LIFE IN GULF WEED.

All Sorts of Carlous Animals Journey with the Gulf Stream's Current.

It is surprising what curious creatures live in gulf weed. Not the least extraordinary of these inhabitants of the floating algae which are borne on the current of the gulf stream is a little fish that makes its nest in the weeds. For its own protection from enemies, it is made so like the weeds themselves, being orange colored with white spots, that one cannot detect the scaly animal without actually taking a handful of the vegetable stuff in which it seeks shelter and scrutinizing it. The fish builds its nest by binding together bunches of the gulf weed with long, sticky gelatinous strings. Its eggs are laid in a cavity. Its very fins are finger shaped, counterfeiting the form of the weed fronds. They are more like hands than fins, and are actually employed for walking through the seaweed, rather than for swimming. The fish utilizes them also in putting together its nests.

The great galf current, in its course northward along the Atlantic coast and around the great circuit that forms with distances, catching the folds along its its eddy the famous Sargasso sea of under parts over and behind the slightly marine grasses, carries along with it an projecting roughnesses of bark. endless stream of life in connection with the guif weed which floats upon it in feet off the ground one of the young endless stream of life in connection with "windrows." The weeds, of varied men grasped its tail to test its climbing kinds, bring with them from the tropics qualities, but so great was the force with creatures multifarious, conveyed by the mighty river of warm water through the midst of the colder ocean. Most of them die when the cooler latitudes are reached. and thus it happens that the larva of many forms are found on the shores of to the ground. It was borne home in Nantucket and elsewhere in places to triumph but was afterward returned, which the adult animals are unknown.

They never live to grow mp. The floating gulf weed is literally crowded with life. One cannot pick up a piece that does not carry many shrimps or prawns of different kinds as passengers. There are crabs, too, small and bigger, which mostly imitate the grasses in their coloring. Of smaller crustacea there are numerous species, such as the so called "sea fleas" and barnacles. Barnacles are crustacea which have undergone a "retrograde metamorphosis," as it is termed, having been free swimmers in the early stage of their existence. They, too, take passage on the seaweed rafts and voyage to the land of nowhere, seeking their fortune.

In the gulf weed also is an infinite number of mollusks, some with shells servant to undertake. and others without any. Among the latter are the "sea slugs," resembling the garden slugs, devourers of plants, which are true mollusks also. Another mollusk often picked up among the gulf weeds is the beautiful argonaut, a cephalopod, celebrated in mythic story. It is only the female argonaut that is interesting. The male has no shell, and is very small comparatively.

There are lots of curious marine worms among the gulf weed, such as the "sea centipedes," abundant in the West Indies, which have long detach-able bristles that sting the hand like nettles when the animal is incantiously grasped. These worms hide in crevices of floating driftwood. The latter floats until destroyed by the boring of the ship worms that attack it, meanwhile affording a lodgment for barnacles and little crustacea. Small fishes follow the pieces of driftwood as they are carried along by the current, feeding upon both crustacea and barnacles, while many seabirds skim about depending for their meals upon the same small animals. There is a species of cravfish, too, found

How Snakes Climb.

How do snakes climb? is a question which has been frequently asked. Many have thought that they accomplish the feat by wrapping themselves about the tree and following a spiral course upward. Several years ago a story went the rounds of the papers to the effect that two woodchoppers, having felled a large oak tree several feet in diameter and very tall, found in its top two common blacksnakes.

After pondering for some time the men arrived at the conclusion that one snake had taken hold of the other's tail, and thus by co-operation they had been enabled to clasp the trunk, and by cir-cling about it had ascended to the top.

Whatever probability may have attached to this conclusion has been dispelled by the observation of two young naturalists while hauling firewood from the forest.

A black snake, measuring perhaps a trifle over six feet, was found clinging to the side of a small tree, around which it could have wrapped itself nearly twice had it wished to do so. Instead of this the snake passed right and left at short

which it pulled upward that it proved a difficult task to hold it. Finally, becoming annoyed at this ill treatment, the snake reached down threateningly at the offending hands, and losing its hold fell uninjured to the forest .-- Youth's Companion.

The Lady Factotum.

The "lady factotum" is what our English neighbors call those engaged in the vocation of "visiting housekeeper." This is an employment which has been highly recommended, and which a number of ladies in this country as well as in England have adopted. Such a person visits ladies who from ill health or some other reason are unable to perform their domestic duties. She oversees the servants, inspects the stores and possibly undertakes shopping, marketing and the writing of notes, and she performs other offices which are of too confidential and responsible a nature for the ordinary

If she is a woman of energy, tact and health she can accomplish a great deal by visiting a number of families for about an hour a day. She may go so far as to employ assistants in marketing and shopping, whose work she is able to oversee with intelligence. She is paid for this work on even a better scale than a visiting governness, and if she is an able, efficient woman in the items of inspecting stores and furnishing food at down town prices, she can easily save a family half her liberal remuneration.

The institution of such a vocation is great relief to many overburdened or ill or incapable housewives, and presents an excellent and lucrative field to women of efficiency and refinement. It is a place such as an elder sister might take. and such indeed as many elder and unmarried sisters do take for no remuneration beyond "love and affection."-New York Tribune.

