

A TEACHER.

Preachers have preached the sermon,
I have slept their sermons through;
All my relations have lectured,
My friends have lectured too.
My foes have given me warnings,
And I have taken them not;
Friends and foes and relations
I never heed a jot.
Their words were the essence of wisdom,
There was nothing they didn't foresee;
And not one atom of all they said
Has ever remained with me.
They were staid and pallid and solemn,
They were gray and wrinkled and old;
My teacher has cheeks of roses
And hair of the sun's own gold.
His words run into each other,
He stammers and babbles and cries;
He doesn't know he is powerful,
He never dreams he is wise.
But in three short years he has taught me
More than those graybeards staid
Had taught in the seven and thirty
Before he came to their aid.
—New York Independent.

Strength and the Hair.

The discussion as to abundance of hair being evidence of strength has again come up, some arguing that there was nothing novel in Samson's strength being in his hair, and others that as a rule the strongest men are least blessed with an abundant hair covering. There are necessarily exceptions to all rules, but most freaks of strength of modern times have luxuriant hair. There are five or six women now traveling with dime museum shows, lifting enormous weights with their hands or teeth, and performing other extraordinary feats of strength, and nearly all of them have magnificent heads of hair.

Among prize fighters the same rule applies, and although athletes generally keep their hair cut very close to the head, they usually have a very thick growth of hair and are seldom bald. Ancient history is delved into by a deal in the discussion, but the fact remains that the strongest men of today have in almost every instance not only heavy heads of hair, but also quite a substantial growth on the chest and arms. It may be that excessive bodily vigor and activity promote the growth of hair, or that the hair itself is an evidence of strength, but whichever may be the cause and the effect, the combination exists as a very general rule.—Exchange.

Funerals in the French Capital.

As a rule official funerals strike the inhabitants of this fair city with the same cheery enthusiasm as is inspired in an American town by the announcement that Barnum's circus is going to parade the streets. There is always a certain constraint in Anglo-Saxon countries at the sight of a funeral, for Anglo-Saxons have a horror and fear of death which is nonexistent in the French character. The Parisians have no special respect for nor any marked dread of the king of terrors. If a Parisian is bored or ill or in trouble or is overburdened by financial troubles he is very apt to solve the problem of life by committing suicide, and so getting out of it all with perfect philosophy and serene indifference. Life in Paris runs much more smoothly from the fact that no one as a rule lives to be madly unhappy. The Parisians cease to live when they cease to enjoy.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Process for Making Tin.

Heretofore it has been impossible to get lead to adhere to iron without the aid of tin. This can now be done by the following means: First, pickle the plates in a bath to remove the scale, a weak electric current being sent through the bath. Remove the plates to a bath of lime water and thence to one of fresh water. From this place them in a bath consisting of a neutral solution of zinc and stannic chlorides, thence to a drying chamber heated by steam. When dry place them in a bath of molten lead 98½ per cent. pure.—New York Times.

Not Stimulating to the Liver.

A lady stopped another in a crowded store on Saturday to dilate on her wretched health. "The doctor told me I must go out every day and take exercise and air. I went to three funerals last week; the people were dead strangers to me, but the cemeteries were out of town, and I thought the ride might stimulate my liver. But I don't know as I am a bit improved."—Philadelphia Record.

Corn from Ancient Seed.

An Oxford editor has a number of grains of corn grown from seed taken from an earthen pot found in an Indian mound in Missouri. A Kansas man secured eight of the precious grains and planted them. Three sprouted and produced a crop. The Oxford editor is willing to make an affidavit that he believes the pot was buried by Indians a thousand years ago.—Kansas City Star.

The sweet girl students of Denmark, desirous that all the world should know of their collegiate aspirations, have determined to announce the fact by wearing students' caps in the form of a little round black hat with a black ribbon band and the university badge thereon.

Consul Heath says that many of the houses in Catania are built of the lava which poured forth from Mount Etna in great streams on the neighboring clay beds. This mixture of clay and lava is now mixed and used to great advantage in building.

It is estimated that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hoards of ornaments amounts to \$1,350,000,000. A competent authority calculates that in Amrita city alone there are jewels to the value of \$1,300,000,000.

Says a manufacturer of artificial limbs, "A revolution in the art of manufacturing arms and legs will come, I think, with the introduction of aluminum, the lightest and strongest substance known."

There are now fifty "tank" steamers plying between this country and Europe, carrying oil in bulk. They carry about 5,000,000 barrels of oil annually.

POINTS ABOUT TIME.

VARIATIONS AND THE CAUSES WHICH PRODUCE THEM.

The Earth's Revolutions on its Axis, Together with its Journey Around the Sun, Are the Disturbing Factors—No Watch Is Perfectly Reliable.

If there is one single scientific problem upon which more than another people appear to get mixed that problem is time. Standard time, local time, sun time are exceedingly difficult problems for the public to puzzle over, and when sidereal time enters the calculation the case is hopeless indeed. I have frequently of late seen so many letters addressed this and other journals, all touching upon one or the other of these chronological questions, that I have concluded a short note explaining the main points of difference would be, at any rate, timely. If it only suggests to the young men in the business offices the idea of going to work at 9 a. m., local mean time, and leaving off promptly at 4 p. m., Pacific standard time, the question will have been shown to possess a practical side. The application of it, however, is purely a matter of taste.

