

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. K. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth League 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.



THE HALL OF FAME.

Former Speaker Henderson has concluded to resume the practice of law in New York.

Ripley Tuttle of Buckfield, Me., has a cook stove which he has used continually forty-nine years.

A. Castle Stanford of Portland, Ore., lays claim to the honor of first suggesting General Grant for the presidency.

Antonio Campano, the terrible Corsican, three times a jail breaker, has been forced by starvation to surrender in Paris.

Captain Amos H. Martin of the Nineteenth Infantry has been detailed as professor of military science at the University of Maine.

Baron Attila Paganini, grandson of the great violinist, proposes to leave the city of Genoa all the many mementos of his grandfather.

At Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, England, there has just died Dr. J. W. Watkins, aged sixty-nine, who was the first human being subjected to chloroform.

Peter Berg, a French count, now a Chicago bartender, has a watch that belonged to Napoleon. The watch was presented to Berg's grandfather by the general.

Captain W. S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, has applied for sea duty and is to be the first commander of the magnificent new battleship Missouri.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley are planning to sail for Europe immediately after the June commencement. They will spend the summer in Germany.

Dr. Annie G. Lyle of San Francisco has been appointed assistant to Dr. Eschsch of the University of Vienna, one of the most noted living specialists in diseases of children.

Geese Are Hardy.

Geese are extremely hardy and long lived. They thrive on low lying lands which would not be suitable for fowls. Old pasture is best suited to their requirements, as they crop the grass very short and would likely destroy the roots of newly sown grass. They must be afforded liberty and lots of grassy range. They are very coarse feeders and will eat nearly anything in the shape of green food.

The gender likes to follow his own sweet will in choosing his mate, and it is sometimes difficult to induce him to transfer his affections; so that it is necessary to mate them some little time before the breeding season opens. Geese have been known to breed at a great age. It is better, however, to discard them after eight or ten years. Young birds do not breed as satisfactorily as old ones.

Although it is desirable to hatch early, it is not always advisable, as it depends upon the climate and location. Goslings need grass and do not thrive unless green food is supplied when they cannot get range—Ducks and Geese.

Quick Returns From Poultry.

A correspondent to one of our exchanges says: "One of the advantages in poultry production is that returns come quickly. With the exception of strawberries, there is practically no line of small fruits which you can begin to realize inside of three years; a milk cow does not approach her full power of production short of three and a half years; apple trees do not begin to bear freely short of seven or eight years. How is it with the hen? Three weeks from the setting of the hen you have a hatch of chickens; from four to four and a half months from hatching the cockerels are ready for the market, and in five to five and a half months the pullets will begin to lay."

How to Clean Bureau Drawers.

In sponging out bureau drawers and those of sideboards use tepid water containing a 1 per cent solution of carbolic acid or, if preferred, use a small quantity of thymene in the tepid water instead of the acid.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

THE WATCHMAN'S STORY

(Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.)

I had been the night watchman at Parker's bank for three years when my adventure happened. A burglar alarm connected with doors and windows and a special wire ran from the bank to the police station. I was required to send in a signal over this wire every thirty minutes. The code of signals ran thus: One push on the button, "All is well"; two pushes, "I am ill"; three pushes, "Help is wanted at once."

One winter's night, between calls, I fell asleep and was awakened by a faint clucking my throat. I started up to find three men hovering over me and realized that burglars had come at last. The first thing one of them did was to send in the "All is well" call, and I was then tied fast to my chair, and the trio began work on the doors of the vault. It was done for in about ten minutes.

Then they began work on the inner doors. They used what is called a blacksmith's drill. All of them seemed familiar with its working, and they had brought along no less than six different drills for the machine. Work was begun just under the lock, the men spelling each other at intervals of ten minutes. When the 2 o'clock signal was sent in, they had made a very slight impression on the hard metal, but at 2:30 the signs were more encouraging.

At 3 o'clock the trio were delighted with the progress of the work. At 3:30 they ceased drilling, blew a lot of powder into the hole and inserted a fuse—just as they were about to insert a fuse which would blow a great piece out of the door, but did not burst it open.

They did not use the drill again on the door, but on a closer examination seemed to blow it open. At 4:30 all was ready. While the leader placed the fuse the other two picked up my chair to carry me into the president's room. All were to remain there until the explosion was over. Just what happened to bring about the premature explosion could never be learned, but the probabilities are that in his haste the man cut the fuse too short.

