

# The Dalles Chronicle

is here and has come to stay. It hopes to win its way to public favor by energy, industry and merit; and to this end, we ask that you give it a fair trial, and if satisfied with its course a generous support.

## ★ The Daily ★

four pages of six columns each, will be issued every evening, except Sunday, and will be delivered in the city, or sent by mail for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month.

## Its Objects

will be to advertise the resources of the city, and adjacent country, to assist in developing our industries, in extending and opening up new channels for our trade, in securing an open river, and in helping THE DALLES to take her proper position as the

## Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

The paper, both daily and weekly, will be independent in politics, and in its criticism of political matters, as in its handling of local affairs, it will be

JUST, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL.

We will endeavor to give all the local news, and we ask that your criticism of our object and course, be formed from the contents of the paper, and not from rash assertions of outside parties.

## THE WEEKLY,

sent to any address for \$1.50 per year. It will contain from four to six eight column pages, and we shall endeavor to make it the equal of the best. Ask your Postmaster for a copy, or address.

## THE CHRONICLE PUB. CO.

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## S. B.

Cor. Third and Washington Sts.  
CLEVELAND, Wash., June 19th, 1891.  
S. B. Medicine Co., GENTLEMEN—Your kind favor received, and in reply would say that I am more than pleased with the terms offered me on the last shipment of your medicines. There is nothing like them ever introduced in this country, especially for La-grippe and kindred complaints. I have had no complaints so far, and everyone is ready with a word of praise for their virtues. Yours, etc., M. F. HACKLEY.

**W. H. NEABECK,**  
PROPRIETOR OF THE  
**Granger Feed Yard,**  
THIRD STREET.  
(At Grimes' old place of business.)  
Horses fed to Hay or Oats at the lowest possible prices. Good care given to animals left in my charge, as I have ample stable room. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction.  
W. H. NEABECK.

**A Snake Swallowed a Snake.**  
It was back somewhere in the sixties when the incident I am about to relate occurred. The date has not been put back so as to prevent a critical examination by the incredulous, but because it belongs to that period.

There were three of us hunting prairie chickens. They were plentier then than they are now. It was but a little task to secure a bag of them. But only a few can have such a rare treat now as the breast of a young prairie chicken fried.

As we were tramping cautiously through the thick, clean prairie grass a blue racer moved slowly out of our way. It was not the length of the snake that attracted our attention, but its unusual thickness and its indisposition to get out of the way. Neither did it show any inclination to resist the invasion. Its eyes had not the well known flash of fight. The bulging thickness of the snake excited our curiosity. After killing it one of the boys with his knife ripped it open, and there to our great surprise unrolled a rattlesnake which was nearly as long, and before he had been compressed seemed to have been nearly as thick as the racer. He had, if I remember correctly, a button and two rattles.

If I had the opportunity now, I would be more careful in the examination of such a rare natural wonder. I would measure the length and thickness of both snakes, and would also be sure to find out whether the rattlesnake was swallowed head or tail first, and whether he had been started on his inland journey before or after death.

I had heard that snakes swallowed toads and frogs without dissection, but had doubts of the ability of the snake to so expand his throat; but after this incident I doubt no more, and would not be greatly surprised to hear of a racer swallowing himself.—J. B. Marlin in Central Christian Advocate.

**Arabia's Contribution to Science.**  
Rome boasted that she dispensed with native physicians for the first 600 years of her existence. Whether this was the result of her unusual vigor is not recorded. In the days of her prosperity and success she developed considerable ability in the medical line and gave to the world the distinguished physician Galenus. For some time after the fall of Rome the treatment of disease was chiefly in the hands of monks. In connection with the monastery there were frequently the well managed hospital and garden filled with plants noted for their healing virtues.

The Arabs of the Middle Ages were devoted students of science and particularly of medicine. When they came in contact with Christendom they made two important contributions. They gave to the church the writings of Aristotle, which, in the hands of St. Thomas Aquinas, saved the church from a crude materialism.

They gave to the medical world the wealth of their scientific researches, especially in the line of chemistry, and substituted milder remedies in place of the terrible hellebore and other drugs of Hippocrates. Averroes and Avicenna were the leading Arabian scientists, and Dante has given them a place in that honorable circle of the "Inferno" which contains the leading physicians of heathen times.—Chicago Herald.

**A Mine in Ancient Greece.**  
At Laurium are found 2,000 ancient shafts, with their connected galleries. These shafts average about two meters square (the round shaft is almost unknown) and are sunk from 20 to 120 meters in depth, but never below sea level. The galleries open into ancient chambers, sometimes 30 feet high and 150 feet wide. According to M. Cordella's estimate the ancients extracted from these mines a mass of mineral amounting to 105,000,000 cubic meters and yielding 2,100,084 tons of lead and 8,400 tons of silver, or a value of 4,171,378,600 drachmas.

