DIVING FOR LOST GOLD

SEA DIVERS RECOVER NEARLY HALF A MILLION OF MONEY

How the Treasure of the Alphonse XII. Sunk Off the Canary Islands, Was Secured by Captain Stevens' Clever Work-Nine Months of Toll Below Water.

Some time ago we gave an interesting account of the diving exhibit at the naval exhibition, and referred briefly to the recovery of a vast quantity of treasure from the Alphonso XII. Mr. A. D. Stevens, a son of Captain Stevens, who had charge of the expedition, now writes

in February, 1884, the Spanish mail steamer Alphonso XII, belonging to the Lopez line, bound from Cadiz to Havana, sank off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in twenty-five and a half fathoms of water and about a mile from the shore. She had on board £100,000 worth of Spanish dollars, these being the only five dollar pieces bearing the year 1844, which were specially coined for the trip. The insurance was effected on the specie at Lloyds and was paid over to the in-surers after the vessel foundered.

More than a year had elapsed before the underwriters organized a salvage expedition, and in May, 1885, Captain L. T. Stevens, a Lloyds surveyor of great experience in salvage operations, intrusted with the expedition, taking with him three well known diversnamely, Messrs, Lambert, Tester and Davis. Special diving apparatus had to be constructed for the work by Messrs. Siebe & Gorman, the submarine engineers, and in the above month Captain Stevens and his men left Liverpool in the steamship Niger for Las Palmas, and arrived at their destination on the 25th of May

LOCATING THE WRECK. On the morning of the 29th Captain Stevens proceded in the steam launch Alianza in search of the wreck, a strong trade wind from the northeast, with a choppy sea, blowing at the time. On arriving at her supposed position he steamed about, sounding at intervals, endeavoring to strike the wreck, but failed to do so. Captain Stevens then employed a boat's crew of fishermen to assist him in finding her, and after some little time the fishermen gave a signal, and on steaming up he found that they had swept the feretopgallantmast, and on looking down through the water he distinctly saw the shadow of the mast and the foretopgaliantsail loose and flouting in the water at a depth of six fathoms.

He then had the topgallantmast buoyed, and as soon as the weather moderated he intended laying down moorings, so as to place the vessel in such a position that the diving was to be done from directly over the wreck

The money was in the mail room, almost at the bottom of the vessel, and to obtain access to that part of the ship it was found necessary to blow up the decks. The dangers and difficulties which were experienced in these operations were of the most extraordinary nature. Not only bravery, but great patience and perseverance, had to be exercised, as testified by the fact that Captain Stevens and his plucky divers were about nine months on the island before they had completed their task

The wreck lay on a ridge of rocks, and one of the fears entertained before the explosion was effected was that the force matcht precipitate the vessel to almost fathomiess depths. But fortunately, shrough Captain Stevens' great experience in the use of explosives, the fear was mot realized.

ALL BUT \$50,000 RECOVERED. When the explosion took place one of

the masts shot right out of the water. and thousands of dead fish came to the surface Another difficulty, and probably the greatest the divers had to encounter, was the extreme pressure of the water at so great a depth, but the gallant fellows were most enthusiastic in their work, and, although Captain Stevens had been advised to abandon all sope of recovery of the treasure, he was sanguine of success directly fine weather would set in And his hopes were soon realized, for on Nov 17, after waiting maxiously and patiently, he had the pleasure of wiring to London as follows: Lambert has got both scuttles open, and succeeded in sending up first box of gold. This was glorious news to all concerned, and especially to Captain Stevens, who had charge of such a tedi-

ous undertaking
The saving of the remaining boxes of gold was now merely a question of opportunity Dip after dip was made by Messrs. Lambert and Tester with varions success, and by Dec. 12 they had recovered between them six boxes, the son's share being obtained by Mr. Lambert, thus leaving a balance of four boxes to be raised. In a very short time, con-sidering the unfavorable weather, they succeeded in sending up three more boxes, making in all nine boxes, or £90.

600 ont of £100,000 Unfortunately, the last box could not plucky divers had to come away without be found, so Captain Stevens and his it. No praise is too great for the man-mer in which Messrs. Lambert and Tester worked under such an able commander. Thave noted these few facts Jown from my dead father's log book. As the treasure chest and the gold dollars at the mayal exhibition attract so much atten-tion I send you these additional facts.— Pall Mail Budget.

