

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Ward, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. At the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY REGARDING THE EVILS OF ALCOHOLISM.

French Savants Cited by the New York American in the Course of One of its Powerful Temperance Editorials.

Heretofore in its attempts to show the people the evils of the drink habit this newspaper has dealt largely upon the moral phases of the subject, says the New York American. We have endeavored to show in plain language how the use of alcoholic liquors weakens the will, lowers the tone of thought and winds up with the complete degradation of character and life. But today we intend to confine ourselves strictly to the physical and scientific side of the question.

It is a very common thing to meet a man who talks about like this: "I am a regular but moderate drinker. No one ever saw me drunk, and yet I drink every day. And what's the harm of it? Can you see anything the matter with me?"

The man would seem to have the advantage of you. You cannot see anything wrong with him. So far as the outward appearance goes the case is square against you. The man appears to be all right. But is he? The effects of drink upon the system do not show themselves to the extent of attracting a very marked attention at least until the conditions are fairly ripe.

In the man who comes out on to the street after a protracted debauch the effects of the whisky he has been pouring down his throat are so visible that even the little children notice them. He may not be drunk. It may have been hours since he touched a drop, but any one can see that his physical system has received a severe shock and is in a very dilapidated condition. In the moderate drinker these signs are not visible, but the alcohol which he daily imbibes is doing its work, and slowly but surely his constitution is being undermined.

Now and then we run across some old man who is hale and hearty notwithstanding the fact that he has been a moderate drinker all his life. But no one will think of denying the fact that this old man is an exception—a very rare one. Many old men who, notwithstanding the fact that they are old, should be hale and hearty, are suffering from the ailments born of the drink habit, to which in their earliest days they were enslaved.

In "rheum, the dry scurvy and the gout" which rack their frames, make their bones ache and render miserable and thankless the evening days which should be so full of peace and beauty, they are reaping the fruits of their "barrenness" moderate drinking.

Not long ago we made reference to the report by M. Mesurier, director of the department of charities, Paris, on the results of alcoholism in France. That report was no sooner made public than the French liquor dealers were up in arms against it. Indignation meetings were held. The mails were flooded with all sorts of protests against the truth of Mesurier's conclusions. The French people, the discussion at last became so heated that the government took it upon itself to subject the offensive report to a careful scrutiny, with the result that it was confirmed in every particular.

We quote from a poster issued by the "Investigation Council for promoting the public welfare" and now displayed all over France:

"Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning resulting from the constant use of alcohol, even if this does not produce drunkenness."

"It is an error to say that alcohol is a necessity to the man who has to do hard work or that it restores vitality. The artificial stimulation which it produces soon gives way to exhaustion and nervous depression. Alcohol is good for nobody, but works harm to everybody."

"Alcoholism produces the most varied and fatal diseases of the stomach and liver, paralysis, dropsy and madness. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Lastly, it stops this life of actual drunkenness, is a mortal foe to physical health and soundness."

A Sensible Officer.

In order to cope with the growing intoxication among French troops in Indo-China General Covert has issued an order that when a soldier has been convicted of drunkenness three times he will bear a distinctive badge and have to do the manual work of the regiment. Inebriety among the soldiers has almost become a national disgrace.

Free Books for Farmers

These books are compiled from the publications of the various Agricultural Experiment Stations, and are of great value to all practical farmers.

We mail them free to all farmers who apply for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street, New York.

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These books are compiled from the publications of the various Agricultural Experiment Stations, and are of great value to all practical farmers.

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GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street, New York.

A SQUAB PLANT.

The First of Its Kind Established in the State of Missouri.

M. C. Fairbanks and D. W. Pratt, two Louisiana men, have purchased a tract of land at Pacific, Mo., a small town fifty-seven miles west of St. Louis, for the purpose of establishing a squab and poultry farm. The raising of squabs for the market is a new industry in Missouri and promises to be a lucrative one.

The owners of the Hillside Squab and Poultry farm have entered into the business with the determination of making it the finest farm of the kind in the world. The entire management of the farm is in the hands of Mr. Fairbanks, who has a thorough knowledge of breeding pigeons and poultry.

With this end in view two pigeon houses fourteen feet high, thirty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide have been built, and eight more are under construction. In the interior and around the walls the nesting boxes are built, each one numbered, so that a record can be kept. Two nests are allotted to each pair of birds.

