

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.

Office, N. W. Cor. Washington and Second. Sts

Health is Wealth!



S. B.

CLEVELAND, Wash., June 10th, 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.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to a cure. Guarantee issued only by

BLAKELEY & HOUGHTON,
Prescription Druggists,
175 Second St.,
The Dalles, Or.

Phil Willig,

124 UNION ST., THE DALLES, OR.

Keeps on hand a full line of

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S

Ready-Made Clothing,

MADE TO ORDER
On Reasonable Terms.

Call and see my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The Dalles Cigar : Factory

FIRST STREET.

FACTORY NO. 105.

CIGARS of the Best Brands manufactured, and orders from all parts of the country filled on the shortest notice.

The reputation of THE DALLES CIGAR has become firmly established, and the demand for the home manufactured article is increasing every day.

A. ULRICH & SON.



How to Breathe Properly.

The breathing should be slow and deep, ten breaths a minute being a safe average. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the relative value of abdominal and chest breathing, and each system has its advantages. One of the best exercises for increasing the capacity of the lungs is to draw in a full breath slowly and through the nose. Keep the lungs inflated as long as possible and then expel the air suddenly through the mouth and repeat the process. The period of holding the breath should not be too long at the start.

How to Make Tomato Catsup.

Cut half a bushel of tomatoes in pieces and boil them in their own juice until soft. Strain and press through a hair sieve to separate the skins and seeds. Then boil down to a thick pulp, stirring all the time. Add six ounces salt, six drams allspice, one ounce five and a half drams yellow mustard, three ounces black pepper, six drams clover, three drams mace, two drams cayenne pepper and one gallon of vinegar. The spices must be all ground fine. Let the mixture boil up twice and bottle when cool.

How to Treat Children.

Children instinctively shrink from sour or evil tempered people. The old adage, "We must be cruel to be kind," does not hold in the proper training of children. We must only be firm. Kindness and firmness are the two elements necessary in the treatment of the young. If it is desirable to refuse a child's request, do it firmly but kindly. When correction is needed be firm, but show in your punishment that you are grieved for the necessity. Such training will make children love and honor you, and will instill in them the seeds of greatness. If you are cruel and stern, their young natures will resent it and their evil passions be aroused.

How to Make Writing Look Old.

Take one drachm of saffron and infuse it into one-half pint of ink. Warm it over a gentle fire, and anything written with it will turn yellow and old looking.

How to Keep Brass Bright.

To make brass rails, stair rods, door handles, etc., clean and bright take one ounce of oxalic acid and one pint of soft water; mix well and apply to the brass with a piece of cloth. Wipe dry, and then make a paste of finely powdered rotten stone and turpentine, which can be applied with the hand or a piece of old flannel. Rub dry with a chamois leather and your brass will have lost all stains and look as bright and as new as when it was purchased. A solution of bichromate of potassa, sulphuric acid and water will also brighten brass, but the former is the most reliable method.

How to Prevent Smoking Chimneys.

Smoking chimneys are generally caused by the supply of cold air in the chimney being out of proportion to the heated air, and, in consequence, the cold air descends, bringing the smoke along with it. If the chimney is not high enough or surrounded by buildings or hills, the best plan to prevent smoke is to contract the aperture near the stove. This will insure the air being effectually heated and cause it to rise rapidly. If the aperture is too large, the volume of air entering is not sufficiently warmed by the fire to enable it to rise rapidly enough to carry off the smoke, and the cold air will invariably descend and press the smoke downward. In obstinate cases a revolving cowl is necessary to create sufficient draft.

How to Keep a Gun from Rusting.

Clean the barrel occasionally and cover the exposed portions of the metal with a film of linseed oil. For lubricating the lock purified olive or sperm oil is the best. It is also a good plan to give a gun an elevated position in the room where it is kept. This lessens the chance for rusting, as the atmosphere is warmer and dryer at the top of the room.

How to Cure Thirst.

Simple thirst is a natural feeling, but moderate thirst indicates the presence of disease. Vegetable acids of any kind are the most grateful palliatives of thirst. But the best thing to allay excessive thirst is a decoction of sorrel leaves, slightly thickened with gum arabic, sweetened to the taste.

How to Make Horseradish Sauce.