"Tower of the Tongues.

Our story of the Tower of Babel is ation. known in Chaldean and Armenian tradition as "The Story of the Tower of

PRAYER, WORK AND PLAY

THE ARDUOUS DAILY ROUTINE IN CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

Δ Course of Study and Training That Weeds Out from the Priesthood Many Men Who Are Not Possessed of an Unflagging Zeal-Plain Food and Prayers.

What kind of a life is it in our colleges? Well, I suppose it is much the drastic mineral "potash." The potash theory is same as the life in colleges which are old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is students have many more prayers to say, and are expected to observe the rules the impurities are quickly carried off through with more fidelity than other students. the natural channels

They rise early-in foreign colleges at Try it and note its delightful 5 in winter and 6 in summer-in most action. Chas. Lee, at Beamish's English colleges at 6 all the year round. Third and Market Streets, S. F., Half an hour is allowed for dressing. after which all go down in silence to the blood and while on the first botchurch, where morning prayers are said, and a meditation is held for half an hour ing a change. It cleansed, purion some spiritual subject. Meditation is followed immediately by the celebration of mass, and altogether about an hour is spent every morning in spiritual exercises. Then follows study till breakfast time, at 8.

Breakfast consists of a bowl of coffee or tea, with bread and butter at discretion in the home colleges, while abroad one has a choice between coffee, milk and chocolate, but the bread must be eaten dry. It is wonderful what a substantial meal can be made of coffee and dry bread when there is nothing else to be had. A few minutes for recreation are allowed after breakfast, then work goes on till dinner time, broken only by half an hour's recreation at 11 o'clock. PLAIN FARE.

Dinner, which is eaten at 1, is always a good, substantial meal, and ample justice is done to it after the rather thin breakfast. No study is allowed during the hour and a half following dinner. All who are well enough must join in the public games, which for the most part are played with great spirit and keenly enjoyed.

At 3 o'clock the studies commence again, and class and lecture or preparation for them, with half an hour's rest at 5, go on until 7 or half past, when thirty minutes are given to prayer and the reading of the life of some saint. After the prayers all go to the refectory for supper, which, like dinner, is eaten in silence, broken only by the voice of the reader, who reads aloud some bio-graphical or historical work.

After supper there is recreation, and at foreign colleges this is always the favorite hour of the day. And very pleasant it is to hear the fresh young voices and merry hearted laughter echoing along the college cloisters.

At 9 the big bell rings out again for the last time that day, and at its first peal the talk and laugh are hushed, the groups break up, all-professors and church students alike-make their way to the church for night prayers. Prayers over the points for the next morning's meditations are read out, and after the singing of a hymn all retire to a well earned rest, which in most cases is only too soon disturbed by the noisy clanging of the great bell in the early morning. THE WORK IS HARD.

Of course, every day is not a study day. Sunday is always, more or less, a day of rest, and at least one afternoon every week is devoted to outdoor recre-

Yet, in spite of occasional play days, as they are called, and the holidays twice a year, the life is hard enough. It must Bad Blood. THE DALLES CHRONICLE times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indiges tion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the elfeto matter. Theold Sarsaparillas attempt to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the

not ecclesinstical. Of course, church modern. It goes to the scat of the trouble. It arouses the liver, kidneys and bowels to heal

> writes: "I took it for vitiated the became convinced of its mer-







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in the weed that makes a curious clicking noise with its claws.

What most people call the "fruit" or "seed pods" of the gulf weed are simply little air vessels designed for the purpose of keeping these interesting vegetables afloat. Microscopic creatures called "brivaça" weave around the sir chambers a delicate lacework, which often remains in shape after the vegetable matter has decayed away and disappeared, thus forming exquisite filamenus capsules. However, these are only a few of the passengers that journey by the path of the gulf stream on rafts of drifting weeds .- New York Sun.

Cleaning Car Wheels.

Very efficient work is now being alone in various departments by the use of the sand blast. One of the latest applications is to the cleaning of car wheels. The wheel, after being carefully soaked, is rolled into a small chamber, where it stands in a vertical position. The tread public. of the wheel stands on rollers, which are moved by gearings so that the wheel is slowly revolved without changing its position. A flue into which cinders are fed by a chute leading from a bin above leads a blast of air against the face of the wheel, which is then reversed.

The cinders used vary from the size of a grain of wheat to much larger and are so hard that they can be used several times. The time saved by this method from a window and broke his neck. can be imagined when one man can clean twenty wheels in three hours and a half, including the time consumed in rolling them to and from the machine, and the saving in labor is proportionately great. -Chicago News.

Ignorance About Ostriches.

Americans in general must be in posssion of a vast fund of varied, accurate and well anthenticated ignorance about ostriches. This is the conclusion reached by a reporter after an hour's conversation with a professional estrich farmer. The gentleman is Mr. H. G. Reid, who paid \$12,000 and gave five years' hard work to acquire what he knows. He is a Scotchman of education and intelligence, and has a rare faculty of making people take an interest in what interests him. He has spent sev-eral months in teaching Californians how to get a little profit out of ostrich farming .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Alum Water for a Shiny Skin.