In one nest is placed a "happy" or earthenware bowl about nine inches in diameter and about two and a half inches deep, in which the eggs are laid. The other nest is reserved for the young squabs until they are marketable or able to take care of themselves.

Around and over the breeding house is built the flying pen, extending sixteen feet on all sides. In this are placed automatic feeding boxes and water troughs. A pigeon house of this size will accommodate eighty-six pairs of birds. There are about 600 on the farm at present. It is estimated that from one pair of pigeons twenty-two squabs are hatched each year.

From time the eggs are laid, two being the number, they are constantly covered, the male bird performing a share of this service, until the squabs are hatched.

Here is a calculation showing how it is possible for pigeons to multiply: Starting with 12 pairs of birds at the end of the first month, 24 squabs were hatched; second month, 48 squabs hatched; third month, 72 squabs hatched; fourth month, 96 squabs hatched; fifth month, 120 squabs hatched. At this time the first month's squabs were old enough to mate. Sixty pairs, 120 squabs hatched; sixth month, 240 squabs hatched; seventh month, 336 squabs hatched; eighth month, 456 squabs hatched; ninth month, 600 squabs hatched; tenth month, 792 squabs hatched; eleventh month, 950 squabs hatched.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by **W. D. PARSONS**

Facsimile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS or 75 GRAINS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

BLACK NECKED GOATS.

Striking Characteristics of One of the Favorite Swiss Breeds.

The black-necked Valaisian goat is especially attractive because of its peculiar coloring, says American Sheep Breeder. The head and fore parts are black, while the rear parts are snow white. These two colors come together at the girth behind the shoulders forming a sharply vertical line. In harmony with these colors the claws of the fore feet are also black, while the rear ones are white.

Seen from a distance this breed reminds one somewhat of the Angora goat, but on closer observation this seeming resemblance is not so apparent.

The black-necked Valaisian is of medium size, her height at the withers being twenty to twenty-five centimeters. She attains her full maturity only at the age of four or five years. The weight of a male at that age, however, is then considerably above the average. Both the male and female animal carry a dense covering of hair, which enables them to resist the cold admirably. The hair on the back of a full grown buck grows to a length of six to six centimeters, and a large tuft falls down over forehead and eyes. The beard is exceptionally long and strong, reaching often down to the knees. This goat is compact and well built, her head is short, forehead and mouth are broad, her ears light, her eyes lively and intelligent. In the buck they even seem to suggest a certain degree of pride. The horns are broad, back straight, the croup gently sloping and well developed, while the thighs are very muscular and the position of the legs good. The neck is short and well coupled with the shoulders. The udders are of medium size, but well built and provided with even teats.

Created for a life in the high Alps this breed is indisputably one of the strongest and healthiest, on which account its great power of endurance has won it the name of "glacier goat." They will go a distance of several leagues to seek their food and return in the evening to their stable, but ordinarily they spend their nights in the free air.



BLACK NECKED VALAISIAN DOE.

Old Mission Pictures

Full Set Free

To Readers of the "Chronicle"

THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE" has arranged for the reproduction of a series of pictures of the OLD MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA, to be given away FREE to readers of the Sunday edition.

These are not common pictures; they are masterpieces of art and workmanship, prepared with great care and expense, vividly portraying from the best view points, the interesting features of these famous and historical old structures now fast falling away.

Those of you who are lucky enough to get them will have a set of art works that cannot be procured elsewhere. Gems, each and every one, with a little historical inscription about their romances.

THE FIRST ONE

A picture of MISSION SAN DIEGO de ALCALA will be given with the SUNDAY CHRONICLE, July 5th, and on each consecutive Sunday thereafter, one will be given until the series is complete.

REMEMBER THEY ARE FREE

ENTIRELY FREE with the "CHRONICLE'S" GREAT SUNDAY EDITION, 5 cents a copy at your newsdealer.

RATES BY MAIL

Postage Prepaid

DAILY and SUNDAY CHRONICLE 75 Cents a Month

DAILY and SUNDAY CHRONICLE \$8.00 a Year

SUNDAY CHRONICLE \$2.50 a Year

ALL POSTMASTERS TAKE ORDERS

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Scientific American.

A hand-drawn illustration weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$1 a year. Four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Cian tartans appear among new weaves in voile, etamine and French zephyr stuffs.