He was still kneeling at the door and the three of us had our backs to it and were about eight feet away when the mine was sprung. The jar of the explosion was felt two blocks away. I cannot remember that I heard the explosion. I simply remember being lifted up and hurled forward. The next thing I knew I was sitting up with a hand over each ear, and the room was in a midnight darkness.

I have an old scrapbook in which are pasted various newspaper articles in my praise, but it is not much consolation to read them. The bank officials knew I must have been asleep on duty, and instead of paying me on the back and raising my wages they waited about a month and then gave me the grand bounce.

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.

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PATENTS

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felt so stupid and dazed that it was many minutes before I could place myself. The gag was out of my mouth, and the ropes with which I had been bound to the chair were hanging loosely on my arms and legs. When I began to feel around to see where I was, I discovered that I was close to the wire gate by which all employees entered the bank inclosure. The door of the vault was almost on a line with this gate, but sixty feet away. Between the gate and the vault were the compartments of bookkeeper, paying teller, receiving teller and discount clerk, each railed off with wood or wire.

You can judge of the strength of that blast when I tell you that everything in that sixty feet was leveled. The small safe blown over and the counters twisted like a rail fence. As soon as I realized the situation I groped for a match and lighted a gas jet, though the room was so full of powder smoke that it was some time before I could see a foot from my nose. When the smoke lifted so that I could get about, I lighted more gas and then looked for the burglars.

One of them lay in a heap against the front door, a second under the counter near where I had picked myself up, and the third I could not find, though I knew he must be under the vault door, which had been blown off and lay on the floor. The man at the front door was stone dead. The doctors said that his body must have swept down all the railings and partitions as he was hurled forward. The man under the counter began to show signs of life as I overhauled him, and, thinking he might prove troublesome, I tied his hand and foot. You will wonder that I was not severely hurt, but that was the chance of accident. The chair was completely wrecked, but I got off with three or four painful bruises.

The man under the counter had his nose broken, two ribs fractured and received a bad scalp wound, but he had no sooner recovered consciousness than he began to struggle and curse. When I told him that both his partners were dead, he was awed to silence for a while. Then he began cursing again, and I stepped over to the police wire and sent in the signal "Help wanted at once." It had never been sent in before, nor have the words gone over that wire since. In five minutes there were four blackcoats knocking at the door, and when I let them in my prisoner greeted them with jeers and curses and swore he would get even with me if it took 100 years.

The leader, as I told you, was kneeling at the door when the explosion occurred. We found him under it, crushed and burned and bearing little semblance to a human being. The one who escaped with his life was sent up for twelve years, and thus the trio were wiped out.

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ANIMALS THAT DRINK.

A Highly Interesting Article by an Observer.

Although it has often been said when speaking of drunkenness that even the beasts of the field do not get drunk, it is nevertheless a fact that a great many animals do get intoxicated, says Ellen Vedrin, F. Z. S., in Collier's Weekly. Take the elephant, for instance. He is particularly fond of the fruit of the unguava tree, and, although he appears to have some idea that it is not good for him, he will go on eating when he has once begun until he is wildly excited and so intoxicated that he will stagger from side to side. Every now and then he will pull himself up, shake his huge head and tear madly through the forest, trumpeting at the top of his voice and terrifying every living creature. It is said that he will even dare and defy his most dreaded enemy, the tiger, when in this condition, but we have no means of verifying this. It is well known, however, that an elephant is in a most dangerous condition when suffering from the effects of eating this beautiful fruit, and all who can take care to keep out of his way as much as possible.

The sloth bear is another animal given to this falling. The natives of India are in the habit of hanging little vessels on the palm trees for the purpose of catching the juice. This juice is so attractive to the sloth bear that, although such a poor climber, he will scramble up and go on drinking the juice until he is so drunk that he can only slip helplessly to the ground and lie there in a drunken stupor until the effects have passed off.

But the sloth bear is not the only animal who is so partial to this juice of the palm tree. The curious fruit or fox baob (family persea) are particularly fond of it. This peculiar little combination of beast and bird, with its foxtail face, redish furry body and black, uncanny looking wings, the delicate membrane of which is always quivering down to the very tips, will fly to these vessels in company with some hundreds of his companions, and they will suck the juice until the ground below the tree will be dark with the bodies of these bats, who will lie there too helplessly intoxicated to move or defend themselves no matter what may turn up.

