

# A WHITE HOUSE GUARD.

## CAPTAIN DENSMORE'S PECULIAR CHARGE AT THE CAPITOL.

He Guards the President—The Man Who Stands Before the Chief Executive and the Weapons of Dangerous and Fanatical Cranks—His History.

Of the thousands who weekly visit the executive mansion not one fails to ask who the tall, heavily built man is standing either close by the president's side or hovering near him, and few forget, when once told, that "he's Captain Densmore." It is a Massachusetts citizen that has in his keeping the safety of President Harrison and of the White House family.

E. S. Densmore, the "captain," as he is oftener called, is an important personage in the White House economy. The charge committed to him is no light one. The life of the president of the United States, while not as thorny as that of the Russian czar, wouldn't be worth a row of frost bitten peach trees if one or two of the people who think they have grudges against him could get within range of the president. Hardly a week passes but threatening letters are received from cranks and persons who breathe out intimidations and promise swift vengeance. These are at once made Captain Densmore's property. If the crank is from Washington he generally knows him; if not, he soon makes himself acquainted with the needed information. Densmore seems to know cranks by instinct, and none get further than the door or the vestibule. Then he coaxes and manages till the crank or the bitter person with a wrong in his eye leaves, sends in a card or writes a note, which never reaches the president, who is thus left with but little knowledge of the annoyances and dangers attending him daily.

WHITE HOUSE GUARDS.  
The White House, during Hayes' administration, found its guard demoralized. Densmore, who was a marked man by this time, was sent for. He resigned from the police force and went to assist in guarding the lives of presidents. From that time on he has been at the mansion almost continually. During Cleveland's administration he resigned and went to Massachusetts to look after the interests of a Fitchburg firm. During that time he took up a residence in the Bay State, where he is still a voter.

When Harrison came to Washington before the inauguration Mr. Densmore was sent for and requested to assume charge of President Harrison, just as he had of Cleveland at his inauguration. Although still in the employ of the Fitchburg house, he consented to remain till the inauguration was over. Prior to March 4 the life of the president-elect is a matter of solicitude, and every danger is guarded against. None, not even the hotel servants, is allowed to enter the president's apartments until Densmore has looked him over and pronounced him harmless. After the inauguration the captain remained as guest and guide for a few days, and later, at the urgent request of the family, he assumed his old position as chief guardian of the president's life and the rampart between the family and an envious public.

When the president leaves his office for a public reception in the East room the tall man is close at his side. He has looked over all the people, and satisfied himself there is no suspicious character in the house. Then he fills up one pocket with a beautiful pistol, and the crowd files singly either between him and the president, to whom he performs the introductions, or by him first, and then the president, as they stand side by side.

A CONSTANT WATCH.  
Densmore has his eye on every one; on hands for suspicious movements, and on faces for any token of danger, while on the other side of the line is another guard who keeps his eyes open also, and the president takes it all without a wink.

Sometimes queer things happen at receptions, and people seem to think Captain Densmore must be some relative or at least a high official. One old man got out the door after seeing the president, came back, and insisted on shaking the vice president's hand.

Immediately after inauguration, and during the first two years of an administration, a president's life is always held to be in greatest danger.

Captain Densmore himself is not on station at night at the house, but is in charge of all arrangements, and is particular that the most muscular men shall be at the door. For the man who sees that the president's sleep is undisturbed he has picked out the strongest and finest specimen of manhood on the Washington police force.

In the grounds the watchmen are under his eye, and the night men have learned that it doesn't do to neglect duty or run chances by taking a nap, for Captain Densmore is as likely to be standing under the shadow of a tree at midnight or to walk into the little guard-house at 2 o'clock a. m., as he is to be on hand promptly at 9 the next morning for the first caller.

Outside the grounds he is not supposed to attend the president unless requested. It has been his custom, however, to act as escorts to trains and be on hand for the president's arrival. Since Garfield's death the captain has never failed in this, because he feels that if, as had been his habit previously, he had only gone to the station with Garfield Guitteau could never have shot the president.—Boston Globe.

A Lesson from the Racehorse.  
A horse is never much bothered with flies when he is on the dead run. You have seen a mule on the walk stop to kick his sides, but you have never seen a running horse do it. When the devil's flies bother you, travel faster.—Ram's Horn.

The Only Use for Money.  
"If I gave you a quarter, what would you do with it?" asked Uncle John. "Spend it, of course," replied Tommy; "that's all it's good for."—New York Truth.