The skirt improver has reappeared now that more fulness is added to the back of dress skirts.

The light white cloth, silk and wool canvas materials, etamines and mistrales are used in making gowns for the spring and early summer.

Rose and delicate coral, crimson and cream, mauve and pale cameo pink and green, lavender and pale tan are new French color combinations.

New millinery is for the most part of the lightest description, light as to material, gay in effect and, if possible, more absurd as to shape and treatment than ever.

Tulle and brilliant one of the latest weaves of silk used for wedding dresses, princess slips, evening bodices and tea gowns. It is light in weight, but closely woven and has a surface as luxurious as the most expensive Lyons satin.

Bands of white or tinted ribbon or narrow bias strips of linings lined together make neat and inexpensive stock collars to wear with shirt waists. Whatever material is used, all of these collars show the barriester finish of one or two pointed ends.—New York.

W. J. STOW, TRUCKMAN.

Dallas, Oregon

A fair share of patronage solicited and all orders promptly filled.

GROWING DUCKLINGS.

How to Produce Five Pound Ducks in Ten Weeks and Make Money.

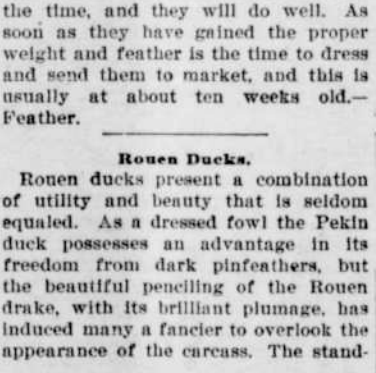
The growing of ducklings for market is one of the departments of the poultry business that call for quick growth and early sales to be profitable. Those who grow five pound ducks in ten weeks make far more than if it takes twice as long to grow to the same weight. With this as a guide grow them as fast as possible, and to do this they must be fed very strong and often. First of all keep the ducklings warm and clean and within the brooder which should be at a temperature of 90 degrees. Young ducklings need to be kept warmer than chicks for quick steady growth. All the food for young ducks grown for market is ground and fed as a mixed or mash food. Corn meal, wheat bran, ground oats and oatmeal are all made use of as a mixture of ground meats, and this are added meat scraps as they grow older.

Cut greens of some kind must be added to their food, and they must have sand, grit and water provided them. It is not unusual to put sand in their morning mash if they are being pushed for quick growth. Some put about 3 per cent of coarse sand in their food, while some use even more than this amount to assure plenty of grit for grinding the feed in the crop. Just how much to feed them must be decided by the amount they will consume to advantage. They should have all they will eat, digest and assimilate into quick, steady growth.

To grow five pounds in ten weeks, or a gain of over one ounce per day, not only calls for plenty of food, but an increased amount each day, so as to maintain what they have and continue to add to it all the time. The best rule is to give them all they will eat up clean four times a day and none left over. Have them eat with a keen relish all the time, and they will do well. As soon as they have gained the proper weight and feather is the time to dress and send them to market, and this is usually at about ten weeks old.—Feather.

Rouen Ducks.

Rouen ducks present a combination of utility and beauty that is seldom equaled. As a dressed fowl the Pekin duck possesses an advantage in its freedom from dark pinfeathers, but the beautiful penciling of the Rouen duck, with its brilliant plumage, has induced many a fancier to overlook the appearance of the carcass. The standard weight of the Rouen is: Adult male, 15 pounds; adult female, 13 pounds; young male, 8 pounds; young female, 7 pounds. Rouens have a hard constitution, are fair foragers and fair layers and sitters. The grain and flavor of flesh are rated good. The illustration is by Sewell, reproduced from Reliable



PAIR OF STANDARD BREED ROUENS.

RAIN-CAN'T SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND Slickers

Sawyer's Excelsior Brand Slickers are made of the finest material, and are guaranteed to keep you dry in any weather. They are also very comfortable and durable.

CATARRH

The treatment of Catarrh with antiseptic and astringent washes, lotions, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes or any external or local application, is just as senseless as would be kindling a fire on top of the pot to make it boil. True, these give temporary relief, but the cavities and passages of the head and the bronchial tubes soon fill up again with mucus.