A dooter who was noted for his pretences rather than for his cures was called in to prescribe one day for a man the was ill, and gave him some medi-ine. The next day but one he called to

How is he today?" he asked a servant

He's dead, sir - that's how he is. "said

'He is, eh?' said the doctor indignant-"Well, that's always the way. People expect our medicine to work wonders, mult then they get in a hurry and don't . It time to prove what it one do."-



How to Drain Land in Level Places. Sink a well down to the first porous stratum. The water from the upper soil will flow readily into the well, especially if drain pipes or tiles be laid in its

How to Make Ginger Beer.

Into one gallon of boiling water put one pound of lump sugar, one ounce best unbleached Jamaica ginger well bruised, three-quarters of an ounce of cream of tartar and two sliced lemons. Stir the ingredients frequently in a covered vessel until lukewarm, then add one and a half or two ounces of yeast and keep it in a moderately warm place, so as to excite a brisk fermentation. The next day rack and strain through flannel. Let it work

How to Act at Table. Do not eat hurriedly or bolt your food-it is vulgar as well as being bad for digestion. A knife should not be the handle, directing both by extending the forefinger along the backs close to the house for the reception of the sick. the handle. Never eat potatoes, vegetables or anything for that matter with the knife blade, which was made for cutting only; the fork was designed for carrying food to the mouth. Always be polite and pleasant to those with whom you are dining and endeavor to anticipate their wants. Do not reach across the table for the salt, bread, etc.; if they are not close beside you ask your neighbor or a servant for them politely.

How to Get Rid of Moths.

Sprinkle furniture and cushions thoroughly with benzine. It is sure death to moths, and will not spot or injure the most delicate fabric.

Somebody has said "dress according to your means." But this motto is illogical. Probably the only persons who dress according to their means are paupers. Millionaires do not dress better than clerks who earn twelve to fifteen dollars week-frequently not so well. Servants very often dress better than their mistresses There exists a positive mania for deceiving others as to our wealth and position, and consequently the clerks and servants live in cheap-often dirtyrooms and eat the poorest and least nourishing food to enable them to wear "false feathers." Men and women should dress neatly and comfortably, but according to their station in life as well as means. Nourish your bodies and minds before indulging your vanity. feathers do not make fine birds."

How to Bemove Rust from Knives. When knives or other steel cutlery become rusty they should be cleaned at To remove the rust rub with a flannel dipped in sweet oil; then cover it with slaked lime and allow it to rest for twenty-four hours; wipe clean and finish off with some powdered whiting and a chamois leather. This will make the articles as bright as new. An excellent way to prevent steel knives and forks rusting is to plunge the blades in a pan them just before they are used. When they are wiped they will be perfectly bright, and if kept in this way cannot

How to Prevent Lamps Smoking. A smoky lamp is generally caused by the wick being too high. This can be prevented by regulating the wick. Soak the wick in strong vinegar before using and dry it thoroughly before putting it into the lamp. Most of the unpleasantness attending the use of oil lamps can be prevented by this simple precaution.

How to Kill Aphides on Rose Trees. Some use tobacco paper, two pounds soaked in a gallon of boiling water and strained. Others use liquid ammonia. But by far the best preparation is fir tree oil-one ounce to two quarts of cold water. This should be mixed over night. In the morning, if the water is hard, a scum will be found floating on the solu-This must be skimmed off, else it blacken the leaves. It is then sprinkled upon the affected plants, and the operation repeated every ten or fifteen days. This solution will not injure or discolor even the most delicate azalea blossom, while it effectually destroys the

How to Join Broken Amber. Broken pipestems or other articles made of amber may be mended in the following way. Smear the parts with linseed oil; heat the fracture over the gas jet (protecting the other parts from the heat) and press the edges together when they become soft and adhesive. Allow the joint to cool gradually and polish slowly with a little whitening and water, finishing with olive oil. Amber may be improved by boiling it in rape oil for twelve to twenty-four houm.