# THE OLD CHURCH TOWER.

Only just across the way, there's an ancient church tower gray.  
Old and gloomy, high and lonely to behold.  
There are vines about the door, and they trail across the floor.  
While the shattered panes let in the winter's cold.

In the tower there hangs a bell, though it seems as if a spell  
Had been laid upon its rusty, brazen tongue.  
With its hangings rotting down, and with ivy overgrown,  
Lone and silent it remains where first 'twas hung.

Many years have passed and gone since its sweet and silvery tone  
Called the villagers to meet in praise and prayer.  
Or gave warning in the night of the firebrand  
In his might,  
As it rang the loud alarm on the air.

Oftentimes, too, has that old bell tolled the solemn funeral knell  
O'er some pilgrim in the churchyard laid to rest;  
Or the joyous wedding bell pealing forth that all is well  
As the new-made bride and groom the portals passed.

And that couple, where are they, who were once so blithe and gay?  
Hand in hand along life's path they slowly strayed;  
In old age they passed away, but their children's children play  
Round the spot where they in childhood had played.

High above the sleepy town, the church tower still looks down,  
Grave and solemn, on the shifting scene below  
And the tide of human life, with its ceaseless ebb and strife,  
Watching as the generations come and go.  
—F. M. Behymer in Arkansas Traveler

And He Kept at Work.  
Dr. Batty Tuke, the eminent Edinburgh psychologist, had a laughable experience the other day. A Scotch laborer was engaged in the grounds of the doctor's asylum, near Edinburgh, and had received injunctions to pay no attention whatever to the remarks of the patients who noticed him. Some little time after Dr. Tuke, looking at the progress of the work, mildly suggested an alteration. The workman dug stolidly on and never lifted his head. The doctor raised his voice; the man dug energetically. The doctor threatened, stormed and finally thundered out, "Do you know who I am?"

The son of the soil straightened his back, looked at him for a minute, and shaking his head sorrowfully, exclaimed, "Puir delectious cratur, I'm sorry for ye!" and went on calmly with his work.—London Tit-Bits.

Electricity in Arms Making.  
The electric current has been utilized since 1889 at the small arms factory at St. Etienne for annealing the steel wire of which the hammer springs of the rifle, 1886 pattern, are made. These springs are manufactured of steel wire, 7 millimeters thick, cut in lengths of 3.20 meters; the wire is rolled spirally, and a current of twenty-three amperes is passed through it. Heating is rapidly effected; when it is judged sufficient the circuit is closed, and the hammer spring is dropped into a water tank.

One man can anneal twenty springs in three minutes, equivalent to about 2,400 per day. Electric annealing being clean in operation and cheap will no doubt soon be applied in numerous cases analogous to the one indicated.—Boston Transcript.

The Doctor Used a Chisel.  
A case like that in which the old Lincoln county doctor smashed a bean pot that had fallen down over a man's head like a hangman's cap and charged a fee of two dollars for it came up in Ellsworth the other day. A schoolgirl's finger became inextricably caught in a knot hole and everybody was excited. Instead of sending for a carpenter they got a physician, who coolly performed a neat job with a chisel and a bit, without shedding a drop of blood, while school-ma'ams and pupils wondered at the resources of modern medical science.—Lewiston Journal.

A Hint on Economy.  
The lesson which the working people of our country need to learn is not so much how to get money as how to save it or spend it wisely. Most people can manage the first part of home finance, but it takes a clever person, indeed, to make a proper use of the money when it is earned. Dr. Johnson once said that "without economy none can be rich; and with it few can be poor." And, though his statement cannot be accepted as being absolutely correct, there is still a grain of truth in it.—Hall's Journal.

Long Needed.  
Papa (reading)—A new kind of cash register has been invented which lops off the fingers of those who meddle with it.  
Small Son—What's a cash register?  
Mamma (quietly)—It's a contrivance for putting in sugar bowls.—Good News.

Cores of carbon are now being used in castings. They are made similar to electric arc carbons, but are softer and more porous. They are said to be very durable, do not lose strength or shape, and the work from them finishes up better than that from sand molds.

The government of Japan gets a large proportion of its revenue from the railroad and telegraph companies that it owns and operates. The question of public taxation is always under serious consideration by the statesmen and economists of Japan.

The reason that the postmarks on letters become more dim in winter, as noticed by many people, is that the cold weather hardens the ink used on the stamping pads, and the marking stamps being of iron, become chilled.

The creature having the greatest number of distinct eyes is the chiton, a species of mollusk, in the shell of which has been found as many as 11,000 separate and distinct eyes!

