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Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood-taints and poisons of every name and nature, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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Manager—I've got a play now that will take the town. Beats "Ibsen" all hollow. Friend—What's it about? Manager—In the first act all the characters are anarchists; in the second act they all become theosophists; and in the third act they all die of the black plague.—New York Weekly.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mother—I have just heard something that you ought to know. Your father tells me that your husband is hopelessly involved. Married daughter—Isn't that lovely! Now, maybe he'll make over all his property to me.—New York Weekly.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "la grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store.

Dinks—According to some of the scientists, the human race is gradually becoming smaller. Strange, isn't it? Danks—I donno. People have got to adjust themselves to the modern flat some way.—Buffalo Courier.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him so quickly that others at the hotel who had had colds followed his example and half a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

Mr. Youngwife—Really, my dear, this tastes very good. But what is it? Mr. Youngwife—I don't know, it came packed in a can, and the label boiled off in the hot water before I noticed it.—Truth.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Snipes & Kinersly.

For Colic and Grubs
In my mules and horses, I give Simmons Liver Regulator. I have not lost one I gave it to.

E. T. TAYLOR, Agt. for Grangers of Ga.
The sad man at a game of poker is the man to watch.—Dallas News.

FOSSIL BOTANY IN THE EAST.

One Hundred and Fifty Specimens of Plant Fossils Found in Pennsylvania.

Underneath the great bed of canal coal, three miles below Darlington, making the floor of the coal mentioned, is regarded by the Pittsburgh Dispatch as one of the most varied paleobotanical deposits known to science. No other single locality in this or any other country has ever contributed such a collection and such a variety of the preglacial, or, it may be said, the carboniferous botanical flora, as has come from this coal floor. The material in which these remarkable fossil imprints occur is a dark, sandy shale, and to say that the stratum is filled with plant remains is giving the fact only mild expression. The richness and rareness of this plant deposit will be understood when it is stated that more than one hundred and fifty varieties of specimens have been found, some entirely new to science and such as have never been found elsewhere, and all this on an area of only from two to three feet in thickness, from which the superabundance of this early flora may at once be inferred. The first vegetable form that is undeniably that of a mushroom was here discovered, and so anomalous was this as to the associated formations that it was made the subject of a paper read before the American Philosophical Society.

This remarkable locality is not content only in vying with the world in the richness and rareness of botanical finds, but a crustacean of a rare type is also in the collection from these shales. This is a form allied to Eurypterus, and in honor of I. F. Mansfield, the owner and enthusiastic and indefatigable collector of these specimens, the new fossil creature has been called Dolichopterus Mansfieldi. A matter of scientific interest as related to this shale is the fact that the material that entered into this canal coal formation was not produced from the bed on which it rests, the myriads of plant specimens affording an abundance of negative testimony. Dr. Newberry, a former Ohio state geologist, has suggested that the canal coal owes its origin probably to the drifting of a carboniferous mud into some quiet lagoon. Probably a quiet settling of sedimentary matter would better express the process, for it must have had a most quiescent action that so evenly and gently pressed down the delicate plant life so as to preserve all the fine minute in the imprint. This Darlington district will become a botanical Mecca for students of paleobotanical science.

CODDLED CODFISH.

Lifted from the Water, Stuffed with Edibles and Returned to the Pool.

At Logan, near the mill of Galloway, there is a most interesting tidal fish pond. A rent in the cliffs facing the Irish channel admits the salt water through a narrow fissure, protected by a grating, into a circular rock basin, some thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. The cliffs rise high all around; stone steps descend on one side to a ledge leveled into a footpath at the water's edge. No sooner does the visitor's footfall resound on the stairs than the green water, hitherto motionless and apparently lifeless, becomes peopled with large brown fish, rising from the depths, gliding and dashing about in a great state of excitement. These are cod, lythe and saithe, which, caught on lines in the sea, have been transferred to this pond to be fattened for the table. They are fed daily by the keeper, says the National (English) Magazine, and experience has taught them to connect the sound of footsteps with their mealtime.