Taking cold is the first step towards Catarrh, for it checks perspiration, and the poisonous acids and vapors which should pass off through the skin, are thrown back upon the mucous membrane or inner skin, producing inflammation and excessive flow of mucus, much of which is absorbed into the blood, and through the circulation reaches every part of the system, involving the Stomach, Kidneys and other parts of the body. When the disease assumes the dry form, the breath becomes exceedingly foul, binding headaches are frequent, the eyes red, hearing affected and a constant ringing in the ears. No remedy that does not reach the polluted blood can cure Catarrh. S. S. S. expels from the circulation all offensive matter, and when rich, pure blood is again coursing through the body the mucous membranes become healthy and the skin active, all the disagreeable, painful symptoms disappear, and a permanent, thorough cure is effected.

S. S. S. being a strictly vegetable blood purifier does not derange the Stomach and digestion, but the appetite and general health rapidly improve under its tonic effects. Write us about your case and get the best medical advice free. Book on blood and skin diseases sent on application.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

INSPIRED BY A SKELETON.

The Story of How Chopin Composed His Funeral March.

Late one summer's afternoon, said Ziem, Chopin and I sat talking in my studio. In one corner of the room stood a piano and in another the complete skeleton of a man with a large white cloth thrown ghostlike about it. I noticed that now and again Chopin's gaze would wander, and from my knowledge of the man I knew that his thoughts were far away from me and his surroundings. More than that, I knew that he was composing.

Presently he rose from his seat without a word, walked over to the skeleton and removed the cloth. He then carried it to the piano and, seating himself, took the hideous object upon his knees—a strange picture of life and death.

Then, drawing the white cloth round himself and the skeleton, he laid the latter's fingers over his own and began to play. There was no hesitation in the slow, measured flow of sound which he and the skeleton conjured up. As the music swelled in a louder strain I closed my eyes, for there was something weird in that picture of man and skeleton seated at the piano, with the shadows of evening deepening around them and the ever swelling and ever softening music filling the air with mystery. And I knew I was listening to a composition which would live forever.

The music ceased, and when I looked up the piano chair was empty, and on the floor lay Chopin's unconscious form, and beside him, smashed all to pieces, was the skeleton I prized so much. The great composer had swooned, but his march was found.—New York Herald.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco August 30th, 1901. The transfer involved coin and stock \$112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15th, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on their merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, eighty seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Felton Company, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Regulator Line.

PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE.

Steamers: **Bailey Gatzert Regulator Dalles City Metlako**

Connecting at Lyle with the **Columbia River and Northern Railway** Company for **Wahkalcaus, Daly, Centerville, Coldendale** and all other Klickitat valley points.

Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Coldendale at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Dalles daily at 2:35 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles at 9:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m., C. R. & N. train leaving Coldendale daily at 9:15 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland, Ore., on Sunday at 12:30 p. m. Steamer Metlako, plying between Cascade Locks and The Dalles, leaves Cascade Locks daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arrives The Dalles 11:30 a. m., leaves The Dalles 7 p. m., arrives Cascade Locks 9 p. m. The local steamer Bailey Gatzert leaves Portland daily, except Monday, at 9:30 a. m., Sundays at 9 a. m., for Cascade Locks and return, affording an excellent opportunity to view the scenery of the Columbia River. Excellent meals served on all steamers.

For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or. **H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.**

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Poets and Dogs.

Poets have always loved dogs. In this poets and boys resemble each other. Walter Savage Landor was devoted to his dog Giallo, and Byron's epitaph upon his dog Bostwain we all remember:

To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;
I never had but one, and there he lies.

Cowper was very fond of his dog, and we know how Charles Lamb, who was a prose poet, loved his Dash and how Mrs. Browning appreciated the little Flush to whom she indited a poem. The Earl of Shaftesbury kept his noble collie in his library with him all the time, and Samuel Rogers always walked out with his dog. Scott declined an invitation to dinner when his dog died, saying that he could not accept on account of the "loss of an old friend."

Bread and Milk For Chicks.

Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, who has made many experiments in the feeding of little chickens, writes as follows: "Without an exception bread and sweet milk make the best food for a day or two if not for the first two weeks. At the time of exclusion the crop, gizzard and intestines are filled with grit and other excretions, of which they should be freed. I have fed on nearly every food usually employed and killed and dissected by the third day over 100 chicks. Of all the foods experimented with bread and sweet milk clear the crop, gizzard and starts the chicks growing the quickest."

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