Well, to come to time, the great chronometer and regulator in chief to the business, social and scientific world is the earth itself. Turning upon its axis in the period which we divide into twenty-four hours, the sun appears to cross the meridian of each place on the globe once in that interval. The moment at which it crosses the meridian of any place (Greenwich), for example, is termed "local apparent noon" at that place. This would be all very well if the earth and sun remained fixed in their relative positions; or if the earth, completing, as it does, an annual revolution about the sun, did so uniformly in a perfect circle and that circle were in the same plane with the motion of daily rotation. Then the successive intervals between the meridian passages of the sun at Greenwich would all be equal, and a perfect chronometer set at 12 hrs., 0 min., 0 sec., when the sun transited today would indicate precisely the same instant for "apparent noon" at every date.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

But the earth's path around the sun is not a perfect circle; it is an ellipse, and the motion in one portion of the ellipse is more rapid than in another, and this causes a slight variation in the intervals between the solar passages. Again, the plane of the earth's path around the sun, or the elliptic, is inclined 23½ degs. to the plane of the equator in which the daily rotation takes place, and consequently twice a year the intervals of "apparent noon" are each about twenty seconds greater and twice a year about twenty seconds less than twenty-four hours. To explain just why this results would require more of an investigation into astronomical principles than is here contemplated; but it is so, nevertheless, and any text book will elucidate the reasons. A combination of the two effects causes the sun to be apparently slow fourteen minutes in February and fast sixteen minutes in November. But in the course of a year the average comes out all right, and therefore a "mean solar day" of exactly twenty-four hours is adopted in the almanacs and used for all purposes. This accounts for the difference between mean time and sun time. A regulator keeps the former; a sun dial indicates the latter.

A few years ago (or prior to 1884) every large city in the United States had its own local time, and this was for each place the true mean solar time, obtained as above indicated.

REGULATING TIME.

Consequently, a man traveling westward from Washington would find his watch fast, as follows: At Chicago, 43 minutes; at Omaha, 1 hour 16 minutes; at Denver, 1 hour 53 minutes; at Salt Lake City, 2 hours 20 minutes; and finally, at San Francisco, 3 hours 2 minutes. It will readily be recalled how much annoyance was occasioned by all these various corrections, both to trainmen and travelers. About the year mentioned a great reform was inaugurated. Nowadays a traveler going westward finds his watch fast from time to time, but only the hour hand is in error. All the clocks in the country indicate the minute and second of Greenwich mean time, but the hour is changed for each 15 degs. of longitude. Washington time is 5 hours slow of Greenwich; Chicago, 6 hours; Denver, 7 hours. In San Francisco we are 8 hours slow of the prime meridian. All the intermediate cities and towns are run on one system or another, according to their location in longitude, the standards being eastern, central, mountain and Pacific time. All the time pieces on the coast are set by Pacific standard time, which is 8 hours slow of Greenwich mean time. Therefore, a watch which is set at San Francisco solar time by means of a corrected sun dial is still 9 minutes 43 seconds slow of a Pacific standard time clock, because we are that much in longitude west of the 120th meridian, which forms the eastern boundary of northern California and on which only is the "Pacific time" coincident with "local mean time."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Lord in a Ditch.

Lord Mulgrave was distinguished by a singularity of physical conformation, having two distinct voices, the one strong and hoarse, the other weak and querulous, of both of which he occasionally availed himself. So extraordinary a circumstance probably gave rise to a story of his having fallen into a ditch on a dark night and calling for aid in his shrill voice. A countryman coming up was about to help him, but Lord Mulgrave, addressing him in a hoarse tone, the peasant immediately exclaimed, "Oh, if there are two of you in the ditch you may help each other out of it."—London Tit-Bits.

The most useful domestic pet of the natives of Greenland and other Arctic climes is a peculiar looking animal, to which the name of Eskimo dog has been given.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE

SAVATIONISTS' SALARIES BARELY ENOUGH TO LIVE ON.

In Fact, the Salvation Army Officers Have to Practice Much Self Denial to Live Comfortably on Their Weekly Stipends. The Head Gets Seven Dollars a Week.

People who entertain doubts concerning the financial administration of the Salvation Army in America, and who fancy that the leaders of the movement, Marshal Ballington Booth and his wife, are rather luxurious people, deriving a handsome support from Salvation Army funds, would be somewhat surprised by a view of the Booth ménage, while an investigation of the manner in which moneys are received, expended and accounted for to the last penny by the treasurer reveals so complete and simple a system that the merest tyro in financial affairs can readily understand its methods.

The Booths used to live in a tiny "flat" in New York until Master Willie, a blooming lad of four years, grew too big for his surroundings. He needed more sunshine and purer air than he could get in the small rooms and not too pleasant street, where he had to take his daily exercises. So the family moved across the river to a modest little house set high in a quiet, breezy place.