Formerly a clapper used to be rung to summon them, but this was no more than a trick of the stage; the footfall on the stone is quite enough to awaken them to activity. Most of the cod, being deep water fish, become totally blind in captivity from excess of light, but they become so tame and accustomed to their keeper as not only to feed out of his hand, but some of them allow themselves to be lifted out of the water. One may witness the strange sight of a huge cod, more than an ell long, dangled on the knee like a baby, his mouth stuffed with mussels and limpets, after which he is returned to the water with a mighty splash. On the table these fish, thus tended and fed, prove much better than fish brought straight from the open sea.

SOME WATERLOO INVENTIONS.

Famous Sayings with Which We Are Familiar Declared Unauthentic.

Although the newspapers often print paragraphs about familiar phrases and their misplaced authorship, the mistakes, as a general rule, continue to be made. There is that story of Wellington at Waterloo, which originated, according to the Buffalo Courier, with Alison, the historian. The French having at last broken, so the tale goes, the "Iron Duke" cried to his reserves: "Up, guards, and at them!" In the face of frequent denials by Wellington himself that he ever gave such a command, it is repeated to this day as a historical fact. An artist once went to the duke and begged to be allowed to paint him in the very attitude he took when he uttered those stirring words. "Go to the devil!" said the duke. Agn, a dowager asked him if he really did say: "Up, guards, and at them!" To this the duke replied: "I couldn't have said it, madame; it would have been absurd. What I probably did say to my staff officers was something like this: 'Gentlemen, you will now move upon the enemy's right.'" Almost everybody believes that it was Napoleon who said: "God always favors the heaviest battalions." As a matter of fact, Tacitus was the first who is known to have used the phrase, and Voltaire and Mme. Sevigne uttered it in exactly the manner credited to Napoleon. That other familiar one: "The guard dies, but never surrenders," was attributed to Camborne, who was made a prisoner at Waterloo. It was actually invented by Rougemont, an author of witty sayings, two days after the fight.

AN IMPRESSIVE TRAIT.

A Queer Man Who Made a Friend by Respect for His Mother.

During my bohemian days it occurred that I sat in an uptown cafe with the sort of a man whom this incident will reveal, says a writer in the New York Press.

A wild-looking, unkempt chap, gaunt, shabby, with a four days' growth of beard, rushed in, looked wildly around and then hurried over to my companion and took him aside. As a result of their conversation the man with me turned to me and said in a whisper: "I am going to ask you to loan me two dollars, but don't you do it."

Then he asked me and I refused the loan, and the gaunt man went unsteadily out.

"Queer duck, that," said the man at the table with me; "always getting into scrapes, taking out opera companies and leaving them stranded. The last scrape he got into was in Montreal. He telegraphed home: 'I am in jail on a technicality, but don't tell mother.' That struck me as very funny. 'Don't tell mother.' But he was always an ill-balanced ass, anyway."

Now the thoughtfulness of his mother in the young man who wanted to borrow two dollars struck me as a rather deserving trait, and I left my companion abruptly and followed him out. I saw enough of him to convince me that he was not a man of business, and not even an admirable character. However, I loaned him the two dollars. Since then he has been considerably in the public view in many ups and downs. But he is now coming home from the other side as the impresario of a lot of continental stars. I wish him well. Like Mark Twain I love a man who never shakes his mother. This one's name is Robert Grau.

AMERICAN RICE PAPER.

The Chinese Tree Is Now Successfully Grown in Florida.

The rice paper tree, one of the most interesting of the flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other subtropical and Oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil the experimenters expressed doubts as to its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is as well adapted to the climate of this country as to that of the famed Flowery Kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than fifteen feet, with a trunk or stem from three to five inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to season, are large, soft and downy, the form somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor bean plant. The celebrated rice paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of the pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, says the St. Louis Republic, and, turning them round either by rude machinery or by hand, dexterously pare the pith from circumference to center. This operation makes a roll of extra quality paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout. After a cylinder has thus been pared it is unrolled and weights are placed upon it until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length.

It is altogether probable that if rice paper making becomes an industry in the United States these primitive modes will be done away with.