Alum water in the proportion of half an ounce of ulum to a pint of water is recommended as a cure and prevention to "shiny" skin. It should be applied gently with a soft cloth, and after a moent the face should be wiped over with a dry, soft cloth .- New York Times.

Tongues." It is one of the earliest recollections of the Tigro-Euphrates basin, and is related by Berosus in the following manner:

"The first inhabitants of the earth, glorying in their own strength and size, and despising the gods, undertook to raise a tower whose top should reach the skies. This tower they erected in the place where Babylon's ruins now lay thickly strewn over the ground. In erecting this monster roadway to heaven they toiled incessantly. But when it had approached near unto heaven the wind assisted the gods and overthrew the work upon its contrivers; and its ruins are said to be still at Babylon. And at about the same time the gods introduced a diversity of tongues among men, who till that time had all spoken the one language. The place in which they attempted to build the tower is now called Babylon, on account of the confusion of tongues, for confusion is by the Hebrews called bable."-St. Louis Re-

Saleides in English Aristocracy.

Suicides among the aristocracy in England are rather numerous. Lord Congleton, who was Mr. Parnell's great-uncle, hanged himself in 1842. In the same year the Earl of Munster, one of the illegitimate sons of King William IV, shot himself in the head. In 1869 Lord Cloncarry, the last of his house, jumped

In 1873 the last Earl of De la Warr drowned himself, and in 1876 Lord Lyttleton, the insane brother-in-law of Gladstone, escaped from his keepers, threw binnself off the staircase of his own house and was killed.

A story of suicide in which sentiment is mingled is that of Prince Bandonin, heir to the throne of Belgium. The youthful prince loved beneath his station, and finding that love could never be realized sought peace in the eternal silence of the grave.-Cincinnati En-

Two Classes of Gypsies.

The gypsies of today are divided up into the full blooded or tent gypsies, and the Kairengroes or house dwellers, who keep their gypsy blood a secret. This division of the race shows that they are gradually yielding to the pressure of outside infinences, and the complete ex-tinction of their national identity will simply be a matter of time.—George Ethelbert Walsh in New York Epoch.

Can You Say This? Try It. How much pleasanter it is to sit in a cab and think how much pleasanter it is to sit in a cab than it is to be walking. than it is to be walking and think how much pleasanter it is to sit in a cab than it is to be walking, —Stoughton Sentinel.

necessarily go on for some dozen years before the student is called up for ordination. The life of a Catholic priest is indeed one to which many are called, but few are chosen. A great number of those who go to college, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, with the intention of becoming priests, do not reach the goal of ordination.

In some cases health breaks down, many grow weary of the routine and strict discipline of the life, others discover that they have no calling for the ecclesiastical state, and go out into the world to begin life afresh. So, from one cause or another, the student finds that by the time he is ready for ordination he has lost the company of many who stood by his side when he entered college.

Of six who went to college some seventeen years ago with the present writer, one is dead, one is practicing as a doctor in the United States, a third is manager of a bank in the north of England, another is serving as a mounted policeman in South Africa, and only two are priests .- A Catholic Priest in London Tit-Bits.

No Animals in the Dry Parts of Caves. No animals whatever are found in the dry parts of caves. Dampness, or a certain degree of moisture, seems to be essential to their existence. Under the stones one finds white, eyeless worms, and in the damp soil around about are to be discovered blind beetles in little holes which they excavate and bugs of the thousand-leg sort. These thousand-leg bugs, which in the upper world devour fragments of dead leaves and other vegetable debris, sustain life in the caverns by feeding upon decayed wood, fungus growths and bats' dung. Kneeling in a beaten path one can see numbers of them gathered about hardened drips of tallow from tourists' candles. There are plenty of crickets also .- Washington Star.

Queer Beligious Sects in Russia.

M. Tsakni, a Russian writer, has published an interesting work upon the curious religious sects of Russia, from which it appears that there are not less than 15,000,000 followers of insane and cranky notions in that empire. These com munities of devont and deluded Christians are constantly springing up in spite of all the efforts of Russian despota to keep them down.—St. Louis Republic.

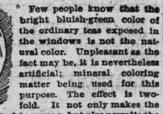
The Bright Side.

Younghusband-You've made a fool of me.

Mrs. Younghusband-That will be handy for you now, my dear. You can do silly things to keep the baby amused. -New York Epoch.



Dufur, Oregon.



tes a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of " off-color " and worthless tess, which, under the green cloak, are readily

worked off as a good quality of tea. An eminent authority writes on this subject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on extensively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheaper black kinds by glasing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric, gypsum, and indigo. This method is so general that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale." It was the knowledge of this condition of

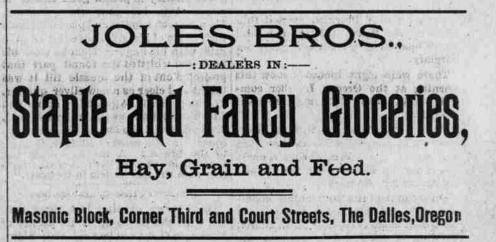
affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolored Japan tes? Ask your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just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

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



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