The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

THE DALLES, - - - OREGON

Advertising Rates.

	Per inch
One inch or less in Daily	$1 50
Over two inches and under four inches	1 00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	75
Over twelve inches	50

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

One inch or less, per inch	$2 50
Over one inch and under four inches	2 00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	1 50
Over twelve inches	1 00

Firemen's Excursion to Multnomah Falls, Sunday, July 11th. Str. Regulator. Tickets, $1.00.

Lightning Fired a Church.

QUEBEC, July 5.—A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Querie's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned.

Then it was discovered that the building was on fire, and the whole congregation at once became panic-stricken. A mad rush was made for the doors, during which one man was trampled under foot and killed and many persons were injured.

The church was burned to the ground, making the third church fired by lightning and destroyed in the Lake St. John district within two weeks.

Wiped Out An Old Feud.

EMPIRE CITY, Kan., July 6.—Sam Mitchell, husband of the postmistress of this city, wiped out an old feud here by shooting and killing Link Cole, ex-city marshal. The men met on the street and Mitchell shot without warning. Cole killed Mitchell's brother a year ago.

Save Your Grain.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys $1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. For sale by M. Z. Donnell, Agent.

LOST.

A bay saddle mare, branded with letter S with quarter circle over it. Had on a pack saddle and saddle pockets. A suitable reward will be paid to anyone taking her up and notifying

ROBERT SMITH,
jy2-3t Mt. Hood P. O., Or.

LOST.

A gray mare, branded $\overset{\frown}{9}$ on left shoulder. Was originally one of the O. S. Morgan band, and was raised on the range adjacent to 3-Mile creek. Suitable reward will be paid for the return of said mare to T. A. HUDSON,

Do you want your windows cleaned, carpets taken up, beaten and re laid, or janitor work of any kind done by a first-class man? If so, telephone Henry Johnson at Parkins' barber shop. 'Phone 119. a10-tf

By existing arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Oregonian, we are enabled to club that excellent paper with the Twice-a-Week CHRONICLE at the low rate of $2.25 per year. Now is the time to send in your names.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. (2)

How to get rich.

$25 will earn you $7 weekly

With our plan of investment. You cannot lose. Two men made $500 and $600 last month on $25. You can do likewise. If you don't invest, and keep your money in your pocket, you will be poor all your life. Try us with $25, and see what we can do. Absolutely no risk. Write for particulars to "Guarantee Brokerage Co., offices 213 and 215 Byrne building, Los Angeles, Cal." j22-1m

A PROPER DIET.

Avoidable Errors Are Responsible for Many Diseases.

The nature and quantity of an appropriate diet must depend largely upon one's age, individual constitution, occupation, habits of life and, to some extent, upon the climate in which one lives. An active child 12 or 15 years old, who is growing fast and exercising freely, may require and assimilate as much food as a man past middle age.

In health, the appetite may be taken as a fair guide, and the child will seldom eat too much if he is taught to eat very slowly, and thoroughly to chew each mouthful.

Throughout the school years the growth of the body is continually going on, and, therefore, if a proper development is to be maintained, the food must be abundant and of a character to furnish new tissues and to yield energy in the form of heat and muscular activity.

The full adult weight is not usually attained before the 25th year, although in some instances it is reached earlier.

When the growth of the body and the development of the vital organs are completed, the use of food consists simply in maintaining the proper equilibrium of the tissues by replacing waste with new material, and in furnishing fuel for the development of force.

As men advance in life, become prosperous, and perhaps acquire more luxurious habits of living, they are apt to take less exercise and, at the same time, to be constantly tempted to indulge in food which is not needed and which is imperfectly consumed in the body.

On the other hand, quite as much ill may result from eating too little as from overindulgence. In either case the difficulty is made serious by long continuance.

So great is the force of habit over the different organs of the body that the stomach and intestines will usually reject undigested the contents of an occassional excessive meal, whereas with habitual overeating they become accustomed to appropriating large quantities of food, which are absorbed, but which cannot be eliminated without severely taxing the organs of excretion.

Frequently the excess is stored up in the body and goes on accumulating until the system rebels, and a violent bilious attack, by vomiting and purging, brings relief.

It is no exaggeration to say that avoidable errors in diet are responsible for more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life.—Youth's Companion.