Domestic birds become accustomed to the sea very quickly. The rolling of the waves swings their cages and thereby saves them much physical exertion.

# A New Lifeboat.

A new kind of lifeboat has been constructed to the order of the Boulogne Humane society on a model designed by one of its members. The construction of the new boat is simple and economical, and could be adapted to any sea-going rowing boat. The invention consists in the introduction of air tight copper chambers, broad at the gunwale and diminishing at the bilge, placed on the outside of the boat, where they are equally distributed, so as not to interfere with the sweep of the oars. The tops of the chambers shelve down outward, forming a smooth gunwale, ten inches broad amidships and tapering away fore and aft.

These compartments are protected from injury by a casing forming double bulwarks, inasmuch as the shape of the hull preserves perfectly its boatlike appearances. It means really a little more beam and consequently more stability. The proposed new feature does not at all affect the speed of the vessel. In addition to these compartments chambers can be fitted fore and aft. It has been usual to place the air or cork lined chambers inside lifeboats, especially on board of ships' lifeboats.

The outward application of these air cases gives greater solidity to the boat's side in the event of being staved in, and will tend to prevent accidents such as happen through people bringing their weight to bear on one side of a boat when pulling a person out of the water. A boat fitted as described has been tested with the combined weight of six persons assembled on one side.

All this weight failed to overturn the boat, the water tight compartments brought into contact with the water resulting only in giving the boat a partial list and so far proving its resisting power and buoyancy. The new boat is 17½ feet long, is built of elm and cost \$135.—London Graphic.

The Greatest Building in the World.  
An astonishing feature of the Columbian exposition will be one of the palaces grouped in the heart of the fair grounds. It is the Manufactures building. It will bear the same relation to this exposition as the Eiffel tower did to that of Paris in 1889, and indeed its possible use as a vantage point from which to see the fair grounds has terminated in the negative the discussion for and against the construction in Chicago of a rival to the great tower of Paris. This greatest of all the exposition buildings, and of the buildings of the world, will present to Lake Michigan a facade of such a length as to suggest the wall of a city, yet it is so admirably designed, so light and graceful in its effect upon the vision, that its true extent can only be comprehended when its dimensions are expressed in figures and by comparisons.

It is one-third of a mile long, and to compass it round about is to walk a mile. The roof of it is 1,688 by 788 feet, and the span of the dome, the largest ever attempted, is 388 feet. The roof is 230 feet from the ground, and the building has forty acres of ground floor. Two of the vast machinery halls of the Paris exposition could be wheeled through it, and the Auditorium, the building of which Chicago is most proud, could be pushed under this great roof, tower and all.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

Mixed at the Font.  
One of the queerest incidents that ever befell a Catholic priest in the performance of his duties occurred at the old cathedral more than a week ago and was witnessed by a large crowd who were viewing the decorations. The baptismal ceremony was being performed at the font and the recipients of the sacrament were a pair of lusty lunged twins. One of the youngsters had come into the world weakly and was baptized instantly by an attendant.

The priest got wind of the matter, and when the time came for performing the ceremony asked the godmother which was the regenerated babe. Consternation reigned supreme. The twins had got hopelessly mixed, as usual, and the similarity of appearance rendered identification impossible. The nurse was called in and eyed the babies for birth-marks, but gave it up in despair. The priest ended the dilemma by giving both the youngsters conditional baptism and the family went home satisfied.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sank in a Quicksand.  
A French coastguardman named Mainville met his death in a remarkable manner on the Mediterranean coast, near the mouth of Ande. He was going his rounds with a comrade when the latter, who was a few steps behind, saw Mainville sink suddenly into some quicksands. He went down so rapidly that he was unable to seize a stick held out to him, and in a few minutes had disappeared completely from sight.

The other man ran for assistance, but it was found impossible to find even the man's body, as the sea, which was very rough, was throwing up sand in large quantities on the spot.—St. James' Gazette.