HE HAD FOUND IT.

And Knew Just Exactly How Machine Poetry Was Ground Out.

The young man and the young woman from half a mile beyond the timber line came hesitatingly into the office, and the young man inquired if they could look round a bit and see how a newspaper was made. Of course, permission was granted at once, and a guide was furnished to do the honors. They went everywhere, and, on the principle of saving the best till the last, they wound up in the editorial rooms.

About the first thing that attracted their attention in that department was a smooth-looking young fellow busily at work on a typewriter. The young man left his fair companion in the hands of the guide and sidled over to the writer. He had no idea what it was, but in a minute or two he noticed the written page as it slowly emerged from the roller, and he beckoned hastily for the girl to come over, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I say, Maria," he said, as he caught her by the arm and dragged her closer, "look at that, will you?"

"What is it?" she asked.

"You've heard tell of the machine poetry they have in the newspapers, haven't you?"

She nodded.

"Well," he explained, "that's what they make it on. You watch the young fellow awhile and see how fast he can turn it out," and they stood by the busy writer so long that it almost gave him a conniption fit, and then broke him all up by asking him if he couldn't give them a sample to take home with them.

They Must Cure.

Medical skill is at a rather low ebb throughout Russia, and not without cause. An American physician, tempted by the enormous fees so frequently paid by the nobility, went to St. Petersburg and within a year had a lucrative practice. Then he was called in to attend a baron who was suffering from lung trouble. The doctor gave his patient the best of care and skill, but the baron died, and the widow promptly sued the doctor for damages for unskillful treatment. The unlucky American was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand roubles and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the physician left Russia as soon as he got out of jail, and nothing could tempt him to return.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE TURKS.

They Are Not Contaminated by Western Civilization.

The superstition of the Turks is nowhere so apparent as in their fear of the "evil eye." Jugs placed around the edge of the roof, or an old shoe filled with garlic and beads (blue glass balls or rings) are a sure guard against this illusion. Whenever a pretty child is playing upon the street the passer-by will say: "Oh, what an ugly child!" for fear of inciting the evil spirit against its beauty. The peasant classes in Turkey are, of course, the most superstitious, because they are the most ignorant. They have no education whatever, and can neither read nor write. Stamboul is the only great city of which they know. Paris is a term signifying the whole outside world. An American missionary was once asked: "In what part of Paris is America?" Yet it can be said that that they are generally honest and always patient. They earn about six to eight cents a day. This will furnish them with ekmek and pilaff, and that is all they expect. They eat meat only on feast days, and then only mutton. The tax gatherer is their only grievance; they look upon him as a necessary evil. They have no idea of being ground down under the oppressor's iron heel. Yet they are happy because they are contented and have no envy. The poorer, the more ignorant a Turk is the better he seems to be. As he gets money and power, and becomes "contaminated" by western civilization he deteriorates.

FAST TIME BY A MOOSE.

The Speedy Animal Outruns a Railway Locomotive in a Four-Mile Dash.

Anyone who thinks a moose can't travel at a pretty lively gait is very much mistaken, remarked a St. Paul man to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the other day. I used to be a locomotive engineer up in the northern part of my state, and one day I had an opportunity to test the speed of this animal. I was running a light freight train, and in coming around a curve saw a big moose standing directly on the track. As soon as the animal saw the engine he took to his heels right down the path between the rails. For about four miles we had a perfectly straight track, and as I had heard of the great speed of this animal I determined to test its ability. The gait of the moose was a sort of trot, such only as a moose can exhibit, his paces being about two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to gain speed the moose let himself out. Faster and faster sped the engine, but still the frightened moose trotted in the van, and all the mysterious power of steam could not prevail upon this monarch of the forest. At last, after we had covered the four miles, turning a curve, we came upon a gang of section hands who were fixing the track. The sight of these men frightened the moose from the track and he was soon lost to view in the forest.

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Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1896:

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On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 38 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. - Wishing you prosperity, we are
Yours, ME & MRS. J. F. FORD.

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The poet unquestionably had reference to the

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