No condiment is more appetizing or beneficial as a stomachic than good horseradish sauce. It is peculiarly reliable with roast beef. Grate a couple of ounces of horseradish fine; take two teaspoonful of cream, one of olive oil, two of powdered mustard and one tablespoonful of good vinegar; add a little salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, and mix all together, and you have a royal sauce.

How to Purify Air in Sleeping Rooms.

An excellent plan is to keep an inch or two of the window open—from the top. But in many cases this is impracticable, and as an alternative it is wise to keep in the sleeping chamber a basin or open vessel of water. Water absorbs all the impurities of the atmosphere and keeps the air pure. Besides acting as a purifier of the atmosphere, it will absorb large quantities of coal or illuminating gas should any escape, and thus render asphyxiation from that source less liable to occur.

How to Clean Glass.

It often happens that glass vessels become stained or receive an unsightly deposit or crust which is difficult to remove by rubbing or scouring. The best way to remove such stains is to wash the glasses with a little dilute muriatic acid. This will effectually erase the deposit and brighten the glass.

The Unpopular Half.

There is one unpopular coin issued by Uncle Sam. It is the half dollar, and it has a tendency to work its way back into the treasury vaults, where it isn't wanted. As money nobody objects to the half, but the popular fancy is for the same value in another form. That is, the average citizen prefers to have two quarters. They are a trifle more convenient. If he wants to pay out half a dollar he can use the half or the two quarters with equal convenience, but if twenty-five cents is to be paid out the quarter is far the handier coin.

This may not seem to be a very important matter, but it counts in the long run. Little by little the halves find their way back to the government vaults, and there they stay, like poor relations. In fact, so far as coming home in disgrace goes, the half dollar is the prodigal son of the mints.

A very large proportion of the \$30,000,000 of fractional silver on hand at Washington is made up of halves. This is the lot which Secretary Foster was so anxious to get rid of, and about which he talked with the New York bankers when he made his visit here. Nobody then manifested any wild desire to take the secretary's load off his shoulders.

It is probable that a good many of the halves stored up in Washington will be re coined into quarters and dimes. In that way they will be more convenient for popular use.

Of course lots of halves are used, and will continue to be used. Their coinage will be more difficult in getting them than usual. But the proportion of other coins will be increased because the people like them better.

To Set Stray Letters Right.

The dead letter office of the postoffice department has just published a large volume of nearly 800 pages which is expected to reduce the number of letters which go to the dead letter office because of imperfect addresses. The volume is entitled "A Street Directory of the Principal Cities in the United States." A great deal of time and patient attention to details have been expended upon the collection and systematic arrangement of the contents of the book.

A Museum of Decorative Art.

It is proposed to establish in the lower part of New York city a museum of decorative art, where artisans and designers for the various manufactures can find specimens of the best work of all ages, together with suggestive books, charts, designs, etc., that will help them to produce something out of the beaten track. It is proposed to connect with the museum a school that will teach drawing and give instructions by letters and recitations. Such a museum as this would contain models of the best work, goldsmith's work, enamels, ivory, leather, and wood carving, silverware, art work in iron, bronze, brass and other metals, pottery, and designs in silks, cretonnes and other textile fabrics, wall papers, painted tapestry, etc.—in fact, examples of every possible form of art as applied to the industries. Speaking of industrial museums, we wish to note that a very complete little museum of industrial art exists in the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, being created as a part of that beneficent enterprise.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Profits of Fruit Culture.

Few people are aware of the enormous profits realized by the successful fruit growers of California, and yet fortunes are being made in this industry. A notable example of this fact is A. T. Hatch, whose success has been little short of the marvelous. On his fruit farm in Solano county he has 400 acres of full bearing trees and 400 acres of trees that are still too young to produce even a small yield. Last year from the 400 acres, after paying the expenses of the entire orchard, he realized a net profit of \$109,000. The cost of caring for the young orchard was nearly or quite \$10,000, so that his actual profits were a little more than \$99,000 per acre. Prices were unusually high, but the yield of this year is so much greater that he expects even larger returns.—San Francisco Call.