A Battlefield Relic.  
A valuable battlefield relic was recently found near the city. It is an eighteen carat gold case watch, manufactured by the Tobias Watch company, Liverpool, the case being No. 3,888. It was plowed up one day last week by Mr. Davis on the old breastworks in Coke's district, Cobb county. The case is heavy and comparatively uninjured, but the rust has completely eaten the hinges up. The covers were both found, but were separated from the case. It is heavily jeweled and was no doubt a very fine watch. The owner is supposed to have been killed.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Poor They Have Not with Them.  
At the union religious meeting at Vanue Thanksgiving day a collection was taken for the relief of the poor and needy. This money was placed in the hands of a committee of ladies, and now they come forward and report that they can find neither poor nor needy in the village or vicinity, and don't know what to do with the funds.—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

# Well Authenticated Human Tails.

Apparently well authenticated instances of human tails are that of a boy, twelve years old, who was found a few years ago in Cochich China, and had a tail about a foot long—simply a mass of flesh—containing no bony frame; and the case communicated to the Berlin Anthropological society in July, 1890, by the Dutch resident at Ternate, of two natives of New Guinea, who had come on board his steamer in Geelvink bay in 1880—adult male Papuans, in good health and spirits, well shaped and muscular, who had coccygeal bones projecting four centimeters, or an inch and a half in length. Dr. O. W. Holmes says, in The Atlantic Monthly for June, 1890, that Dr. Priestley, of London, showed him, at the medical congress in Washington, a photograph of a boy who had "a very respectable tail."—Popular Science Monthly.

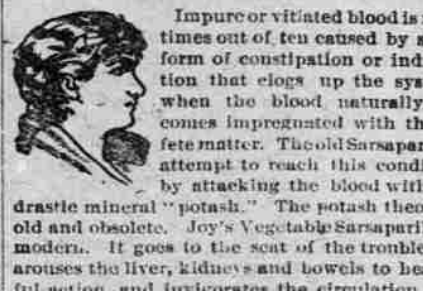
Some Biblical Facts.  
The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 words, 31,175 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The longest chapter is the 119th Psalm; the shortest and middle chapter, the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 18th Psalm. The longest name is in the 8th chapter of Isaiah. The word "and" occurs 46,632 times; the word "Lord" 1,855 times. The 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of the second book of Kings are alike. The longest verse is the 9th of the 8th chapter of Esther; the shortest verse is the 35th of the 11th chapter of John. In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra is the alphabet. The finest reading is the 26th chapter of Acts. The name of God is not mentioned in the book of Esther. It contains knowledge, wisdom, holiness and love.—Religio-Philosophical Journal.

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 attempts 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 Beamslist'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 was working a change. It cleansed, purified and braced me up generally, and everything is now working full and regular."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY THE DALLES, OREGON.

# LA GRIPPE



IF YOU HAVE THESE SYMPTOMS—

By using S. B. Headache and Liver Cure, and S. B. Colic Cure as directed for colds. They were used two years ago during the La Grippe epidemic, and very flattering testimonials of their power over that disease are at hand. Manufactured by the S. B. Medicine Mfg. Co., at Dufur, Oregon. For sale by all druggists.

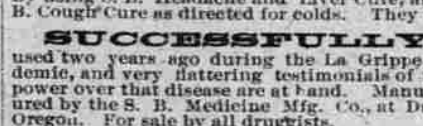
# A Severe Law.

The English people look more closely to the genuineness of these staples than we do. In fact, they have a law under which they make seizures and destroy adulterated products that are not what they are represented to be. Under this statute thousands of pounds of tea have been burned because of their wholesale adulteration.

Tea, by the way, is one of the most notoriously adulterated articles of commerce. Not alone are the bright, shiny green teas artificially colored, but thousands of pounds of substitutes for tea leaves are used to swell the bulk of cheap teas; ash, sloe, and willow leaves being those most commonly used. Again, sweepings from tea warehouses are colored and sold as tea. Even exhausted tea leaves gathered from the tea-houses are kept, dried, and made over and find their way into the cheap teas.

The English government attempts to stamp this out by confiscation; but no tea is so poor for us, and the result is, that probably the poorest tea used by any nation are those consumed in America.

Beech's Tea is presented with the guaranty that it is uncolored and unadulterated; in fact, the sun-dried tea leaf pure and simple. Its purity insures superior strength, about one third less of it being required for an infusion than of the artificial teas, and its fragrance and exquisite flavor is at once apparent. It will be a revelation to you. In order that its purity and quality may be guaranteed, it is sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark:



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

# The Dalles Chronicle

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# THE LEADING PAPER

Of the Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

During the little over a year of its existence it has earnestly tried to fulfill the objects for which it was founded, namely, to assist in developing our industries, to advertise the resources of the city and adjacent country and to work for an open river to the sea. Its record is before the people and the phenomenal support it has received is accepted as the expression of their approval. Independent in everything, neutral in nothing, it will live only to fight for what it believes to be just and right.

Commencing with the first number of the second volume the weekly has been enlarged to eight pages while the price (\$1.50 a year) remains the same. Thus both the weekly and daily editions contain more reading matter for less money than any paper published in the county.

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