How to Clear Moss from Walks. Gravel walks in gardens and shaded places are frequently covered with an unsightly growth of moss. This can be effectually prevented by watering the walks with a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol).

By the use of a piece of looking glass, when the sun is shining brightly, you may discover a minute object in the bottom of a deep well. A ray of light is thrown down by the reflective power of the mirror. When the well is so situated that the reflection cannot be made to reach the perpendicular point, two or three mirrors can be used, throwing the reflection of one on the other until the desired focus is obtained.

OPENING A HOSPITAL

ALL SECTS AND RELIGIONS IN JERUSALEM CHARITY.

Turks, Christians, Jews and Greeks Unite in Putting the Sisters of Charity in Charge of the Building and Its ble. Work-An Impressive Scene.

A most interesting article of The Journal des Debats describes a remarkable scene which took place in Jerusalem. The need of a municipal hospital for the reception of all the sick of the city had long been felt in Jerusalem. The pashs, an excellent man, has just carried out this important work, which had already been begun by his predecessor. Rahouf

But whom to put in care of the sick? Jewish nurses?—for half the population is Jewish, and 14,000 more Jews from Russia are expected. Or Mussulmans?for Mussulmans are also numerous. Or Greeks or Armenians, Copts or Catholics? The question long remained without a solution.

Finally the president of the municipal for a day or two, then strain again and council, accompanied by two Effendis, bottle, wiring down the corks. perioress of the Daughters of Charity, and asked her to give some of her nuns for the service of the hospital. She at once asked from her superiors the permission to accept the invitation, and a held by the blade nor a fork by the few days later the municipality itself prongs. Grasp both knife and fork by sent, and beg them at once to arrange

There was no time to lose. In early May they received their notice, and on Sunday, May 10, the opening was to take place in presence of Ibrahim Pasha and the seraglio-that is to say, the council composed of a member of each nationality, the heads of all the religions and the municipal council.

THE PRESENTATION.

For three days and three nights the nuns had no rest. At midday on Sunday the nuns were all summoned in order to meet at 1 o'clock in the large reception room. At 1 o'clock the pasha arrived in state and all the dignitaries took their places. But the superior and the sisters, where are they?

A carriage is heard approaching. "Here they come!" At once a serenade began, and a thousand voices cried aloud, "Long live the Sisters of Charity!" The soldiers presented arms; the crowd pressed forward, so that the dragomans had difficulty in making a way for the sisters. But at length they ascended the main steps, preceded by the

On their entry all arose. "You are welcome, sisters," said the pasha in ex-cellent French. "I am too much astonished at the appearance you have given to this house, in which you have been working for only three days, to be able to congratulate you as I ought." "Your excellency, we have done our duty," said Sister Sion. "I am delighted," replied the pasha, "and we can only congratulate ourselves on our choice." The whole meeting testified to their profound sympathy and agreement. you find anything wanting, gentlemen, or is everything as you wish?" said the pasha, turning to the authorities.

"For my part," said the grand rabbi, "the most beautiful thing I see in the hospital is the Sisters of Charity. For five years we have watched them at mothers and sisters to all, whosoever they might be."

corridors, etc. All were full of emo- of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has don tion. After the presentation the pasha returned to the divan to take part in a Turkish religious service. "Allah! Allah!" cried out the assistants, opening wide their arms and invoking blessings on the sisters and the sick.

The military doctor, on being present ed to Sister Sion, said, "Sister, I beg you to employ all your influence with same price, \$1.00, six for \$5.00. the pasha to obtain me eight beds, so For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY. that my poor sick soldiers may be prop-

Sixteen doctors of the city who had been invited to the opening were pre-sented by the physician of the hospital to the pasha and the sisters. The rabbis, the Mussulman and Schismatic chiefs came also to address their congratulations to them. Finally the president of the municipal council assembled all the personnel of the establishment before the

A moving scene then took place. He caused all to swear respect to the sisters
—first of all the medical staff, then the pharmacists, the nurses, cooks, gardeners and porters. Each came up according to his rank and swore in his own language and manner what was asked.

When the last had retired the president said: "Sisters, I confide this house to you. You are at home. I need not beg you to act as mothers among your children."—Tablet.