The work employed steadily about 15,000 laborers—3,000 in the mines themselves—almost exclusively slaves. The earthen lamps, water jugs and picks found in our day in some of the low, tortuous passages through which a man must work his way on hands and knees have a pathos of their own. Slaves were cheap and the labor problem easy at first. Proprietors worked their own slaves or hired other people's at an obol per day—say 55 drachmas a year (a saddle horse in Athens now brings 200 drachmas per month)—and the price of slaves ranged from 45 drachmas upward, according to quality.—Engineering Record.

**Ancient Milling.**  
For ages various cereals used in bread-making were ground with very uncouth contrivances hardly deserving the name of mill, as we understand it. They consisted of two portable circular stones, the upper being the smaller and turned upon the lower and concave one by means of an iron or wooden handle, the grain being placed between them. These stones were usually obtained from a quarry in the vicinity of Babylon, from which sufficient were taken to supply all the eastern countries.

The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the millstones placed between them, the upper stone being kept in motion by the hands of the operators. Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most degrading task. This fact is recorded in Holy Writ, in which we are told that Samson "did grind in the prison house of the Philistines," and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."—Detroit Free Press.

**A Hop Picker.**  
The record of the fertility of American ingenuity has been increased by the addition of the invention of a machine for picking hops. It is claimed this machine will do the work as clean and much more rapidly than it can be done by hand. The apparatus is mounted on a wooden frame, heavy enough to insure stability, and is about 7 feet long by 5 feet wide and 4 feet high.

The branches of the hop bine are fed into a receiver and are seized between two rollers and gradually pulled through. The hops fall into an inclined screen, and by their own weight fall into the box prepared to receive them. The leaves and bines fall on the same screen, but are carried back by the returning motion and thrown into a separate pile. It requires only one man to turn the wheel and another to feed bines into the rollers.—Boston Transcript.

**Green Soldiers on Sentry Duty.**  
Early one morning when in camp two Seventh regiment men had adjoining posts. Instead of walking in the same direction, as they should have done, they were plodding toward and from each other. Suddenly the sentry on post No. 5 bawled out as he saw some one approaching from post No. 6:

"Who comes there? Halt!"

The response was quickly given, "Get out, you damned idiot, I'm the sentinel." Then a whispered conversation was held, the result being that the matter was to go no further.—New York Herald.

**Before You Tell a Secret.**  
If you are just on the point of making a confidence it is a good plan to pause before doing so to note the proportion between the times you have regretted giving a confidence and the times you have regretted withholding it. If after this you decide upon making your friend a confidant you must have weighty reasons for thinking him worthy of it.—Murray's Magazine.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. George E. Waring, Jr., says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—to neglect, abuse and want." And Dr. Stephen Smith says: "Man is born to health and longevity; disease is abnormal, and death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies."

**How to Make Essence of Beef.**  
Chop one pound of lean beef fine and place it with a half pint of water in a bottle, which they will only half fill. Agitate violently for half an hour, then throw on a sieve and receive the liquid in a jug. Boil the undissolved portion in a pint of water for twenty minutes. Strain and mix with the cold infusion. Evaporate the liquid to the consistence of thin sirup, adding spice, salt, etc., to suit the taste, and pour the essence while boiling hot into bottles or jars or tin cans, which must be closed up airtight and kept in a cool place.

**How to Make Transfer Paper.**  
Take some thin post or tissue paper, rub the surface well with black lead, vermilion, red chalk or any coloring matter. Wipe the preparation well off with a piece of clean rag and the paper will be ready for use.

**How to Estimate Discount by Premium.**  
First fix in your mind that 100 per cent. is all that there is of anything, and therefore nothing can ever decline in value more than 100 per cent., though it can advance any number of thousands. Above 100 the premium is exactly in the same figures as the per cent., but below 100 the corresponding discount is only the difference between 100 and the minor sum to which that per cent. must be added to bring it up to 100. Thus, when gold was at 60 premium, paper was at 37 1/2 discount, because a paper dollar was worth but 62 1/2 cents. That is, it took this 62 1/2 cents worth of paper and 60 per cent. more of 62 1/2 cents—that is, 37 1/2 cents—to buy a gold dollar. If gold were at 1,000 per cent. premium paper would be within a minute fraction of 91 per cent. discount.

**How to Take Grease Spots from Carpets.**  
Lay a piece of blotting paper over the spot and set a flatiron just hot, enough not to scorch on top. Change paper as often as it becomes greasy. After most of the oil has been extracted apply whitening. Brush off the whitening after a day or two and the spot will be gone.