—The 124 largest cities in the country show a steady and almost uniform decrease in the average size of a family.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

THERE are 1,850 cities and towns in this country which have electric lights.

ON an electric light wire in Reading, Pa., a woodcock alighted. In a few moments the current was turned on, and the bird dropped to the street, dead.

THE price of private telephones in London is to be reduced from one hundred dollars to fifty dollars a year, subject to the condition of a five-year lease.

THE Automatic Telephone & Electrical company of Canada proposes to run a copper metallic trunk line direct from Halifax to Vancouver, a distance of thirty-five hundred miles. Local plants will also be established in towns and cities along the line.

TAKEN UP.

Came to my place about a year ago last April, a red steer, 3 years old past; little white in right flank; marked two underbits in right ear; brand is almost undiscernible, but looks something like an A. Owner can have same by paying charges and advertising.

WILLIARD TAYLOR,
j2-1mw 15-Mile creek, Dufur P. O.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

POINTS ON SNAILS.

Nothing Meteoric But Much That Is Interesting in Their Career.

The Smithsonian institution has hit upon something extraordinary in snails. The creatures may be slow, but they hold the record over all other animals for prolonged vitality under adverse conditions, says the Providence Journal. Stories of toads dug out of rocks in which they had been imprisoned for ages are apocryphal; but recent discovery has established the credit of this humble mollusk as No. 1 in the tenacity of life.

Only the other day a specimen from an island off the coast of Lower California, inclosed in a drawer with part of the molluscan collection, was found to be alive. It had no food or water for more than six years. When placed in the box with moist earth it protruded its feet, began to move about, and seemed to be as well as ever. Some time ago a few snails of a different species, gathered in Mexico, reached the Smithsonian institution and were placed in a box. They remained undisturbed for two years and three months, at the end of which time they were put into a jar of glass with some chickweed and a small quantity of tepid water. Pretty soon they waked up and appeared quite active.

Pond snails, which are sometimes found alive in logs of mahogany from Honduras, possess equal endurance. Specimens carried from Egypt to Paris, packed in sawdust, have arrived uninjured. Other kinds have been experimented with by shutting them up in pill boxes and dry bags for years, but they have survived. The limit of their vitality is yet to be ascertained.

Land snails in cold climates bury themselves in the ground or under dead leaves in winter; in tropical regions they become torpid during the hot season. When about to start in on a period of sleep they seal up their shells with a close-fitting door, which sometimes is a shield of thin, transparent mucus, and in other cases an opaque membrance as thick as a visiting card. Behind this the animal constructs other walls, which serve like so many partitions to protect it against prolonged cold or dryness.

It is believed that just as the seeds of plants are distributed by winds, so likewise the eggs of snails are scattered abroad on the breezes, thus disseminating their species. They are very prolific animals. Some of the great land snails of the tropics, which live on trees and weigh a pound apiece, lay eggs that look strikingly like those of pigeons, being quite as large. The eggs are deposited among decaying vegetation, the heat of decomposition hatching them.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L., N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to Jan. 1, 1893, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after June 29, 1897.

C. L. PHILLIPS,
County Treasurer.

THE YANKEE BIRD.

Facts About the Origin of the Christmas Turkey.

Our Barnyard Gobbler Is Not the Direct Descendant of American Stock, But a Relative Imported from Mexico.

Among the luxuries belonging to the high conditions of civilization exhibited by the Mexican nation at the time of the Spanish conquest was the possession by Montezuma of one of the most extensive zoological gardens on record, says the Washington Star. It embraced nearly all of the animals of that country, with others brought at great cost from distances. It is stated by historians that turkeys—called by the Spanish adventurers "a kind of peacock"—were furnished in large numbers as food to the beasts of prey in the emperor's menagerie.

At that time the bird had been domesticated and reared in Mexico for hundreds of years. It was carried by the Spaniards to the West Indies, whence it was taken to Europe early in the sixteenth century. Before long it became in Europe highly appreciated for its flavor. Being known to be of foreign origin, a report gained ground that the fowl had been obtained from Turkey, that being a region little known in western Europe. In this way it obtained the name by which it has since been designated.