The biggest drunkard of all is perhaps the palm civet. So addicted is this animal to the drinking habit that he has been termed the toddy cat. And a more helpless, foolish looking creature than he is when he is thoroughly intoxicated with the palm juice it would be difficult to find. There are many other animals given to this falling, but all those I have spoken of live in India, and it may be the heat which induces extreme thirst—a frequent excuse among men—is the direct cause of it.

What One Governor Thinks. In a recent address Governor T. An Ferguson of Oklahoma said: "I cannot refrain from making a statement of my conviction on the liquor traffic, for even I withhold my hearty sympathy with the laws and methods of the W. C. T. U. I am also well aware that there are three partners in the saloon evil—the saloon keeper, the individual

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drinker and the community, and the citizens who palter with their convictions and consciences. There is undoubtedly sentiment against the saloon. Nearly three-fourths of the newspaper and political press are secretly against the traffic, but for policy's sake or from lack of moral courage do not take a stand against it. Women have a much greater moral courage than men in this respect, and on them has fallen the work of agitation and education and temperance work."

THE TRAP NEST.

How It May Be Used Advantageously by the Poultry Man.

Within the past few years the outfit of the poultry man has been enlarged by the addition of the trap nest. As to the practical value of these nests there is a wide difference of opinion. On the one hand they are enthusiastically advocated; on the other they are scornfully condemned. The trap nest needs a judicial appraisal. It has been unfortunate in both its enemies and its friends. Many of those who have ridiculed it have never tried it, and those who have advocated it have too often been those who are interested in it in a financial way.

The principle on which the invention rests is that of the influence of heredity. It is a fact well known to all breeders of animals that desirable traits may be transmitted, and by careful mating a strain may be permanently established.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in the poultry world some of the most popular breeds of today have been made within a comparatively recent time by the combination of individuals of different varieties. It would seem almost axiomatic, therefore, that if one wishes to establish a heavy laying strain he must breed only from heavy layers. And yet in actual practice this has not been found to work. The daughter of the heavy layer has not been able to equal her mother's record. Indeed it has not been uncommon for egg production to fall off year after year and for the descendants of the phenomenal layer never to strike a very high mark in egg production.

What is the reason for this? Science tells us. One of the greatest authorities in biology is Adolph Weismann. It was given to Weismann to complete the theory of heredity by pointing out that acquired characters cannot be transmitted. Only characters that are constitutional, congenial or germinal can be handed down.

The hen that breaks the record this year may do so because the conditions are exceptionally favorable and not because she comes from a strain that is established in egg production. Probably she was hatched out early and got her under way before the cold weather came on. The ration she has received has been well balanced for egg production. She has been kept in comfort and given just the right amount of exercise. As a consequence she has responded with a big output. But the egg laying habit is not sufficiently established in her to make her an exceptionally valuable bird to breed from. The chances are that her eggs will show low fertility, and the few chicks hatched from them will not be even ordinary layers.

If the phenomenal layer is unable to transmit her qualities to her offspring, of what use, then, is the trap nest? Is it not a waste of time to employ it?

The real value of the trap nest is not that it enables us to breed from the phenomenal layers, but that it enables us to avoid breeding from the poor ones. The trap nest has made some surprising revelations. It has shown us that in the same flock in which some hens are laying 200 eggs a year there are other hens laying not over thirty. The object of the trap nest box is to get rid of the thirty egg hen.

There is a great deal of humbug, too, about the use of the trap nest. I have visited plant after plant where the owner claimed to use it, and in no case did I find the nest in operation. It was either out of order or it was the wrong season of the year or something. Still, the practical poultry man can make use of the trap nest to a limited extent to good advantage.—Edgar Warren in American Poultry Journal.

Pekin Ducks. Pekin ducks are probably the most valuable breed of ducks known today. They are very large, mature early and have white plumage. The ducklings hatch out stronger and seem to grow faster than the young of any other breed and can be raised anywhere that you can raise chickens. They feather rapidly and grow to good size in from six to eight weeks, which makes them well adapted for the early markets, allowing the higher prices. For the excellent foragers, excellent layers and with good range require but little food. The young are not subject to roup, cholera or gapes, like young turkeys and chickens. They will weigh from twelve to fourteen pounds per pair the first year without much fattening. As egg producers their record is equal to that of any other breed of fowls.—Commercial Poultry.