**How to Converse.**  
In conversation it is always well to remember the old saying "The language of fools oftentimes abounds in wisdom." No matter how wise we are we can learn from the expressed thoughts of others. Therefore it is well not to endeavor to monopolize a conversation. It is still more unmanly to force your own opinion against that of others, especially older people. Offer your opinion respectfully and politely; if it is not accepted, hold your own counsel. Listen to the opinions of others, even though they are less enlightened than you on the subject under discussion. You may learn much from their ideas.

**How to Fold an Umbrella.**  
Many umbrellas are broken by the careless manner in which they are folded and put aside after using in the rain. When folding an umbrella the cover should first be shaken out until all the folds lie free from the ribs. Then catch the ends of the ribs near the handle in the right hand, and closing the left hand firmly around the cover near the point, push the umbrella through it, gently turning the entire structure from left to right until all is neatly folded. After using an umbrella in the rain it should be allowed to dry, handle downward.

**How to Treat a Beggar.**  
Chateaubriand was once asked, "Would you recommend me to apprentice my son to so and so?" and he replied, "Learn how this merchant treats the poor and then use your own judgment." There was a wisdom in this reply that should sink deep into people's hearts. Our treatment of the poor and unfortunate is the truest indication of our character. All that can be added to this excellent parable is, When one who is in want applies to you for assistance, imagine yourself in his place and "do as you would be done by."

**How to Eat Radishes.**  
Everybody knows how to eat radishes raw with salt. But here is a plan by which a delicious breakfast dish can be made of them: Select some young round radishes, boil them for twenty minutes and serve with hot buttered toast.

**How to Make Acorn Coffee.**  
"Acorn coffee" is much used in Germany, and preferred by some to the ordinary coffee. Some scientists claim that it is preferable to the coffee of commerce, as it does not possess the same drying properties. It is made in this way: The acorns are dried, shelled, split and roasted. When perfectly roasted a little butter is added, and then the berry is ready for brewing. In the raw state acorns are very astringent, but they lose this property in the process of roasting.

**How to Expel Insects.**  
All insects dislike pennyroyal; its odor kills some and drives away others. Make a decoction from the green leaves of the pennyroyal plant, or, if these are unobtainable, procure some of the oil at a druggist's. Steep some pieces of cotton in either liquid and strew them where the pests exist or are suspected to be. Repeat the operation when necessary.

**How to Clean Varnished Walls.**  
In cleaning varnished wood, paper or walls it is injudicious to use soap, as it frequently causes dull blotches or streaks to form upon the varnished surface. The best plan is to mix about a quart of vinegar to two gallons of water and wash with the solution, using a soft cloth. This will effectually clean the varnish and renovate the paint or papering.

**Babies of the Japanese.**  
It is an odd thing that by no people on earth are children—both girls and boys—treated with more affection and indulgence than by the island neighbors of the Chinese—the Japanese, namely; and no children have a greater abundance of toys and amusements. It must, however, be said that the fondness and patience of Japanese parents are reciprocated by the love and obedience of their children. Both father and mother are equally devoted to their offspring. The mother commonly carries her baby slung in front of her, and when she is tired the father cheerfully accepts the burden; but fathers and mothers and elder sisters and brothers may often be seen in the gay, sunny streets of Tokio or Yokohama giving pick-a-backs to delighted, crowing babies.

The Japanese baby, moreover, is not only indulged, he is also treated with the greatest care and intelligence. He is judiciously fed; he is regularly bathed either at home or in the public bath-houses, and his skin is stimulated and his health hardened by his being frequently plunged in a cold stream or even in the snow. A Japanese baby would appear to us a very droll creature. If you would know how he looks you have only to examine a well made Japanese doll. He has his head shaved, with the exception of four tufts of hair—one in front, one behind and one over either ear. He wears bright and gaudy clothes (or did wear; for children, like their parents, sad to say, are gradually being arrayed in European fashion), and his loose jacket has very long and very wide sleeves. Very poor children go barefoot; others wear stockings and clogs, the stockings having a separate pocket for the big toe.—Strand Magazine.

**Remarkable Ghostly Actions.**  
One of the most remarkable modern instances of supposed ghostly disturbance occurred in the home of Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Stratford, Conn. Upon returning from church one day he found that all the doors of his house, which he had carefully locked on his departure, were wide open and the contents of the rooms on the first floor in the wildest confusion. Nothing had been stolen. In a room in the upper story, however, eight forms were found, each one with an open Bible held close to its face. On examination these were found to be bundles of clothes, cunningly and very skillfully arranged to represent living beings. Everything was cleared away and the room locked, but within five minutes the same scene was repeated, although the clothing had been carefully put away.

For seven months the house was disturbed by extraordinary phenomena. The most unearthly noises were heard day and night. Furniture and kitchen utensils were mysteriously moved. Glassware and window panes were broken by unseen hands before the startled inmates, and once the eleven-year-old son of the doctor was lifted bodily and carried some distance. The most diligent research discovered nothing, and not until he applied to some spiritualists in Boston did the disturbance cease.