Mrs. Booth crosses one of the Jersey ferries every morning coming from her home to her little office at the national headquarters of the Salvation Army, 111 Reade street.

She says very frankly that it is cheaper living over there; takes no more time to reach the office; is immeasurably better and healthier for her son, and besides affords her an occasional opportunity for the rest which she needs from time to time and could rarely secure when living in town.

The desirable end would be defeated by publishing her address, so many people wish to see the young woman who is fond of calling herself "the mother of the army in America," and who in spite of her evident youth really does "mother" the forlorn of all ages, sorts and conditions, who turn to her for counsel and comfort.

MRS. BOOTH GETS \$7 A WEEK.

But it is only her presence which lends a charm to the small, spare abode. Its plainness is only relieved by flowers and photographs. There is a piano, of course. Salvationists always make provision for music, and a good many books, not secular, but relating to the various branches of the work she is devoted to.

Household service is done by a "Salvation lassie," who also takes care of the child.

His mother finds time to fashion the little lad's garments and to do many a dainty bit of embroidery of Latin mottoes or Scripture texts, with which his costumes are embellished. The extreme frugality of the Booth establishment would mean penury elsewhere. In this case it translates self denial, which is a part of the faith and the daily habit of these young people.

In speaking of the grave misapprehensions of their motives and methods which is so prevalent, Mrs. Booth said: "My father-in-law, General Booth, is the founder and great head of the movement. He has never received one penny from the Salvation Army funds in any way whatsoever."

"I am told people think we are paid a great deal of money. Now, what will you say to the exact figures? Remember, we share the work between us. We receive exactly seven dollars a week apiece. Therefore fourteen dollars a week is our bishop's salary. How does that compare with the salaries of ministers? This money is absolutely all we receive from the army. Moreover, my husband and I look upon it as a loan, which we hope one day to repay with interest."

NO SOLDIERS PAID.

"We do not desire, nor could we if we wished, touch a dollar of the army funds. Every cent contributed or derived from any source whatever must pass through the hands of an accountant, whose books are regularly submitted to a chartered auditor, Mr. J. E. Bliss, and attested before a notary public, Mr. Morris H. Smith."

These gentlemen, by the way, are not Salvationists. Mrs. Booth also said: "I do not know of a single soldier in our ranks in the United States who is paid a cent for being there. Self support is our great principle for individuals as well as for 'stations.'"

"Those who join us are expected to help carry on the work by giving the money they formerly expended in worldly pleasures or needless luxuries. Salvationists do not take vows of poverty, but they are pledged to a self denial which often means the same thing."

"When a new 'station' is established help must be given of course until it is able to stand alone. The traveling expenses of officers who are to found it are paid. Officers are generally sent out in pairs to establish a mission. These expenses are taken from the reserve fund. Next a hall is rented for the meeting, and sometimes a band must be hired. Often by the time this is done there isn't a cent left. The slight fee for admittance to the meeting and voluntary contributions are relied on to defray all expenses. These are paid before the officers get anything. But the laborer is worthy of his hire," and they are sure of a stipend of four dollars a week within a hundred miles of New York and three dollars and fifty cents outside of that limit.

"Any excess over and above their expenses is turned into the general fund and credited as repayments. For instance, one year against an outlay of something like \$4,000 stands \$15,000 repayments. In this way the army growth is promoted in new quarters."—New York World.

They Deceive Their Parents.

There are some secrets of the football field that if known to the papas and mammas of the boys who play the game would cause consternation. "It is so dangerous," say these affectionate parents, and they tell their Willie or John or James that he must not think of being a candidate for the eleven. But it sometimes happens that the aforesaid son is not as obedient as he might be, and under the disguise of a name not his own—Smith or Jones or Brown—he plays "for all his worth" for glory and glory. The printed roll of a college team hailing from a point not far from Philadelphia contained last fall not less than four bogus names. They were "blind to the parental eye and proved most effective."—Philadelphia Record.

It Was His Quarter.

Mr. John Dyer, grocer and postmaster in Knightville, was very much surprised the other day to receive in payment for goods an ancient Spanish quarter of the date 1774. What most astonished Mr. Dyer was to know how this particular coin, which he had been treasuring for a long time as a valuable relic, had got into circulation without his knowledge or consent.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

A Boy's Explanation.

First Little Boy—Is we at war with anybody?
Second Little Boy—In course not.
"Then wot's the use of gettin up such a big navy?"
"So we kin sass back."—Good News.

One of the tricks of the coffee trade is to sift the beans so as to get the small beans out of inferior Java coffee and mix them with Mocha, so as to sell at a higher price. Sometimes even experts will be deceived by this trick.

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 attempts to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "potash." The potent 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 Beal's Third and Market Streets, N. Y., 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."

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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 substitute 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 codification; but no tea is too poor for us, and the result is, that probably the poorest teas used by any nation are those consumed in America.

Beech's Tea is presented with the guarantee that it is uncolored and unadulterated; in fact, the sun-cured 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:

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