The recent improvements made in photography and its use in astronomy has proved most valuable to the study of that science. A dry plate can be exposed for a suitable length of time in the telescope, and the image thus obtained will contain the details of a nebula, even where the amount of light would be imperceptible to the naked eye, thus producing an image far more useful and accurate than could ever be obtained by a drawing.

Singular Accident to a Mare.

A singular accident occurred to one of the equine species in Lake creek Thursday night. A mare owned by G. W. Young, while eating corn from a wood trough, in some way fastened her tongue in a crack. In her efforts to free herself she pulled her tongue out by the roots. She can still eat her food, and the prospects are favorable for her to survive this hazardous unheard of accident.—Egyptian (Ill.) Press.

A Brave Priest.

L'Abbe Mouly, the only priest who received the decoration of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of July 14, will certainly not be grudging the most honored enemy of the church. He is, in fact, one of those heroic, self sacrificing workers who in every nation and every clime earn the unbounded admiration and respect of their fellow creatures. L'Abbe Mouly, who is now in his fifty-fourth year, served for a long period as military chaplain in various French possessions. The worthy priest was acting in this capacity at Guadeloupe during the Mexican campaign, and all the French transports touched there on their way home from the seat of war.

A terrible epidemic of yellow fever broke out among the garrison of 800 men, as many as twenty-five and thirty deaths occurring daily. All the doctors and the Sisters of Mercy were carried off by the pestilence, and for three weeks the heroic priest was alone in ministering to the sick. In consequence of his meritorious conduct the abbe was recommended for the Legion of Honor, but his nomination was prevented by the events of 1870. While at Guadeloupe he also distinguished himself by building on the Ile des Saintes, assisted only by a few convicts, a chapel surmounted by a lighthouse which enables vessels to pass through a dangerous rocky channel in perfect safety.

Washed His Greenbacks.

Speaking of money reminds me to ask if you have ever washed any filthy lucre. I never heard of such a thing until recently, when I happened to be making a social call at the home of a physician. Pausing a moment at the open door of his office, I noticed a row of "greenbacks" hanging on a string stretched from the washstand to the chimney piece.

"I am just washing some money," he said. "I do it because I get money from all kinds of people, and it is often so horribly dirty that I know it is a breeding place for microbes. I wash every grimy and ragged bill that comes to me. Give me one of yours and I will show you." With some misgivings I handed him a dilapidated five dollar bill.

The physician lathered its face generously with soap, and began a vigorous rubbing. Then rinsing it off in cold water, he squeezed it dry, and, smoothing it out again, hung it in the bright sunshine. To my surprise, in a few moments it became a clean, crisp and self respecting product of the United States treasury instead of the limp disgrace it had been carrying about. If you don't believe me, try it and see.—Hartford Courant.

Last year the total receipts of the New York postoffice were \$3,336,530.34 and the total expenditures \$2,476,838.61, including \$1,121,024.29 expended for free delivery service, giving a net revenue of \$3,910,181.69, and exhibiting an increase in the total receipts of the office over the previous year of \$599,538.13.

CON STIPATION.

Admits half the American people yet there is only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts on the bowels and reaches this important trouble, and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It resolves it in 24 hours, and an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to C. E. Elkington, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco; J. H. Brown, Portland, Me.; W. W. Gault, St. Louis, Mo.; and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington writes: "I have been for years subject to bilious headaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back have had to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache. After taking one bottle of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has done wonderful things for me. People similarly troubled should try it and be convinced."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle, same price, \$1.00, or 50¢ per bottle.

For Sale by **SNIPES & KINERSLY,**
THE DALLES, OREGON.

A Revelation.

Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary tea exposed in the window 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 twofold. It not only makes the tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" and worthless teas, 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 glazing 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 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 teas that you have been accustomed to see and the black teas.

It draws a delightful canary color, and is so 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 bearing this trade-mark:

BEECH'S TEA

"Pure As Childhood"

If your grocer does not have it, he will get it for you. Price 60¢ per pound. For sale at

Leslie Butler's,
THE DALLES, OREGON.

A GIRL'S MINUTES.

What is It That Young Women Do That Compels Them to Be Always "Busy"?

Does anybody know what becomes of a girl's time? Was there ever a girl who could tell what she did with it or where she put it, or account in any reasonable way for its mysterious disappearance?