Ptolemseus Philopater, one of the ancient kings of Egypt, is said to have built a vessel 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, 72 feet high from the keel to the top of the prow, and 80 feet to the top of the peop. She had four helms of 60 feet; her largest oars were 56 feet long, with leaden handles, so as to be more easily worked. She had two prows, two sterns and seven rostra or bealcs. On both poop and prow she had figures of men and animals that were fully 18 feet high. She had 4,000 rowers, 400 cabin boys or servants, 2,820 insrines to do duty on deck, besides being provided with imnse stores of arms and provisions. St. Louis Republic.

An English gentleman, not a poet and not recently deceased, always wore in a braided necklace about his neck the long, beautiful hair which he cut from his wife's head during her illness. The doctor insisted that the hair must be shorn, and the husband allowed no one to cut is but himself, that he might preserve each shitting strand.

We are not so enamored of the knife as to favor its use in preference to the fork as a means of conveying one's food to one's mouth. On the contrary, we are as much opposed to this use of the knife as any one possibly could be. But we hold, nevertheless, that the knife should not be utterly ignored at the ta-

Where, for instance, the pie crust set before you is excessively inflexible there is a sort of constructive insult to your hostess in your vain attempts to cut through it with a fork. Its toughness is made obvious by your exertions, and in endeavoring to cut the pie crust you only succeed in cutting into the sensibilities of your hostess. By using your knife, on the contrary, your pie crust is divided into eatable portions with neatness and dispatch, and its firmness of texture is remarked by no one.

We are sure that no genuine pie lover will deny that in cutting one's pie with one's knife and carrying it piece by piece to the mouth by aid of the fork, ample recognition is accorded to the demands of etiquette; for, to thoroughly enjoy one's pie, neither knife nor fork is necessary. As a matter of fact, either is an impertinence. The true and only satisfying way to eat pie is to take it up in one's hand, and by gently but firmly pressing the pointed end of the wedge in one's mouth to slough off its beneficence with grateful teeth until its richness is all your own. This is the way to enjoy pie. But we are not talking of enjoy-

Our business is with etiquette. Therefore we will relegate the true form of pie eating to the privacy of the cupboard, where the hasty snack is taken. All we insist upon in the name of true etiquette is that the knife should do its share of the labor, and that the fork should not be compelled unassisted to bear the heat

The Graduates Didn't Understand.

There are many persons who think it about time to conduct the commencement exercises of Harvard university in English instead of in Latin. The continuance of the ancient custom caused much amusement for those present, for when President Eliot closed his Latin remarks by inviting the senior class to mount the platform to be presented with their degrees, not a man stirred.

When the invitation was repeated,

Chief Marshal Cumnock started up the platform steps, but a pull from behind, given by a less sanguine classmate, was too much for him, and he turned to go down again. A broad motion of the hand from President Eliot (given in English) finally induced him to continue and thus the class followed to receive their degrees. - Boston Saturday Gazette

only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts the bowels and reaches this important troub and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It re lieves it in 24 hours, and an occasional do prevents return. Ve refer by permission to C. E. five years we have watched them at Eiklington, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco; work, and they have never fallen short J. H. Brown, Petaluma; H. S. Winn, Geary Court, of their professions. They have been San Francisco, and hundreds of others who have used at in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington, writes: "I have been for "Long live the Sisters of Charity!" was had to take a physic every other night or else I the cry on all sides, in the wards, the would have a headache. After taking one bottle

Joy's Vegetable

THE DALLES, OREGON

A Revelation.



Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary teas exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral coloring matter being used for this purpose. The effect is two-fold. It not only makes the

es a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which, once under the green cloak, are readily worked off as a good quality of tea.

An eminent authority writes on this sub-

ect: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on exten-sively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheater black kinds by glazing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric, gypsum, and indigo. This method is so gen-I that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale."

It was the knowledge of this condition of

affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolosed Japan tea? Ask your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just between the artificial green tea that you have been accustomed to and the black teas.

It draws delightful canary color, and is segarant that it will be a reveletion to tea-

fragrant that it will be a revelation to tea-drinkers. Its purity makes it also more economical than the artificial teas, for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages hearing this trade mark:



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