Look Out For the Lamp. See to it that your lamp is always full of oil, properly trimmed and burning. Do not neglect the lamp and allow it to go out or smoke the brooder. Once a day the lamp should be put in proper condition for its work. While it is quite necessary for the chicks to be kept warm they should not be too warm, nor yet be chilled. For the youngsters 90 degrees is about right when they are inside, and we must remember that an empty hover at 90 degrees will soon go to 100 degrees with fifty chicks inside. Too much heat makes bowel trouble, as will cold or damp or careless feeding. All of these help to swell the mortality list and increase the average cost of those we grow to maturity.—Feather.

Green Food Daily. A flock of chicks kept during the day in a yard that has become denuded of herbage, no matter how eager they are for their supper, if they can have a run on a grass field will leave their tender shoots of grass and clover. This fact proclaims the importance of always including green food in the daily diet.

Throwing the Dart. Throwing the dart is a picturesque custom which is observed in Cork, Ireland. Every third year the chief magistrate proceeds to the mouth of Cork harbor in full state. Following in memorial custom, he throws a dart in to the sea—a dart with a head of gold and a shaft of mahogany—saying, "I declare that as far around as it falls except the right and dominion of the corporation of Cork to and over the harbor as well as the rivers, creeks and bays within the same."

A Weeping Tree. A species of tree found in Oregon, Washington, Montana and British Columbia continually drips pure and clear water from the ends of its leaves and branches. The tree is a species of fir. The "weeping" is attributed to a remarkable power of condensation peculiar to the leaves and bark. The tree drips as copiously on bright and clear as on cloudy days.

Cordial Shakes and Others. "When you have money," says the Manayunk philosopher, "there are men who will shake you effusively by the hand, and when it's gone they will shake you altogether."—Philadelphia Record.

In a Nutshell. "Success" is spelled with seven letters. Of the seven only one is found in "fame" and one in "money," but three are found in "happiness."—New York World.

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Wet Weather. In his hindrance to the rider who wears SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND POMMEL SLICKERS. For all kinds of work. Warranted Waterproof. Ask for trade mark. If not at dealers, write to H. M. Sawyer, 100 East Cambridge, Mass.

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Are in many respects like other ulcers or sores, and this resemblance often proves fatal. Valuable time is lost in fruitless efforts to heal the sore with washes and salves, because the germs of Cancer that are multiplying in the blood and the new Cancer cells which are constantly developing keep up the irritation and discharge, and at last sharp shooting pains announce the approach of the eating and sloughing stage, and a hideous, sickening cancerous sore begins its destructive work.

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Where They Execute Drunkards.

Among the mountaineers of Albania and Montenegro drunkenness is regarded as a political offense, and political offenses are regarded in all countries as more serious than moral ones. Among the mountaineers fighting and drinking are not considered to go together, and to be able to fight is the first duty of a citizen. Therefore, says the New York Press, the drunkard is harshly dealt with. At first they try moral suasion with the festive tippler, but when that fails and he persists in making the mountain pens ring to his Montegrin substitute for "We won't go home till morning!" he is declared to be a danger and a disgrace to his tribe and his country and is quietly assassinated by order of the local chief.

Canada's Drink Bill.

The annual report of the Canadian inland revenue department shows that during the past fiscal year 3,234,147 proof gallons as compared with 2,622,708 proof gallons for the previous year were produced in Canada. The people drank more spirits and beer than in the previous year, the quantity of spirits consumed being 786 gallon per head against 767 for the previous year. Beer is represented by 5,102 as against 4,737 for the previous year and wine by 690 as compared with 100 for 1901.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, charged 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. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.



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Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Golden at 7:30 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. R. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 6:30 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p. m. The steamer Metlako, plying between Cascade Locks and The Dalles, leaves Cascade Locks daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m., arrives The Dalles 12:30 p. m., leaves The Dalles 7 p. m., arrives Cascade Locks 6 p. m. The regular steamer Bailey Gatzert leaves Portland daily, except Monday, at 8:30 a. m., Sunday 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.