**How a Diamond Cuts Glass.**  
It has been ascertained by a series of experiments that a diamond does not cut out the glass, file fashion, but forces the particles apart, so that a continuous crack is formed along the line of the intended cut. The crack once begun, very small force is necessary to carry it through the glass, and thus the piece is easily broken off. The superficial crack or cut need not be deep, a depth, according to fine measurements, of a 200th part of one inch is quite sufficient to accomplish the purpose, so that the application of much force in using the diamond only wears out the gem without doing the work any better.

Numerous stones, such as quartz and other minerals, when ground into proper form, will cut glass like a diamond, but are not so valuable for that purpose, lacking the requisite hardness and soon losing the sharp edge necessary to make the operation a success.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

**The Men Who "Toe In."**  
Here is a fortunate man who can walk half a mile on Broadway on a busy day and escape being trodden on by some one behind him. It is a curious fact that nearly all of the men who unconsciously of course—step on women's dresses and wipe their feet on other men's trousers are victims of the unfortunate habit of "toeing in."

"Show me a man who toes in and I will show you a man who is eternally stepping on somebody's heels," said a Wall street philosopher the other day. "There are a great many men who toe in down town, and as I am obliged to be on the street a good part of the day I have to suffer from them. Why, some days it becomes necessary for me to invoke the aid of a bootblack three or four times in order to keep the bottoms of my trousers clean and to renew the polish on the heels of my shoes."—New York Times.

**Looking Out for the Horses.**  
A wise cavalry officer keeps a sharp eye upon the horses of his command, as the success of the next engagement may depend upon their good condition. A sergeant was out of patience with an awkward recruit. "Never approach the horses from behind without speaking!" he exclaimed; "if you do, they'll kick you in that thick head of yours and the end of it will be that we shall have nothing but lame horses in the squadron."—San Francisco Argonaut.


**Had a Trade.**  
Housekeeper—An ablebodied man like you ought to have a trade.  
Tramp—I have, mum. I break in new boots for a living. Has yer husband any on hand?—Good News.

The amount of coloring matter in a pound of coal is enormous. It will yield enough of magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermilion for 2,500 yards, aurine for 150 yards and alizarine for 255 yards of Turkey red cloth.

**How Soundings Are Made.**  
To get correct soundings in deep water is difficult. The best invention for that purpose is a shot weighing about thirty pounds, which carries down a line. Through this shot or sinker a hole is drilled, and through the hole is passed a rod of iron which moves easily back and forth. At the end of the bar a cup is dug out, the inside being coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, a sling holding the shot in position. When the bar, which extends below the shot, touches the bottom the sling unhooks, and the shot slides downward and drives the lard coated cup into the sand at the bottom. In that way the character of the ocean's floor is determined.—St. Louis Republic.


Don't go to the beach on a hot day with the expectation of lowering your temperature. It is hotter at the seaside than in town, except when the wind blows from the east, and in that case it is easy enough to keep cool in town.

## Bad Blood.




Impure or vitiated blood is nine times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indigestion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the effete matter. The old Sarsaparilla attempt to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "potash." The potash theory is old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is modern. It goes to the seat of the trouble. It arouses the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful action, and invigorates the circulation, and the impurities are quickly carried off through the natural channels.

Try it and note its delightful action. Chas. Lee, at Beams's Third and Market Streets, S. F., writes: "I took it for vitiated blood and while on the first bottle became convinced of its merits, for I could feel it working a change. It cleaned, purified and traced me up generally, and everything is now working full and regular."



## Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

## A Necessity.



The consumption of tea largely increases every year in England, Russia, and the principal European tea-drinking countries. But it does not grow in America. And not alone that, but thousands of Europeans who leave Europe ardent lovers of tea, upon arriving in the United States gradually discontinue its use, and finally cease it altogether.

This state of things is due to the fact that the Americans think so much of business and so little of their palates that they permit China and Japan to ship them their cheapest and most worthless teas. Between the wealthy classes of China and Japan and the exotically and cultivated tea-drinkers of Europe, the finer teas find a ready market. The balance of the crop comes to America. Is there any wonder, then, that our taste for tea does not appreciate?

In view of these facts, is there not an immediate demand for the importation of a brand of tea that is guaranteed to be uncolored, unmanipulated, and of absolute purity? We think there is, and present Beech's Tea. Its purity is guaranteed in every respect. It has, therefore, more inherent strength than the cheap teas you have been drinking, fully one third less being required for an infusion. This will discover the first time you make it. Likewise, the flavor is delightful, being the natural flavor of an unadulterated article. It is a revelation to tea-drinkers. Sold only in packages bearing this mark:

**BEECH'S TEA**  
"Pure As Childhood"  
Price 60c per pound. For sale at  
**Leslie Butler's,**  
THE DALLES, OREGON.