People coming to the United States from Europe brought this Mexican fowl to the United States, and the progeny of the stock thus imported and fetched back to the continent whence it was originally derived furnishes Yankee tables to-day. In fact, the contemporary turkey of the barnyard did not belong here originally. It is not derived from the wild turkey of the United States, which is quite another species, with dark meat on the breast and other differences plainly distinguishable. On the other hand, the wild Mexican turkey has white meat on the breast and resembles our tame turkey in all other points.

There are two species of wild turkey in North America. One is confined to the eastern and southern parts of the United States, while the other is native to the Rocky mountains, parts of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and extends along eastern Mexico southward. Zoologists were a long time finding this out, being puzzled meanwhile to account for the marked difference in color and habits between the wild and domestic birds of the country. That a dark-meated fowl should acquire white meat through domestication would seem indeed surprising.

In its wild state the Mexican turkey derives nourishment from plants and insects, scratching with its feet for food. It is very shy. The birds live in families like wild geese, keeping sentinels on the watch when the flock is feeding. They are so heavy that they are not fond of taking flight, but the swiftest dog cannot overtake them in running. The female lays from three to twelve roundish, red-spotted eggs, and hatches them out in thirty days. In Yucatan and northern Guatemala this bird is replaced by a third species, less in size, but more striking in appearance, the tail having spots somewhat like the "eyes" in the tail of a peacock.

NOTICE--SALE OF CITY LOTS.

Notice is hereby given that by authority of ordinance No. 292, which passed the Common Council of Dalles City April 10th, 1897, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the sale of certain lots belonging to Dalles City," I will, on Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1897, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the following lots and parts of lots in Gates addition to Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 9 and 10 jointly, in block 14; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 15; lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, jointly in block 21, known as butte; lots 10, 11 and 12, in block 27; lot 9 in block 34; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 35; lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 36; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 37; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 42; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11, in block 43; lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 12, in block 41, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in block 46.

The reasonable value of said lots, for less than which they will not be sold, has been fixed and determined by the Common Council of Dalles City as follows, to-wit:

Lots 9 and 10, in block 14, $150; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 15, $200; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 21, $200; lot 10, in block 27, $225; lot 11, in block 27, $225; lot 12, in block 27, $300; lot 9, in block 34, $100; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 35, each respectively $100; lots 6 and 7, in block 35, each respectively $125; lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 36, each respectively $100; lot 12, in block 36, $125; lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 37, each respectively $100; lots 6, 7 and 12, in block 37, each respectively $125; lots 2, 3, 10 and 11, in block 41, each respectively $100; lots 1, 7 and 12, in block 41, each respectively $125; lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 42, each respectively $100; lots 6, 7 and 12, in block 42, each respectively $125; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11, in block 43, each respectively $100; lot 1, in block 43, $125; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 46, each respectively $100; lots 1 and 6, in block 46, each respectively $125.

Each of these lots will be sold upon the lot respectively, and none of them will be sold for a less sum than the value thereof, as above stated.

One-fourth of the price bid on any of said lots shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal payments on or before, one, two and three years from the date of said sale, with interest on such deferred payments at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable annually; provided that the payment may be made in full at any time at the option of the purchaser.

The said sale will begin on the 15th day of May, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and will continue from time to time until all of said lots shall be sold.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1897.

GILBERT W. PHELPS,
Recorder of Dalles City.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. E. Barnett and Dinsmore Parish, heretofore doing business as Barnett & Parish, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All accounts against said firm should be presented to J. E. Barnett, and said J. E. Barnett is to collect all accounts, notes and evidences of indebtedness owing to said firm.

Dated at Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, this 17th day of June, 1897.

DINSMORE PARISH,
jun25-4t J. E. BARNETT.

Notice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "The Dalles National Bank" of the city of The Dalles, Oregon, that the same must be presented to H. S. Wilson, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
jun16-w3m-i Comptroller.

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as assignee of the estate of Young Quong Lee Juke Tow and Da-Ong Tong Tang, partners doing business under the firm name of Wai Tai, Young Quong Company and Young Quong insolvent debtors, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County. That said final account will come on for hearing in said Court on the first day of the next regular term of said Court Court, to-wit: The second Monday in November, 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard.

jun16-6w-i J. O. MACK, Assignee.

For Sale.

Lots A, B, K and L, block 30; A B, block 72; A, B, C, D, E and F, block 82, and A, B, C, D and E, block 25. Apply to WM. SHACKELFORD.