet of Thomas Roberts, the armless' huntsman, once in the employ of Sir George Barlow, were made to serve in the place of hands. Roberts manufactured most of the instruments which he used while on 'the chase and could shoot or throw with as much precision as the average hunter in possession of both arms and hands.

The same may be said of William Kinstone, an Englishman who kept his own accounts, shaved and dressed himself, saddled and bridled his horse, threw sledge hammers and did other seemingly impossible things with his

As to national characteristics in feet, it may be said that the French foot is narrow and long; the Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved-thanks to its Moorish blood—corresponding to the Castilian's pride of being "high in the

The Arab's foot is proverbial for its high arch. The Koran says that a stream of water can run under the true Arab's foot without touching it. The

Treek foot was the Hussian and the granddaughter of Ali, formed and exactly proportioned of that of any of the human race. Swedes,

LIFE ON THE MOON.

escopic Investigation Leads to the Be-lief That Our Satellite Is Inhabited. It does not seem improbable that in

moon may become more intimately acquainted. A few years ago scientists Sheikha Shuhda, designated Fakhrun-nissa ("the glory of women"), lectured publicly at the Musjid-i-Jama of Bag-consequently uninhabited. This theory has recently been entirely controverted. rhetoric and poetry, says a writer in The work began by Prof. Holden at the the Nineteenth Century. She occupies Lick observatory upon Mount Hamilton

summit of one of the highest mountains It is claimed by Prof. Holden that by a continuous series of photographs he is able to detect any changes upon the

If the moon is inhabited the fact will but the question of the establishment of communication is still unsolved, although in the face of the scientific achievements of the last century we will not predict that it is unsolvable.

Man-Eating Wild Men.

In the celebrated "Travailes" of Edward Webb (1590) are dozens of stories that would make Joe Mulhatton turn green with envy. One of the most cele-brated of these is his story of the wild men of Prester John, which is as follows: "In the court of Prester John there is a wilde man, and another in the high street of Constantinople, whose allowance is every day a quarter of raw mutton; and when any man dyeth for some notorious offence, then they are allowed every day a quarter of man's flesh. These wilde men are chained fast to a post every day, the one in Prester John's court, the other in the high street of Constantinople, each of them having a mantell about their shoulders, and all over their bodies they have wonderful long haire. They are chained by the neck lest they speedily devour all that cometh within their

EDUCATION AND LEARNING.

the Difference Between Them.

"People have a peculiar notion of

what constitutes an education," said

Prof. John Cochran, one of Great Britain's leading educators, who is making Democrat man. "I have seen many an educated man who couldn't tell an adverb from a proverb, a green root from an ellipsis. And I have seen men who had taken all the 'varsity degrees so profoundly ignorant that a Digger Indian might pity them. Too many men forget that a school, whether it be the log cabin affair of the American wilderness, with its three Rs and a bundle of birch rods, or the proudest continental university, but furnishes him with tools with which to dig for knowledge on his own behalf-but puts him in the way of securing an education. A man does not learn Greek, Latin, French or German for the sake of knowing those lan- our g guages, but to secure the key to the casket in which is locked the wisdom of Socrates, the eloquence of Cicero, the reflections of Montesquieu and the philosophy of Kant. If the key is neverap plied, if the treasure is not appropri- a wa ated, knowledge of these languages is as a ver worthless, so far as learning is concerned, as the gun of Mark Twain's Arab protector, which was never loaded. A gentleman was recently bemoaning to me that he was uneducated; I questioned him, and found that he had read and digested everything in the English language worth knowing. Shakespeare and the Bible, Milton and Adam Smith, Browning and Herbert Spencer were as familiar to him as the face of his wife. He was a mining engineer, and knew more about geology than half the professors of that science He was a prosperous merchant, conversant with the laws of trade; a banker, who had made a practical study of finance; a politician, who had studied became the recognized leader of a great party. But he had never attended school-had never stood up and parroted a lesson to a professor, and therefore believed himself ignorant. I said to him: 'My dear sir, you are one of the best educated men I ever met. I wish that you would open a school for teachers and impart to our public educators a portion of your knowledge. They would be then better able to earn their salaries.'"

THREE KINDS OF RUBIES.

The Oriental Is Most Valuable and Is of Arterial Blood Color.

There are three kinds of rubies-the oriental ruby, the spinel ruby and the balas ruby. The first is the only true one, according to the Jewelers' Review. The latter differ considerably in comparison from the first. The true is composed almost exclusively of alumina. In the latter are only seven-tenths or arumina, the remainder being chiefly magnesia. The color, moreover, is due partially to the oxide of chromium, a substance of which the genuine ruby has not a trace. In commerce the balas ruby has much inferior value to the spinel. This is generally of a vivid poppy-red color; the balas is of a violet rose, although Pegu has furnished white and white violet spinels, and Sudermania even bluish gray ones. It can be seen at once, therefore, how extremely erroneous would be a classification of gems by color or general appearance alone. The primitive form of the spinel ruby is like that of the diamond, eightfrom the oriental stone. The color of the genuine ruby is that of arterial blood, or pigeon's blood, as it is called. It is extremely hard and after the sapphire is the hardest of the corundums, which renders it difficult to understand why the earth so rarely gives it up. Its tint is as beautiful by artificial light as by day, and its powers of refraction so great that ancient belief credited it with power of emitting light. The ancients even supposed that it would shine through clothing with undiminished

The largest ruby known is one men tioned by Chardin as having been engraved with the name of Sheik Sephy. Another noble ruby is in possession of the shah of Persia. Its weight is put at one hundred and seventy-five karats. A third, belonging to the king of Usapar, was cut into a hemispherical form, and in 1658 was bought for thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixtysix dollars. A ruby possessed by Gus tavus Adolphus, and presented to the czarina at the time of his journey to St. Petersburg, was the size of a small hen's egg.

HALF FARE FOR PREACHERS.

Western Rallroads Are Glad to Encourage Humanizing Gentlemen of the Cloth. "We are only too glad to give the

preachers a half-rate," remarked a western railroad official to a St. Louis Chronicle reporter. "The eastern roads don't do it, but every road in the west does. No consideration of sentiment prompts us to it, either, I can assure It is strictly in the line of business. We have found out that where there are the most preachers there are also the most people of industry and productive thrift. There are vast stretches of waste places in the west, which, when built up by the kind of people who encourage the growth of a wholesome religious sentiment, will add immeasurably to our revenue. For that reason I had rather give a pass to the humblest preacher than a half-rate to the superb Ingersoll. I have noticed that as the preacher has pushed his way westward the frontier has receded, until now there is none of it left. He is now taking the byways and the paths and the wilderness is disappearing and the barren prairies are blossoming with crops. So you see that, from a business standpoint, it pays us to encourage him to travel about by allowing him a half-rate fare. It is different with the eastern roads. All of their territory is developed to its fullest capacity, and they can't hope for increased productiveness through the preacher's ministrations. Therefore, they treat him like all other passen-gers, and don't give him a half rate."

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walk cum-ortably, and feel like a new man; enerally.
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Complaint having been entered at this office
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William M. Murphy, deceased, for abandoning
his Homestead Entry, No. 4571, dated October
12, 1892, upon the N½ SE½, and N½ SW½, Sec
31, Tp 1 N, R 10 E, in Wasco county, Oregon, with
a 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,
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