Are the girls' minutes like the lost pins of which nobody ever finds a trace, though the factories have been at work so long that one would think that the dropped ones would constitute in themselves an adequate source of supply?

There are some things which have this capacity for utter annihilation. Wild animals are never found dead in the forests; watering place friendships vanish into wind swept space; the hole in the stocking speaks of a texture which once was there, but is there no longer; yet these things get out of the world no more quietly and unaccountably than the hours and minutes of a good proportion of young women.

There is a theory, which is commonly accepted, that a girl's time is all spent upon dress. Certainly a little of it goes in that way, but the amount must be small. Older women, with many social and domestic cares, dress quite as well as young girls, and usually better.

A girl may spend her evenings and Sundays in amusing the masculine half of creation, but business hours are sacred from her invasion. Her will might be good to so spend the hours from sunrise till midnight, but in the nature of the case her opportunities are limited.

Is it about as satisfactory for her as absorbing? The newspaper paragrapher would say not, and I think on the whole he is right. This is not because most girls are unwilling to share the household responsibilities, but because, during the time of their education home life goes on without their assistance, and once out of school they find no place ready made in which they can be useful.

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There are yet other ways in which it is popularly supposed a girl's time is employed, such as study and correspondence. But did you ever go to a morning class? If so you know perfectly well the formula: "If you are so busy hadn't a minute to spare for preparation?"

Have you any women among your correspondents, and did one of them ever write a letter without explaining how busy she was, and had been for weeks past and would "be for weeks to come? What ever the mysterious grinding tasks which fate imposes upon the young women who have apparently nothing to do, by their own confession studying and writing are not among the things sought.

Perhaps the subject is worthy of scientific investigation. It would be as useful to the race as the discovery of the north pole; and, though the inquiry might be as long and tedious as an arctic exploration, it would not be so dangerous. Industrially it might be of value.

Here is a vast amount of labor which we know, on the testimony of every girl in the land, is put forth daily, yet without visible result. Would not experiments to make it productive be as legitimate as those for the reduction of aluminum or the utilization of the solar force?

Anthropologists might spare a little time from the study of cranial development and turn their attention to finding out what becomes of a girl's time. It ought surely to be done, if for no other reason than to gratify the dear girls themselves, who certainly are as much in the dark on this question as any one else.—Kate Field's Washington.

Iron in the Sun.
The opinion is now expressed by what are considered high scientific authorities that the earth, and consequently its iron, at one time formed part of the sun, then, at one time, as used in this case, being understood to include not only the sun nucleus, but also the deep covering of incandescent vapors which surrounds it, which, for convenience, is called its atmosphere. The investigations of chemists and scientists with the spectroscope have revealed in the sun no fewer than twenty-five distinct elements, all of which are known among things terrestrial, and there is every reason to believe that the remaining elements either existed at a former period or exist now to the sun.

Among the metals discovered in the sun's atmosphere is iron, and in consequence of the enormous heat it, along with the other metals, is in a state of vapor. Not only is the presence of iron unmistakably made out, but its position among other metals is found to be just where it might be expected, having respect to gravity and the atomic weights which these metals are known to possess on the earth. The study of other metals in the sun, as revealed by the spectroscope, also goes far to support this hypothesis of the earth's solar system.—New York Telegram.

What a "Nation" Is.
A nation is the established daily allowance of food for one person. Thus the United States army is now supplied of the following: Twelve ounces of pork or bacon or canned beef (fresh or corned), or one pound and four ounces of fresh beef, or twenty-two ounces of salt beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour; six ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of cornmeal.

To every 100 rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee or eight pounds of roasted coffee; four pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound eight ounces of star candles; four pounds of soap, four pounds of salt, four ounces of pepper and four ounces of yeast powder to each 100 rations of flour.—St. Louis Republic.

The Wax Palm.
On the high mountains of New Grenada, as high up as the lower limit of perpetual snow, grows the wax palm. Its tall trunk is covered with a thin coating of a whitish waxy substance, giving it a marbled appearance, which is supposed of and forms an article of commerce. It consists of two parts of resin and one of wax, and when mixed with one-third of tallow it makes very good candles.—Washington Star.

In Corea sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet brings one quart of rice, or twenty sheets a piece of silver.